

Jamieson

4th L. g. sept.

53

DR. JAMIESON'S
SCOTTISH DICTIONARY,
AND SUPPLEMENT.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

EDINBURGH:
WILLIAM TAIT, 107, PRINCE'S STREET.

MDCCCXLI.



SCOTTISH DICTIONARY

AND SUPPLEMENT

IN FOUR VOLUMES

VOL. III

EDINBURGH

PUBLISHED BY W. LEITCH, STATIONER

1854

S U P P L E M E N T
TO THE
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
S C O T T I S H L A N G U A G E :

ILLUSTRATING
THE WORDS IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS,
BY EXAMPLES FROM ANCIENT AND MODERN WRITERS ;
SHEWING THEIR AFFINITY TO THOSE OF OTHER LANGUAGES, AND ESPECIALLY
THE NORTHERN ;

EXPLAINING MANY TERMS, WHICH, THOUGH NOW OBSOLETE IN ENGLAND, WERE
FORMERLY COMMON TO BOTH COUNTRIES ;

AND ELUCIDATING
NATIONAL RITES, CUSTOMS, AND INSTITUTIONS,
IN THEIR ANALOGY TO THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS.

BY
JOHN JAMIESON, D.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ANTI-
QUARIES OF SCOTLAND, OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, AND
ASSOCIATE OF THE FIRST CLASS ON THE ROYAL FOUNDATION
OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Quae vos a stirpe parentum

Prima tulit tellus

Antiquam exquirite matrem. Virg.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

EDINBURGH:

Printed at the University Press;

FOR W. & C. TAIT, 78, PRINCE'S STREET;

AND LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN, LONDON.

MDCCCXXV.

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE
OF THE
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
TO THE
SUPPLEMENT

ILLUSTRATING
THE WORDS IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS
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ASSOCIATE OF THE FIRST CLASS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE

— Does not a single person
— I have just called
— And you are capable of more — Vase

IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. I.

EDINBURGH:
Printed at the Clarendon Press;
FOR W. & C. TAIT, 78, PRINCES STREET,
AND LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN, LONDON.

MDCCLXXV.

TO

THE KING.

SIRE,

IN the Work which I have the honour of presenting to Your MAJESTY, I have exerted myself to the utmost to explain, elucidate, and trace to its sources, that ancient and energetic language which was spoken by YOUR MAJESTY'S Illustrious Ancestors for so many ages, and in which not only the Deeds of their Councils, but the Acts of the Parliaments they held, were recorded, and still exist as the standing law of no inconsiderable portion of the British Empire.

To whom could I with such propriety dedicate the continuation of my Philological labours, as to that Distinguished Personage who, many years ago, so condescendingly accepted of the first-fruits; especially when He has been pleased, in the most gracious manner, not only to express His approbation of these, but to grant me permission to bring my later increase to the steps of his Throne?

Although this condescension had not laid me under the strongest ties,—or were it possible that I could be so far lost to a sense of gratitude as to forget YOUR MAJESTY'S singular goodness on another occasion,—Your Royal

Grace and Munificence, in devising, instituting, and endowing a Society for the Encouragement of Literature, of which Society I have unexpectedly received the honour of being elected an Associate, would naturally suggest that I could not with equal propriety look to any other, for a favourable acceptance of the fruits of my labour for so many years, as to Him to whom the British Empire looks up, not only as its Gracious Sovereign, but as the Munificent Patron of its Literature.

That the Supreme Ruler of the Universe may in His mercy long spare
YOUR MAJESTY for a blessing to this extensive Empire, is,

May it please YOUR MAJESTY,

The ardent desire of

YOUR MAJESTY's most faithful Subject,

And devoted Servant,

JOHN JAMIESON.

Edinburgh, May 20, 1825.

P R E F A C E.

SEVENTEEN years have elapsed since the publication of the ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY of the SCOTTISH LANGUAGE. That nothing might be withheld from the public that could tend to render the work more complete, I then subjoined, as *Additions*, all the information which I had received before it was finished. Subsequently, with the same view, words, which had been overlooked, or were formerly unknown to me, with further illustrations or additional significations of those already printed, were from time to time incorporated with the original work, that an enlarged edition might be in readiness, if it should be called for.

Such, however, has been the excitement of national interest in regard to our ancient language, that, from the mass of information, kindly communicated to me, it appeared that the Dictionary, if reprinted with all this new matter, would appear as almost entirely a different work; and thus render the first edition, although it had risen to double its price, of comparatively little value to the possessors.

Many of my friends, I know, blame me, on different grounds, for having deviated from my original plan. It would indeed have saved a great deal of labour,—of labour of the most unpleasant kind, which can only be compared with that of taking down every stone of an edifice, when it has been well nigh finished, and of then replacing them all in a different form. But the original work having been one of such extent and unavoidable expense, that I could not have hazarded the publication of it without being previously assured of the sale of as many copies as would indemnify me; as I had been most kindly encouraged, not only by personal friends, but by the liberality of the public, even when, from a very singular literary opposition, I had nearly renounced all hopes of success; it appeared to me that I was under a tie of honour to those to whom I felt so much indebted, to furnish them with all my additional information. Without making

and printing two works totally distinct from each other, this could have been done in no way but according to the plan which has been adopted. To prevent the necessity of consulting three alphabets, all that was formerly given under the title of "Additions and Corrections," has been embodied in the volumes now published. From the dispersion of the work in various countries, and the contingencies connected with this circumstance, it was judged most expedient that the Edition of the SUPPLEMENT should be fully a fourth smaller than that of the original work.

When terms were entered into for the publication of this work, it was not calculated that it would exceed the size of *one* of the preceding volumes. Had it been foreseen that it would extend to two, it most probably would have seemed preferable to have incorporated the whole into one work.

These volumes owe no inconsiderable part of their value to the rich and ample stores which have been opened, since the publication of the preceding ones, in consequence of the munificent plan adopted by his Majesty's Government, for the publication of all the Public Records of Scotland; the greatest part of which had not previously seen the light, and were in a great measure unknown. For a copy of these, as the volumes have been successively printed under the eye of one confessedly so well qualified for the task, Thomas Thomson, Esq. Advocate, Deputy-Register, I am bound to acknowledge my obligation to the liberality of the Honourable Commissioners, to whom the charge of this great national work was entrusted.

As the revival of a taste for the ancient language of our country has, since the appearance of the former volumes of this work, been remarkably displayed in many works of imagination, some of them of the highest character in this line of writing; I have availed myself of the vast variety of national or provincial words abounding in them, with which I was formerly unacquainted, and of many additional senses or illustrations of the words contained in the DICTIONARY.

Perhaps I may be permitted to say, without the charge of undue self-commendation, that in consequence of a more accurate examination of etymons formerly given, and of the consultation of many works which I had not then seen, I have been enabled to correct various errors into which I had fallen, and to set some things in a clearer point of view. Conscious I am, that, without a blind attachment to any system as to the origin of our language, I have endeavoured to trace every word to what appeared its most probable source.

The south and west of Scotland have contributed largely to this work; especially the districts of Roxburgh, Ettrick Forest, and Clydesdale. The generality of the local terms,

supplied from the former, are obviously of Scandinavian origin ; which may easily be accounted for from the vicinity of the Danish kingdom of Northumbria. A considerable number of those, peculiar to the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, manifest their affinity to the Welsh ; as they lay within the boundaries, or on the border, of the ancient kingdom of Stratclyde. The words belonging to Ayrshire and Galloway generally exhibit relation to the Irish, or what in Scotland is called the Gaelic.

I have, to the utmost of my power, availed myself of the antiquarian lore of one who has justly acquired an unrivalled degree of literary celebrity. I need scarcely mention the name of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet. I owe much to the works acknowledged by him ; and to others, which the general voice of the public ascribes to him, as the only living person who is deemed capable of writing them. On every application, however much occupied by his own literary engagements, he has manifested the greatest promptitude in forwarding mine.

I cannot deny myself the pleasure of mentioning the deep interest that has still been taken, in my investigations, by one who, although he has filled the highest offices under his Sovereign, has retained all his original amenity of manners and native benevolence ; and who, amidst the irksome labours of diplomacy, has sought relaxation in philological research. To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Liston, G. C. B., while I must ever feel the warmest gratitude for the most unequivocal proofs of personal friendship, I am also bound to acknowledge my obligations for many terms, and additional senses and illustrations, contained in this work.

To the unwearied attention of my very learned friend Thomas Thomson, Esq. I have been indebted for many uncommon words and curious extracts, which would not otherwise have met the eye of the public.

To Major-General Hutton, the son of the celebrated mathematician, who has smoothed the asperities of a military life by his attachment to literature, the public is indebted for the great variety of antiquated words from the Registers of the city of Aberdeen. During the labour of several years spent in investigating these ancient records, with a view to a very interesting work of his own in relation to our ancient history, anxious at the same time to render the Scottish Dictionary as complete as possible, he has most obligingly noted down all the words, or varieties of orthography, that he thought might be useful to me. Those, who have the pleasure of being acquainted with the General, will have no doubt as to his accuracy. It is only to be regretted, that in some instances the quotations have been so short as to leave the sense of the term indeterminate.

From John Stuart, Esq., Professor of Greek in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, who

is well known for his acuteness and learning, I have received many valuable communications, especially in regard to local terms. Similar aid was given me by two distinguished scholars, Professors Scott and Glennie, who are now beyond the reach of my unprofitable praise. Mr. James Melvin, of the Grammar School of the same ancient seat of learning, has been at great pains, not only in supplying me with northern provincial words, which I should not otherwise have met with, but in pointing out many additional senses which had been overlooked. Such, even in an early stage of life, are his acquirements as a scholar, that I have no doubt that he will soon be better known to the public.

The words from Moray, Nairn, &c. have been chiefly furnished by the voluntary kindness of the Reverend Mr. Leslie of Darkland, James Hoy, Esq. Gordon castle, and John Barclay, Esq. Cauldcots, who has engaged *con amore* in investigating the relation between the Scottish and other northern languages. To Dr. James Kennedy, of Glasgow, author of *Glenochel*, a Descriptive Poem, I owe many of the terms belonging to the counties of Perth and Kinross. Those, peculiar to Fife, were chiefly furnished by my late worthy and dear friend, the Reverend Dr. Black of Dunfermline; than whom I knew no individual who was better acquainted with the peculiarities of our vernacular language.

C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. has from time to time communicated to me, from his favourite sources of intelligence, a variety of singular passages; such especially as regarded the ancient superstitions of our country. My store of Roxburghshire words would have been far more limited, had I not been most liberally supplied by the unwearied assiduity of Thomas Wilkie, Esq. surgeon, Inverleithan, formerly in the service of the Honourable East India Company, James Fair, Esq. Langlee, and the Messrs. Shortreeds of Jedburgh. While the works of *the Ettrick Bard* have furnished many antiquated terms, in the explanation of which he has kindly assisted me; for many others, belonging to that pastoral district, I have been indebted to his nephew, Mr. Robert Hogg, who is not only well acquainted with the popular language, but possesses the power of explaining it with discriminating accuracy.

My acquaintance with the dialect of Dumfriesshire is chiefly derived from the friendly contributions of J. Mayne, Esq. of the Star Office, London, author of *The Siller Gun*, &c., of John Thorburn, Esq. S. S. C. and Mr. A. Crichton, Edinburgh. My list of Ayrshire and Renfrewshire words would have appeared to greater disadvantage, had it not been much increased by the spontaneous and unceasing exertions of Mr. Joseph Archibald, a native of the former county; who, although he has not enjoyed the same literary advantages with many of my coadjutors, yields to none of them in zeal for the preservation and elucidation of our native tongue.

The Reverend Charles Thomson, now of North-Shields, Northumberland, has, ever since

the publication of the former part of my work, been engaged in collecting additional words or senses, especially in the district of Upper Clydesdale; and has in other respects done much to assist me in my multifarious labour. I would have to charge myself with ingratitude, did I omit to acknowledge how much I owe to George R. Kinloch, Esq. Edinburgh, for his friendly exertions in adding to my list of Clydesdale, and also of Kincardineshire words, and indeed in liberally communicating all that he had collected for supplying the defects of my Dictionary. I have much pleasure in announcing that he is engaged in making a collection of our Scottish Proverbs; which, I have reason to believe, will be far more copious and correct than any one that has hitherto been published.

Both in this, and in the original work, in what regards the nomenclature of plants, animals, and minerals, I have drawn largely on the well-known goodness and accurate information of my friend Patrick Neill, Esq. F.R.S.E., Secretary to the Wernerian Society.

I have to regret, that the interesting list of ancient words, still occasionally used in Shetland, which has been communicated by a very intelligent correspondent, Lawrence Edmonston, Esq., Baltasound, came to hand so late, that I could avail myself of these only in the latter part of the alphabet. I beg leave to return my thanks, in this public manner, to the Reverend Robert Trail, Rector of Ballintoy, county of Antrim, Ireland, for the great trouble he has taken, in collecting, and transmitting to me, many words which I had overlooked in the works quoted in the preceding volumes, and in other books which I had not time to consult previously to publication. I must, however, take the liberty to say, that although the kindness of my literary friends might seem to have superseded the necessity of a considerable portion of personal labour, I have in every instance, when it has been in my power, examined the quotations myself, that they might be given with as much accuracy as possible.

To my friend W. Hamper, Esq. of Birmingham,—who, even while involved in business, and burdened with the municipal cares inseparable from the functions of the supreme magistrate of so extensive a community, has found time to indulge in antiquarian researches,—I feel much indebted for his useful communications, in regard to provincial English synonymes, and antiquated words.

But did I attempt to particularize all the obligations I have been laid under, in the prosecution of this work, both by friends and by strangers,—by persons indeed in very different ranks in society,—I might seem to write a Memoir rather than a Preface. I cannot, however, omit taking notice of the kindness of John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode, who, from his wish to contribute all in his power for my information, was so good as to bring with him from London a singular manuscript of his learned ancestor, so well known as the author of “An Account of all the Religious Houses that were in Scotland at the time of the Reformation.” The MS. referred to is entitled, “An

Historical Dictionary of the Laws of Scotland." I have made various extracts from this work. But, although it discovers great diligence and erudition, in consequence of its being chiefly confined to legal matters, and continued only through part of the third letter of the alphabet, the supply it afforded was far more limited than I had previously expected. I am not less bound to acknowledge my debt of gratitude to the venerable Professor Jardine, and the other learned Curators of the Hunterian Museum, in my respected *Alma Mater*, the University of Glasgow. For many years had I been in quest of that very rare book, the *Promptuarium Parvulorum* of Father Fraunces; and did not discover, till I had made considerable progress in printing this Supplement, that there was a copy in that invaluable Museum. My application for the use of this *bijou* was most liberally complied with; and I have only to regret that I did not see it at an earlier stage. I have, however, as far as possible, endeavoured to enrich this work with all that seemed conducive to elucidation or illustration; although at the expense of giving up with a variety of terms, as old English, which had been formerly deemed peculiar to the northern part of our island.

To my learned and amiable friend, Archdeacon Nares, the public is undoubtedly much indebted for his GLOSSARY, a work which contains a great deal of curious information not to be found any where else. It would have been highly gratifying to me, had a larger portion of his intelligence regarded the peculiar phraseology or manners of Scotland. Owing to particular circumstances, I have not had all the benefit that might have been derived from this valuable accession to our ancient literature, nor which I yet hope to have.

In regard to many provincial words, common to the north of England and south of Scotland, as well as antiquated terms of a more general description, I have been anticipated by my worthy friend and colleague, the Reverend H. J. Todd, in the large and useful additions he has made to Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary. He has, with great propriety, paid far more attention to the etymology of the language than his celebrated precursor had done; and it affords me pleasure to find that he and I so frequently concur in our ideas as to the origin of particular words.

Although my friend John T. Brockett, Esq. of Newcastle, furnished me as early as possible with a copy of his "Glossary of North Country Words, from an original MS. in the Library of J. G. Lambton, Esq., M. P., with considerable Additions," yet it did not, and could not, reach me, till this work was nearly concluded. From the use I have made of this ingenious and amusing publication, it may well be supposed, that I would have referred to it much oftener had it been in my power.

Edinburgh, May 20, 1825.

A LIST OF MANUSCRIPTS, BOOKS, OR EDITIONS CONSULTED, IN THE
COMPILATION OF THE SUPPLEMENT,
NOT REFERRED TO IN THE ORIGINAL WORK.

A.

- ABERDEEN, (Registers of the Council of) MS. in the Archives of the City.
- Account of the Depredations committed on the Clan Campbell, and their Followers, during the years 1685 and 1686. From an original MS. 4to. Edin. 1816.
- Acta Dominorum Auditorum, in Parl. D. Jacobi Tertii Regis Scotorum, Fol. Edin., non hactenus edit.
- Acta Dominorum Concilii, Regnante Jacobo Tertio, Reg. Scotorum, Fol. Edin. non edit.
- Addicioun (An) of Scottis Corniklis and Deidis, 4to. edited by Thomas Thomson, Esq. Deputy Register, &c.
- Aeliani Sophistae Varia Historia, 2 vols. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1701.
- Agricultural Surveys of the different Counties of Scotland, 8vo. Edin. V. Y.
- Ainsworth's Annotations upon the Five Bookes of Moses, Fol. Lond. 1627.
- Allan's (Rob.) Dictionary of the Ancient Language of Scotland, No. I. 4to. Edin. 1807.
- Ames's Typographical Antiquities, edited by Herbert, 3 vol. 4to. Lond. 1785.
- Anderson's Collections, Relating to the History of Mary, Queen of Scotland, 4 vols. 4to. Edin. 1727.
- Anderson's (David) Poems, English and Scotch, 12mo. Aberd. 1813.
- Annals of the Parish of Dalmailing, 12mo. Edin. 1821.
- Annand's (William, Minister at Edinburgh,) Mysteriorum Pietatis or Myserie of Godlinesse, small 8vo Lond. 1671.
- Antiquary (The), 3 vols. 12mo. Edin. 1816.
- Archers, Poems on the Royal Company of, 12mo. Edin. 1726.
- Arnot's Criminal Trials, 4to. Edin. 1785.
- Arthur, (Historie of the moost noble and worthy Prince kinge) sometyme king of great Brytane, now called Englande, &c. Fol. printed prior to A. 1598.
- Ascanius, or the Young Adventurer, 12mo. Stirling, 1802.
- Aubrey's Miscellanies, 2d Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1721.
- Letters and Lives of Eminent men, from the Bodleian Library and Ashmolean Museum, 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1813.

B.

- Baden, Dansk-Latinsk Ordbog, 8vo. Kiobenhavn, 1788.
- Bald's General View of the Coal Trade of Scotland, 8vo. Edin. 1808.
- Balfour's (Sir Andrew) Letters written to a Friend, containing excellent and judicious Directions and Advices for travelling through France and Italy, 8vo. Edin. 1700.
- (Sir James) Practicks, or System of the more ancient Law of Scotland, Fol. Edin. 1754.
- Ballad Book, 12mo. Edin. 1823. Not printed for sale.
- Bannatyne's (Richard) Journal of the Transactions in Scotland, during the contest between the adherents of Mary and those of her son, 1570-1573, 8vo. Edin. 1806.
- Baretti's Account of the Manners and Customs in Italy, 2 vol. 8vo. Lond. 1768.
- Barnes' (Juliana) Book of Hawking, &c. Fol. Lond. 1496, Reprint 1810.
- Barret's Alvearie, or Quadruple Dictionarie, Fol. Lond. 1580.
- Batman Uppon Bartholome, his Booke de Proprietatibus Rerum, Fol. Lond. 1582.
- Beattie's (W.) Entertaining and Instructive Tales, 12mo. Aberd. 1813.
- Beauties of Scotland, 5 vol. 8vo. Edin. 1805-8.
- Belhaven MS. Moyse's Memoirs of James VI. Adv. Lib.
- Bell's (Robert) Dictionary of the Law of Scotland, 2 vol. 8vo. Edin. 1807, 1808.
- Bellenden's Translation of the First Five Books of the Roman History of Titus Livius, 4to. Edin. 1822.
- Beloe's Herodotus, 4 vol. 8vo. Lond. 1791.
- Berners' (Bourchier, Lord) Translation of Sir John Froissart's Chronicles, 2 vol. 4to. Lond. 1812.
- Birrel's Diarey from 1532 to 1605,—Dalyell's Fragments.
- Blount's Ancient Tenures, 8vo. Lond.
- Bocharti Hierozoicon, sive De Animalibus Sacrae Scripturae, Fol. Lond. 1663.
- Borlase's Antiquities of the County of Cornwall, Fol. Oxf. 1754.
- Borthwick's Remarks on British Antiquity, 8vo. Edin. 1776.
- Bower's History of the University of Edinburgh, 2 vol. 8vo. Edin. 1817.

Boxhornii Originum Gallicarum Liber ; et Antiquae Linguae Britannicae Lexicon, 4to. Amstel. 1654.
 Boyd's (Zacharie) Garden of Zion ; wherein the life and death of godly and wicked men in Scriptures are to be seene, &c. 8vo. Printed at Glasgow by George Anderson, 1644.

————— Balme of Gilead prepared for the Sicke, 12mo. Edin. 1629.

Brand's Popular Antiquities, by Ellis, 2 vol. 4to. Lond. 1813.

Breviarium Romanum sub majori forma, &c. Fol. Parrhisiis, 1519.

Britton, edited by Wingate, 8vo. Lond. 1640.

Brockett's Glossary of North Country Words in use, from an original MS. in the Library of J. G. Lambton, Esq. M. P., with considerable Additions ; 8vo. Newc. upon Tyne, 1825.

Bruce's (Michael) Lectures and Sermons, Good News in Evil Times, &c. 4to. 1708.

————— Soul Confirmation, a Sermon, 4to. 1709.

Burness's (John) Poems and Tales, 12mo. Montrose, 1819.

Burt's Letters. V. *Letters*.

C.

Campbell, or the Scottish Probationer, 3 vol. 12mo. Edin. 1819.

Campbell's Journey through Parts of North Britain, 2 vol. 4to. Lond. 1802.

Carr's (Sir John) Caledonian Sketches, or a Tour through Scotland in 1807, 4to. Lond. 1807.

Caxton's Cronicles of Englonde, Fol. Westminstre, 1480.

Cepede, Histoire Naturelle des Cetacées, 4to. Paris, L'an xii de la Republique.

Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman, 8vo. Lond. 1794.

————— Mary Queen of Scotland, 2 vol. 4to. 1818.

Chartularium Aberbrothok, MS. Adv. Lib.

————— Aberdon. MS. *ibid*.

Chronicle (A Short) of the reign of James II. 4to. V. *Addiciouns*, &c.

Clan-Albin, a National Tale, 4 vol. 12mo. Edin. 1815.

Clarke's Travels in Russia, Tartary, &c. 2 vol. 4to. Lond. 1811.

Cloud of Witnesses, 4to. Glasg. 1720.

Cock's Simple Strains, or Homespun Lays, 12mo. Aberd. 1810.

Cooper's Thesaurus Linguae Romanae et Britannicae, Fol. Lond. 1578.

Cope (Sir John) Report of the Proceedings, &c. on his Trial, 4to. Lond. 1749.

Corspatrick of Raymondsholm, a Westland Tale, 2 vol. 12mo. Lond. 1822.

Covarrubias (Sebastian de), Tesoro de la Lengua Castellana, Fol. Madrid, 1674.

Crantz's History of Greenland, 2 vol. 8vo. Lond. 1767.

Craufurd's (Thomas) History of the University of Edinburgh from 1580 to 1646, 8vo. Edin. 1808.

Creech's Idylliums of Theocritus, 8vo. Lond. 1684.

Creighton's (Capt. John) Memoirs of, 12mo. 1731.

Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song, 8vo. Lond. 1810.

————— Reliques of Robert Burns, 8vo. Lond. 1808.

Cromerty's (Earl of) Historical Account of the Conspiracies by the Earls of Gowry, and Robert Logan of Restalrig, 8vo. Edin. 1713.

————— Vindication of Robert the Third King of Scotland, from the Imputation of Bastardy, *Ibid*. Culloden Papers, 4to. Lond. 1815.

D.

Dalton (Reginald), 3 vol. 8vo. Edin. 1823.

Dangerous Secrets, 2 vol. 12mo. Lond. 1815.

Dauidson—Ane Brief Commendatioun of Vprichtnes, in respect of the surenes of the same, to all that walk in it, amplifit chiefly be that notabill document of Goddis michtie protection, in preserving his maist vpricht seruand and feruent Messenger of Christis Euangell, Johne Knox. Set furth in Inglis meter be M. Johne Dauidson, Regent in S. Leonards College.

Quhairunto is addit in the end ane schort discours of the Estaitis quha hes caus to deploir the deith of this excellent seruand of God. Imprintit at Sanctandros be Robert Lekpreuik, Anno 1573.

Davies's (Rev. Edw.) Celtic Researches, 8vo. Lond. 1804.

Defoe's Journey through Scotland, 8vo. Lond. 1729.

Despauterii Grammaticae Institutionis Lib. VII. 12mo. Edin. 1666.

Discipline, a novel, 3 vol. 8vo. Edin. 1814.

Domesday Book, 3 vol. Fol. Lond. 1786–1816.

Douce's (Francis, Esq.) Illustrations of Shakspeare, and of Ancient Manners, 2 vol. 8vo. Lond. 1807.

Duncan's (Dr.) Young South Country Weaver, 12mo.

Dundas's Abridgement of the Acts of the General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland, 12mo. Edin. 1721.

D—se Younger of Arnistoun (Speech for) if he should be impeach't of H— T—n for what he said and did about the Pretender's Medal, 8vo. Lond. 1711.

Durham's Commentary on the Revelation, 4to. Glasg. 1739.

————— Exposition of the X Commandments, 4to. Lond. 1675.

————— Dying Man's Testament, or a Treatise concerning Scandal, 12mo. Glasg. 1740.

Durward (Quentin), 3 vol. 8vo. Edin. 1823.

E.

Eccardus de Origine Germanorum, &c. 4to. Goettin-gae, 1750.

Edda Islandorum, per Snorronem Sturlae, Resenio, 4to. Havniae, 1665.

Edgeworth's Castle Rackrent, 8vo. Lond. 1806.

Edmonston's View of the Ancient and Present State of the Zetland Islands, 2 vol. 8vo. Edin. 1809.

Entail (The), or the Lairds of Grippy, 3 vol. 12mo. Edin. 1822.

Erskine's Principles of the Law of Scotland, 8vo. Edin.

Eusebii Praeparatio Evangelica, Gr. et Lat. Fol.

F.

- Fernie's History of the Town and Parish of Dumfermline, 8vo. Edin. 1815.
 Feuds and Conflicts among the Clans (Hist. of) 12mo. Glasg. 1780.
 Forbes (Bp.) To a Recusant.
 ——— Short Discoverie of the Adversarie his Dotage, &c.
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 N. B.—These two are subjoined to the Defence.
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G.

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 ——— (Mrs.) Poems on Various Subjects, 8vo. Edin. 1803.
 ——— Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland, 2 vol. 12mo. Lond. 1811.
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H.

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 ——— Mountain Bard, 12mo. Edin. 1807.
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I. J.

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 Laing's (Mr. D. Edin.) Select Remains of Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland; (including *Rauf Coil-*

year, *The Tale of Colkelbie Sow*, &c.) 4to. Edin. 1822.

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Martine's Reliquiae Divi Andreae, or the State of the Venerable and Primeval See of St. Andrews, 4to. St. Andr. 1797.

Maxwell's (Bp. of Ross) *Burden of Issachar*, 4to. 1646.

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Northern Antiquities (Illustrations of) from the Earlier Teutonic and Scandinavian Romances, 4to. Edin. 1814.

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Ortus Vocabulorum Alphabetico Ordine, &c. cum vernacule lingue Anglicane expositione, 8vo. Lond. Wynkyn de Worde, [A. 1518].

Ozell's Rabelais, 12mo. Lond. 1750.

P.

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 Piper (The) of Peebles, a Tale, by a Weaver in Kirmuir, 12mo. Dundee, 1793.
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 The author of this very scarce book was Richard Fraunces, a preaching or Black Frier. Hearne informs us, that in the beginning of a copy of this book, that was lent to him, he found written, in an old hand, the following note: *Nomen Compilatoris istius libri est Frater Ricardus Fraunces, inter quatuor parietes pro Christo inclusus*, V. Hearne's Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 624, 625; and Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, ii. 536.
 Pryce's Archaeologia Cornu-Britannica, or Cornish Grammar, and Cornish-English Vocabulary, 4to. Sherborne 1790.

R.

- Rauf Coilyear. V. Laing's, &c.
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 Roquefort, Glossaire de la Langue Romane, avec Supplement, 3 Tom. 8vo. Paris, 1808, 1820.
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V. U.

Vaus (Joannis, Artium Bonarum Profess. Aberdon.) Rudimentorum Grammatices, &c. 4to. Paris 1522.
 Ure's History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride, 8vo. Glasg. 1793.
 Urquhart's (Sir Thomas) Translation of the First and Second Books of the Works of Mr. Francis Rabelais, Doctor in Physicke, 8vo. Lond. 1653.
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W.

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 Writer's (The) Clerk, or The Humours of the Scottish Metropolis, 3 vol. 12mo. Lond. 1825.
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Y.

Young's (Arthur) Tour in Ireland, 2 vol. 8vo. Lond. 1780.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

A A I

A is sometimes prefixed to words, &c.—to—*bade*.]

Insert ;

This seems to have been borrowed or derived from the A. S., in which language *abidan* and *bidan* are perfectly synon., both simply signifying to remain, to tarry. But in some of the ancient Gothic, &c.

A is used, by our oldest writers, in the sense of *one*.] *Add*, at the close ;

Ae is now written, in this signification, in place of *A*, which seems, as thus used, to have had anciently the same pronunciation. Although *ae* and *ane* both signify *one*, they differ considerably in their application. *Ae* denotes an object viewed singly, and as alone ; as, “ *Ae* swallow disna mak a simmer.” *Ane* marks a distinction often where there is a number ; as, “ I saw three men on the road ; *ane* o’ them turned awa’ to the right hand.”

A is often used, in vulgar language, as an abbreviation of *hae*, i. e. *have*, the aspirate being suppressed ; as *A done*, “ have done,” thus ;

Ane spak in wordis wonder crouse,

A done with *ane* mischance. *Old Song.*

For they were a’ just like to eat their thumb,

That he wi’ her sae far ben should *a* come.

Ross’s Helenore, First Edit. p. 11.

“ **A** in the Teutonick tongue signifieth water ; and this is the reason the names of so many of these ysles end in *A*, to shew they are pieces of land surrounded with water.” MS. Explication of some Norish Words used in Orkn. and Shetl.

AAIRVHOUS, *s.* “ The place of meeting appointed by the Foud Generall, or Chief Governour, Shetl.” MS. Expl. of Norish Words, *ut sup.*

This we ought certainly to trace to Isl. *arf*, *orf*, *baculus nunciatorius quo communitas ad judicium convocabatur*. Hence, *arfarthung*, *judicium hoc modo convocatum*. The term primarily signifies an arrow : and it would seem that this was the signal ancient-

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A B A

ly employed. Su.G. *budkafle* was used in the same sense. This is confirmed by the Su.G. term *heraur*, *tessera ad bellum evocans*, Su.G. *haeroer*, *signum nuntiatorium* ; which Ihre deduces from *haer*, an army, and *oer*, *aur*, an arrow ; this, marked with certain signs, being used by the ancients for assembling the multitude. It would appear that the arrow, having been used primarily in war, had been retained,—the name at least,—in calling the people to the place appointed for judicial decisions. V. CROISHTARICH and FYRE CROCE. Thus *aaairvhous* denotes the *house* appointed for judgment.

AAR, *s.* The alder, a tree, S. O. V. ARN.

AARON’S-BEARD, *s.* The dwarf-shrub called St. John’s Wort, *Hypericum perforatum*, Linn. Roxb.

The name is the same in Sweden, *Johannis-oert*. Linn. Flor. Suec. N°. 680. It is singular that the same superstitious idea should prevail in Sweden, as in S., in regard to its anti-magical influence. Linn. informs us that it is called *Fuga dæmonum*, and Light-foot gives a similar account. “ The superstitious in Scotland carry this plant about them as a charm against the dire effects of witchcraft and enchantment. They also cure, or fancy they cure their ropy milk, which they suppose to be under some malignant influence, by putting this herb into it, and milking afresh upon it. Flor. Scot. i. 417.

ABACK, *adv.* 1. Away, aloof, at a distance, S.

O would they stay *aback* frae courts,
An’ please themsels wi’ countra sports,
It wad for ev’ry *ane* be better.

Burns, iii. 9.

Abacke is an obsolete E. word, which was used in regard to space. Johns. derives it from *back*. A. S. *baec* is indeed the origin, but in a peculiar form, as having the preposition prefixed ; *on baec*, also *on baec-ling*, a tergo, pone, retrorsum, “ at his back, behind

A

backward;" Somner. It is formed like *aright*, from A. S. *on riht*; away, from *onweg*, &c. V. Awa' wr'. Isl. *a bak*, a tergo.

2. Behind, in relation to place, S.

The third, that gaed a wee *a-back*,
Was in the fashion shining,
Fu' gay that day.

Burns, iii. 29.

V. ABAK, and conjoin under this orthography.

3. Back; used in relation to time past, Angus.

Eight days *aback* a post came frae himsell,
Speering for you, and wondring unco sair,
That ye had broken tryst in sic affair.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 34.

ABANDON, r. ABANDOUN.

L. 27, for *Metter* r. *Mettre*.

To ABANDON, v. a. 1. To bring under absolute subjection.] *Add*;

It is used in the same sense by Bellenden.

"Kenneth exhortit his folkis to assailye feirslye thair ennymes & to perseueir in feruent battal, that it may be discussit be the day, quhiddir the Scottis sall *abandon* the Pichtis, or the Pichtis the Scottis." Cron. B. 10, c. 10. *Utrum Scoti Pictis—leges essent daturi eo discernetur die.* Boeth.

4. Effectually to prevent; nearly in the sense of deter.

"To dant their attemptatis, and to *abandon* thaym in tymes cumyng that thay sall nocht inuaid France, nor this thy realme with sa bludy incursionis as thay did afore, Charlis of France be deliuerit mynd of his nobillis desyris to be confiderat with the," &c. Bellend. Cron. B. 10, c. 2.

This corresponds with *Horum temeritati ut obuieretur*, &c. of Boece.

This use of the term has some resemblance of the L. B. phrase, *Dare in abandonum*.

ABARRAND, *part. pr.* Departing from, E. *aberring*.

"Heir sall your grace vnderstand how inuiolatly the faith of Crist hes been obseruit be youre progenitouris, neuir *abarrand* fra sicker religion and piete." Bellend. Cron. Concl.

ABATE, s. "Event, adventure." Gl. Sib.

For quhich sodayne *abate* anon astert
The blude of all my body in my hert.

K. Quair, *Chron. S. Poetry*, i. 19.

It certainly signifies casting down; O. Fr. *abat*. l'action d'abbattre; Roquefort.

ABBEY-LAIRD, s. A ludicrous and cant term for a bankrupt, for one at least who finds it necessary to take the benefit of the *girth* of the confines of Holyroodhouse as a protection from his creditors, Loth.

It seems to be of considerable antiquity.

When broken, frae care

The fools are set free,

When we mak them *lairds*

In the *Abbey*, quoth she.

Cock Laird, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 36.

ABBEIT, l. 3, for *Sanet* r. *Sanct*.

ABBIS, s. *pl.* Surplices, white linen vestments worn by priests.

"Item, ane chesabill of purpoure velvot, with the stoyle and fannowne orphis; twa *abbis*; twa ameittis of Bartane clayth; dornik to be touellis, unschapin; ane belt; twa corporallis." Coll. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

L. B. *alba*, id. from Lat. *albus*, white; denominated from the colour. Du Cange remarks, that *albas gerere*, and *esse in albis*, or *esse albat*, were phrases applied to the clergy, when they proceeded to perform ecclesiastical functions; and that hence O. Fr. *aubé* was equivalent to *ordinatus*.

ABBOT, s. Probably for dress, *habit*.

"Thair was ane herald sent in England—with the king of Scotlandis ordour of the garter; to witt, ane *abbot* maid according to the ordour, with ane gairter of gold sett with pretious stones, and all other ornaments according to the ordour." Pittscottie's Cron. p. 415.

ABBOT of VNRESSOUN.] *Insert*, 3 col. 15 l. from bottom, after the words—"into ridicule."

The procession of the *Boy Bishop* seems to have been introduced in subserviency to the *Festival of the Innocents*, appointed in commemoration of the slaughter of the children of Bethlehem. It had been fancied, that a procession, in which boys (those belonging to the choir) were the principal actors, would be a lively representation of the unoffending character of those who had fallen victims to the cruel jealousy of Herod. It would appear, that, in the introduction of this rite, nothing was meant that might have an irreligious or immoral tendency; if so much may be said in favour of a practice, which, while it admitted children to the performance of the offices of the church, not only tended to bring these into contempt, but necessarily made way for the grossest abuses.

"The *Episcopus Choristarum*," says Gregorie, "was chosen by his fellow-children upon St. Nicholas daie. Upon this daie rather than anie other, becaus it is singularly noted of this Bishop (as St. Paul said of his Timothie) that he had known the scriptures of a childe, and led a life *sanctissime ab ipsis incunabilis inchoatum*. The reason is yet more properly and expressly set down in the English Festival.—"We rede while he lay in his cradel, he fasted Wednesday and Friday; these dayes he would souke but ones of the day, and ther wyth held him plesed, thus he lyued all his lyf in vertues with this childes name. And therefore children don him wershup before all other saints," &c. Lib. Festivals, fol. 55.

"From this daie till Innocents daie at night (it lasted longer at the first) the *Episcopus Puerorum* was to bear the name, and hold up the state of a Bishop, answerably habited with a crosier, or pastoral staff in his hand, and a miter upon his head, and such an one too som had, as was—(saith one) verie much richer then those of Bishops indeed." "The rest of his fellows from the same time beeing, were to take upon them the style and counterfaict of Prebends, yielding to their Bishop (or els as if it were) canonical obedience. And look what service the verie Bishop himself with his Dean and Prebends (had they been to officiate) was to have performed, the Mass excepted, the verie same was don by the Chorister Bishop,

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and his Canons upon the eve and the holiedaie." *Episcopus Puerorum*, p. 115, 116.

It is said that he also received rents, duties, &c. during the time of his office; that he held a kind of visitation; and that, if he died during the continuance of his dignity, "his exsequies were solemnized with an answerable glorious pomp and sadness." *Ibid.*

Those who wish to have a particular account of the ritual observed on this occasion, will find it in the work cited above. It is now time to return to the consideration of the *Feast of Fools*; which, however nearly it resembled the ceremony of the *Boy Bishop*, and although confounded with it by the Council of Basil, was, as Gregorie has remarked (p. 119, 120), a different institution.

A B C, an alphabetical arrangement of duties payable to government on goods imported or exported.

"Reserveand alvyis to his maiestie the grit custumes of all guidis alsweill inbrocht as caryit furth;—quhilk custome salbe tane of the saidis guidis conforme to the particular A B C set down anent the saidis customes be the lordis auditouris of his hienes chekker." *Acts Ja. VI. 1597*, Ed. 1814, iv. 162.

ABE, *s.* Dimin. of Ebenezer, pron. q. *Ebé*. Roxb.

ABEE. V. LET ABEE.

ABEE, used in the same sense as *be*.

To LET ABEE, to let alone, *S.* V. To *Lat Be*.

LET-ABEE, used as a noun, in the sense of forbearance, or connivance. *Let-abee for let-abee*, one act of forbearance meeting another, mutual forbearance. *There maun be let-abee for let-abee*, there must be a kind of composition in the exercise of mutual forbearance, *S.*

"Miss Brenda is right," said Claud Halcro; "I am for *let-a-be for let-a-be*, as the boys say; and never fash about a warrant of liberation." *The Pirate*, iii. 227. V. BAIRN'S BARGAIN, and BYGANES.

LET ABEE, far less, not to mention.

"He couldna sit, *let abee* stand," *S.*

ABEECH, ABIEGH, *adv.* Aloof, &c.] *Add*;

The oldest example I have met with of the use of this word is in an allegorical song composed in the reign of Queen Anne.

Whene'er her tail play'd whisk,
Or when her look grew skeigh,
It's then the wise auld man
Was blythe to stand *abiegh*.

Auld Gray Mare, Jacobite Relics, i. 69.
An' now the glomin comin on
The lasses turned skeigh, man;
They hid themsels amang the corn,
To keep the lads *abiegh*, man.

Davidson's Seasons, i. 90.

A remark has been made on the etymology here given, that certainly has a just claim to the reader's attention.

"It is rather singular that, at the word *Abeigh*, the common English expression of 'standing at bay' should not have occurred either to Mr. Boucher or Dr. Jamieson. The English phrase is fully exemplified by Johnson, and derived from the French *abois*, which, as it seems to have been originally a hunting

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term, and our terms of the chase are chiefly borrowed from the French, is probably right. If so, the Scottish *abeigh* is only a corruption of the English *at bay*." *British Critic*, April 1808, p. 401.

This, doubtless, points to the true origin of the term. I do not suppose, however, that *abeigh* is corr. from *E. at bay*, but that, like many other terms in our language, it had been originally borrowed from the Fr. The Fr. word appears in a variety of forms, not merely *abois* and *abois*, but *abai*, *abay*, *abbais*, *abbay*, and *abbé*, all denoting the barking of a dog. Ours most nearly approaches to the Fr. phrase, *Tenir en abois*, faire languir, Roquefort; *Tenir en abbay*, to hold at bay, Cotgr.

ABEFOIR, *adv.* Formerly, before.

—"All and sindrie the landis, teynd-schawes, and vtheris abone specifeit,—quhilkis wer *abefoir* vnite, creat, and incorporat in ane haill and frie tennendrie, callit the tennendrie of Dunfedling." *Acts Ja. VI. 1609*, Ed. 1814, p. 457.

This term frequently occurs in the same sense, *MSS. Aberd. Reg.*; also in *Pitscottie*, Edit. 1814; as in p. 29, *a befoir*.

ABEIS, ABIES, *prep.* In comparison with, in Fife.

"This is black *abeis* that;"—"London is a big town *abies* Edinburgh," *Beis*, in Loth.

This may be a corr. of *albeit*. In this case the resolution would be, "*Albeit* the one be black, the other is more so;"—"Albeit Edinburgh be large, London surpasses it." But I hesitate as to this etymon. V. BEIS, *prep.* and ALBUIS.

To ABY, *v. a.* To suffer for.] *Add*;

Palsgrave expl. the term in this manner: "I *abye*; I forethynke, or am punisshed for a thyng." *B. iii. F. 136, b.*

ABIL, *adj.* l. 7, for *hubile r. habile*.

ABIDDIN, *part. pa.* Waited for.

"S. Augustine vryttis, hou that Pelagius the haeretike vas condemnit in the Concile of Palaestina be sindrie bischopis, bot at the last quhen he vas condemnit be Innocentius bischop of Rome, he sayis that na farder iudgement aucht to be *abiddin*." *Nicol Burne*, F. 111, a.

ABILYEMENTIS, ABEILYEMENTIS, *s. pl.* 1. Dress.

Sir Thomas Urquhart approaches very near to the ancient form of the word.

"In these so handsome clothes, and *abiliaments* so rich, think not that either one or other of either sexe did waste any time at all; for the masters of the wardrobes had all their raiments and apparel so ready for every morning, and the chamber-ladies so well skilled, that in a trice they would be dressed, and compleatly in their clothes from head to foot." *Rabelais*, B. i. p. 247.

2. Accoutrement, apparatus of what kind soever.

"That certain lordis—ger mak or get schippis, buschis, & vther gret pynk botis, witth nettis, & al *abilyementis* ganing tharfor for fisching." *Acts Ja. III. 1471*, Ed. 1814, p. 100.

—"Artilyearis & puldir, with vthir *abeilyementis* of weire," &c. *Ibid.* 1479, p. 126.

ABLACK, *s.* 1. A dwarf.] *Add*;

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Up the kirk-yard he fast did jee,
I wat he was na hooly;
An' a' the *ablacks* glowr'd to see
A bonny kind o' tulyie
Atweish them twa.

Christmas Ba'ing, Edit. 1805.

The author altered this to *kenyies* (V. Edit. 1809); which has a very different signification.

2. The remains of any animal that has become the prey of a dog, fox, polecat, &c. *Aberd.*

3. A particle, a fragment; used in a general sense, *Mearns.*

This might be supposed to resemble *Isl. aflag*, any thing superfluous, *Dan. aflagt*, left.

* **ABLE**, *adj.* 1. Fit, proper.

"Alsua in consideration that his hienes counsigne and counsalour foirsaid is oy and apperand air to vmquhill James erll of Mortoun his guidschir, and thairby maist *able* to succede to him, his landis, honouris and dignities, His maistie thairfoir is maist willing that he bruik the samyn," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. 1581*, Ed. 1814, p. 262.

Able is here used as synon. with *HABIL*, q. v.

2. Liable, in danger of.

—"The said Johnne (Achesoun)—is *able* to decay, and his landis willbe comprisit. And our said souerane lord, &c. having pietie of the said Johnne, quha is *able* to wrak," i. e. liable to ruin, "for na deid nor occasioun committit be him, bot rather for seruice," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. 1587*, Ed. 1814, p. 495.

—"Finding your self *able* to drovne, ye wald preis agane to the boit." *Bannatyne's Trans.* p. 159.

"Woulde ye knowe if a judgement be comming on a creature, I will tell you; if I finde the knaue sleeping and snorting in murther, adulterie and wickednesse, I will say, Thou art *able* to get a black waking." *Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 237. V. ABYLL.*

ABLEEZE, *adv.* In a blaze, *S.*

"The very bushes on the ither side were *ableeze* with the flashes of the whig guns." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 247.

A-BOIL, *adv.* To come a-boil, to begin to boil, *S.*

"This without any other preparation, is put into a pot on the fire, and by the time it comes a-boil, is transformed into a coagulation, or jelly, of a considerable degree of thickness." *Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 432.*

A-BOOT, *adv.* To boot, the odds paid in a bargain or exchange, *Roxb.*

ABORDAGE, *s.* Apparently, the act of boarding a ship.

"The master farther gettis of the ship takin be him and the companie, the best cabill and anchor for his *abordage*." *Sea Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 640.*

Fr. abord-er, to board.

ABOUT-SPEICH, *s.* Circumlocution.

Rycht so by *about-speich* often tymes

And semlabill wordis we compyle our rymes.

Doug. Virg. 10. l. 12.

ABOWYNE, **ABONE**, *prep.* 1. Above, &c.] *Add;*

2. Over.

"Tullus rang xxxii yeris in grete glore *abone* the Romanis." *Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 57.*

ABRAIDIT, *part. adj.* A term applied by carpenters to the surface of a ragstone, used for

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sharping their tools, when it has become too smooth for the purpose, *Roxb.*

O. Fr. abradant, wearing away; *Lat. abrad-ere*, to scrape or shave off.

ABREED, *adv.* In breadth. *S. Gl. Burns.*

ABREID, **ABRADE**, *adv.* 1. Abroad.] *Add;*

"The prophecy got *abread* in the country, that whenever *Misticot's* grave was fund out, the estate of *Knockwinnock* should be lost and won." *Antiquary*, ii. 245.

Abraid is still used in this sense in *Ettr. For.*

2. Asunder; as, among children at play, "Haud your legs *abreid* till I creep through," *Roxb.*

Hence the phrase, *Fa'n abreid*, fallen down asunder, *ibid.*

A. S. abraed-an dilatare, *abraedde* extendebat.

ABSOLVITOR, **ABSOLVITOUR**, **ABSOLVITUR**, *s.*

A forensic term, used in two different ways.

1. *Absolvitur ab instantia*. "One is said to be absolved from the instance, when there is some defect or informality in the proceedings; for thereby that instance is ended until new citation." *Spottiswoode's Law Dict. MS.*

2. *Absolvitur from the claim*. "When a person is freed by sentence of a judge from any debt or demand, he is said to have obtained *absolvitur from the pursuer's claim*." *Ibid.*

"Declaris the hail remanent ressones of reduction before specefeit relevant,—except in the speciall heidis thairof abone written quhairfra *absolvitur* is geven." *Acts Ja. VI. 1597*, Ed. 1816, p. 130.

"Haddo—for his safety and protection paid also to the earl 8000 merks,—by whose means he had got an *absolvitor*, as was alledged, from these claims, long before, in presence of a full committee." *Spalding*, i. 304.

Evidently from the use of the 3d pers. sing. of the *Lat. verb* in this deed;—*Absolvitur*.

ABSTACLE, *s.* Obstacle.

"Att this tyme, some of the Kingis serwantis that came out with him, maid *abstacle* and debaitt." *Pit-scottie's Cron. p. 26.*

ABSTRAKLOUS, *adj.* Cross-tempered, *Ayrs.*

Perhaps a misnomer of *obstreperous*, like vulgar *E. obstropulous*.

ABUFIN, *prep.* Above.

"The said Robert abbot sall content the said William the said some of xv marcis of malis of the landis *abufin* writin," &c. *Act. Dom. Aud. A. 1478*, p. 59.

This nearly resembles the *A. S.* form of the prep. *abufan*. *V. ABOWYNE.*

TO ABUSE, *v. a.* To disuse, to give up the practice of any thing.

"At [That] the futbal and golf be *abusit* in tym cummyng, & the buttis maid up, & schuting *usit* after the tenor of the act of parlyament." *Parl. Ja. III. A. 1471*, Ed. 1814, p. 100. *Abusit* is substituted for the phrase "not to be usit" in the act referred to, *Ja. II. A. 1457*, c. 71. Ed. 1566. "Nocht usyt," Ed. 1814, p. 48. *V. VYSSIS.*

L. B. abuti, non uti. *V. Du Cange.*

ABUSIOUN, **ABUSION**, *s.* 1. Abuse. *Fr. Abusion.*

"Herefore oure souerane lord, willing—to seclude and put away all sic *abusious*, ewill vsis, & extor-

sious put on his peple,—has, be autorite of this parliament, ordinit to be sessit and left the taking of the saidis Cawpis in all tymes tocum." Acts Ja. IV. 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

2. Deceit, imposition practised on another.

"The mighty God, seeing the *abusion* of the King, turned the matter so that he was taken and soon after shamefully justified." Pitscottie's Hist. Edin. 1768, p. 257.

His preistes mumblit absolutioun,

And many other false *abusioun*,

The Paip has done inuent.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 189.

ACCEDENS, *s.* A term used in reference to rent in money.

—"Of the first *accedens* that cumis in the Den [Dean] of gildis handis." Aberd. Reg. V. xvi. p. 525. MS.

L. B. *Accidentia* is expl. as equivalent to *escaeta*, or E. *escheat*; Du Cange. I hesitate, however, whether it should not be traced to Lat. *accedere*, to come to, as denoting the first sum that the Dean should get into his hands. Thus the phrase is pleonastic.

ACCEDENT, *s.* An accession, or casualty.

"About this time the earl of Stirling departed this life at London, who for all his court and *accedents* left no great estate nor means free behind him. Spalding, i. 217. V. ACCEDENS.

To ACCLAME, *v. a.* To lay claim to, to demand as one's right.

"That quha that persewes not within the said space, thay, thair airis, executouris, or assignayis, sall neuer be hard to persew the samin—notwithstanding quhatsumeuer iurisdiction, priuilegis, lawis or constitutionis, quhilkis the saidis persounis, or ony of thame had, hes, or may pretend, or *acclame*, as grantit be our said souerane Lady," &c. Acts Mary 1563. Ed. 1814, p. 537.

"The Commissioner's G.—protested that the said act—is contraire to the perpetuall custome, and never *acclaimed* befor." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 282.

Acclamyt, claimed, occurs frequently in Aberd. Reg. MS.

L. B. *acclam-are*, idem quod *Clamare*, vendicare, asserere. Acclamer quelque chose. *Acclamavit ipsa jure hereditario has supradictas terras.* Sim. Dunelm. V. Du Cange.

ACCOMIE, ACCUMIE, *s.* A species of mixed metal, S.

The term is used by that miserable writer, Scot of Satchell, when describing the reliques of the celebrated Michael Scot.

His writing pen did seem to me to be

Of harden'd metal, like steil, or *accumie*.

Hist. Name of Scot, p. 34.

ACCUMIE PEN, *s.* A metallic pencil employed for writing on tablets, S.

ACCORD, *v. n.* As *accords*, an elliptical phrase, commonly used in our legal deeds, sometimes fully expressed thus, as *accords of law*, i. e. as is agreeable, or conformable to law.

This in some respect corresponds with the phrase as *effeiris*. But the latter has a more extended signification, being used to denote any thing proportional,

convenient, fitting, becoming, &c. as well as conformity. As *effeiris of law* never occurs, although as *accords* is frequently used in this form in deeds and judicial proceedings.

* ACCOUNT, *s.* To lay one's account with, to assure one's self of, to make up one's mind to, any thing, S. This, according to Dr. Beattie, is a Scotticism.

"I counsel you to lay your account with suffering." Walker's Peden, p. 56.

ACE, *s.* 1. The smallest division of any thing, Orkn.

2. A single particle, *ibid.*

Isl. *aas*, unitas in tessera seu talis; monas; G. Andr., Verel., Haldorson.

ACE, *s.* Ashes, S. V. As, Ass.

To ACHERSPYRE, *v. n.*] *Add*, after etymon;

Dr. Johns. quotes Mortimer, as using *acrospire* in the same sense with the S. word; also *acrospired* as a participle. This he derives from Gr. *ακρος*, summus, the highest, and *σπῆρα*, spira. But *σπῆρα* denotes a roundel or circle, a coil of ropes, &c. and does not, like Goth. *spira*, refer to a sharp point. *Acrospire* seems to have been lately imported into the E. language. It was unknown to Minsheu, although mentioned in Kersey's edition of Phillips.

It may be added that O. E. *spyer* signifies to shoot out in an ear, as a blade of corn. "I *spyer*, as corne dothe whan it begynneth to waxe rype. Je espie. This wheate *spyereth* fayre, God saue it." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 369, a.

To ACK, *v. a.* To enact. V. ACT, *v.*

ACKADENT, *s.* Expl. "A spirituous liquor resembling rum," Ayrs.; apparently the corr. of some foreign designation beginning with *Aqua*.

ACKER-DALE, *adj.* Divided into single acres, or small portions.

"He—orders his affaires in Gillmertoune, from which lands he reaped as much benefite—as he did from any other of his barronies,—being all of it in *acker-dale* land (except the Drum and Gutters, duely payed), because of the neer neighbourhead of the toune of Edinburgh." *Memorie of the Somervills*, i. 168.

A. S. *aecer*, an acre, and *dael-an*, to divide. V. FREITH, *v.* sense 3.

ACLITE, ACKLYTE, *adv.* Awry, to one side, Roxb.; *synon.* Agee, S.

Isl. *hlit* signifies devexitas, and A. S. *hlithe* jugum montis. But perhaps the word is merely a corruption, q. *a-gleyd*. V. GLEY'D, oblique.

ACORNIE, *s.* Apparently, a drinking vessel with ears or handles; perhaps the same with *Quaich*.

"Item, a silver cup, with silver *acornie* and horn spoons and trenchers." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 80.

Fr. *acorné*, horned, having horns.

ACQUAINT, *part. adj.* Acquainted, pronounced as if *acquent*, S. *acquant*, S. B.

It occurs in the metrical version of the Psalms used in S.

Thou also most entirely art

Acquaint with all my ways. *Psa.* cxxxix. 3.

"He is weel *acquent* wi' a' the smugglers, thieves, and banditti about Edinburgh." Heart M. Loth. ii. 77.

ACQUART, Aikwert, *adj.*] Give as sense
1. Averted, turned from.] *Insert*, before etymon;
2. Cross, perverse, S.

ACQUATE, *pret.* Acquitted.

"—Doe find and declair, that the said noble Erle Alexander Erle of Levin—worthily *acquate* himself of the great place and trust was putt vpon him to be generall of thair armies." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 517.

To ACQUIET, *v. a.* 1. To quiet, to bring to a state of tranquillity.

"Beaus thair hes bene greit abusioune of justice in the north partis,—the pepill ar almaist gane wilde,—it is tharefor statut—for the *acquietting* of the pepill be justice that thair be in tyme to cum Justicis and scheriffis deput in thai partis," &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 249.

2. To secure.

"In the causs persewit be Cuthbert Menyeis of Achinsell aganis Robert Menyeis of the Ennoch—to werrand, *acquiet*, and defend, to the said Cuthbert & his airis the landis of Achinsell," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 133.

L. B. *acquiet-are*, quietum seu securum reddere, from *quietus*. Fr. *acquiter une terre*, "to quiet a peece of land, to rid it from suits, trouble, and controversie, by recovering, or delivering, it from such as usurped it; to cleere the title thereof." Cotgr.

To ACQUITE, *v. a.* This has been understood as signifying to revenge. But it is very doubtful.

"He exhortit his men to haue curage, set asyd al dredour (gif thay had ony) remembring the gret spreit and manheid of thair eldaris, that thay may *acquite* thair deith; and thocht thay faucht with vnfortunat chance of battal, that thay be nocht vnreuenig of thair ennymes." Bellend. Cron. B. 6, c. 13.

Ingentesque spiritus auitae virtutis recordati resumerent: cauerentque ne, si forsitan aduersante Marte moriendum foret, *inulti* occumberent. Boeth.

It is not the death of ancestors that was to be avenged, but their own death, if they should fall in battle.

ACRE, *s.* "An old sort of duel fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, between the frontiers of their kingdom, with sword and lance." Cowel's Law Dict.

In the Annals of Burton, A. 1237, we find a complaint, that in the diocese of Carlisle, even the abbots and priors, when challenged by any belonging to the kingdom of Scotland, were wont *Acram* committere inter fores utriusque regni.

Cowel conjectures that, "as this judicial sort of duelling was called *camp-fight*, and the combatants *champions*, from the open field that was the stage of tryal, *aecer* among the Saxons being the same with *campus*, the borderers on Scotland, who best retained the Saxon dialect, called such *Camp-fight*, *Acre-fight*, and sometimes simply *Acre*."

It does not appear, however, that there is any affinity between Lat. *camp-us* as denoting a plain, and A. S. *camp*, certamen, bellum. The monkish writers might indeed think that they were originally the same, and thus substitute *Acra*, denoting a plain or level field, for *camp*, as if the latter had been originally synonymous.

I have met with no other proof of this use of the term. It corresponds in so far, however, with that of Isl. and Su.G. *holm*, which literally signifies a river-island; but, as being the place generally chosen for single combat, was hence used to denote the place of combat: *Campus*, in circulum baculis inclusus, quem sibi describebant in certamen singulare descensuri, forte exinde, quod in more positum erat veteribus, *insulas* ejusmodi duellis eligere, ut ignavo omnis elabendi via præcluderetur. Ihre, vo. *Holme*. Hence *holmgang*, descensus ad certamen.

ACRE-BRAID, *s.* The breadth of an acre, S.
Wad Phillis loo me, Phillis soud possess
Sax *acre-braid* o' richest pasture grass.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 104.

ACRER, *s.* A very small proprietor, S. A.

"£54,097 : 7 : 3 belongs to lesser commoners, including those small proprietors known by the provincial name of *acrerers* [L. *acreris*], portioners, and feuars." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 15.

To ACRES, ACCRESCE, *v. n.* To increase.] *Add*;
2. This term is still used in our law, as expressing that one species of right or claim flows from, and naturally falls to be added to, its principal.

"*Accresce*—denotes the accession of one part, to the property of another part; as, when a person disposes the property of any subject, whatever right afterwards befalls to him or his heirs, *accresces* to the purchaser, as if it had been in his person when he disposed." Spottiswoode's Law Dict. MS.

To ACT, ACK, *v. a.* To require by judicial authority; nearly the same with E. *enact*, with this difference, that there is a transition from the deed to the person whom it regards; an old forensic term, S.

"Seing I am *actit* in the buikis of the said committie not to depairt aff the towne without licence—I am heavilie damnefied," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 361.

"That Thomas Kenedy of Bargeny be *ackit* to content & pay to the saidis William & Marioune the soume of twentj li for certane merchandiss & lent siluer aucht to the said vmquhile Schir Patrik be the said Thomas." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 221.

"The said Robert grantit, in presens of the lordis, that he haid causit the said Adam to be *akkit* in the officialis buk for the soume of j^e merkis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 310.

ACTENTIKLY, *adv.* Authentically.

—"The first gift—was maid be vmquhile our souerane lord—in the tendir and nonage of the said vmquhile our souerane lord, and was thareftir reuokit;—and na new gift, confirmacioun, nor infestment *actentikly* gevin agane sene the said reuocacioun." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 31.

ACTION SERMON, the designation commonly given in S. to the sermon which precedes the celebration of the ordinance of the Supper.

This has been generally viewed as referring to the *action* of symbolically eating the body and blood of the Saviour. By some, however, it has been supposed that it may have been borrowed from the Fr. phrase for thanksgiving, *Action de graces*. The following day in S. is commonly called the *Thanksgiving Day*.

A D I

ACTIOUN, s. Affairs, business, interest.

"Yit sa far as pertenis to our *actioun*, consider that our ennymes are to fecht aganis ws, quhome we neur offendit with iniuris." Bellend. Cron. B. 6, c. 17. Quod ad rem nostram maxime attinet. Boeth.

ACTUAL, adj. *An actual minister, &c.* Add; I find this term has the sanction of Parliament.

"The deane of the said chaptoure, with samony of thame as salhappin to be assembled, sall proceid and chuse the persoun quhome his maiestie pleased to nominat and recommend to their electioun; he alwayis being an *actuall minister* of the kirk, and sall elect none vther then ane *actual minister* to be so nominat and recomendit be his maiestye as said is." Acts. Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 529.

Here we have a *conge d'elire* without any disguise.

ADAM'S WINE, a cant phrase for water as a beverage, our first father being supposed to have known nothing more powerful, S.

"Some take a mutchkin of porter to their dinner, but I sloken my drowth wi' *Adam's wine*." Sir A. Wylie, i. 107.

ADDER-BEAD, s. The stone supposed to be formed by adders, Nithsdale.

Ye maun sleeve-button't wi' twa *adder-beads*,

Wi' unchristened fingers maun plait down the breeds.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 111. V. BEAD.

ADDER-STANE, s. The same with *Adder-bead*, S.

"The glass amulets or ornaments are, in the Lowlands of Scotland, called *Adder-stanes*, and by the Welsh *Gleini na Droedh*, or Druid-glass, which is in Irish *Glaine nan Druidhe*, *glaine* in this language signifying glass, tho' obsolete now in the Welsh dialect, and preserved only in this *Gleini na Droedh*.—The two last kinds [of monuments of the worship of the Druids, of glass, and of earth bak'd extremely hard], were ornaments or magical gems, as were also those of chrystal and agat, either perfectly spherical or in the figure of a lentil." Toland's Hist. of the Druids, Lett. I. § 16.

"The very same story is told of the *Adder-stanes* [in the Lowlands of Scotland] which Pliny relates of the Druid's Egg, without the omission of one single circumstance." Ibid. Notes, p. 273.

* **ADDLE, adj.** Foul; applied to liquid substances; "an *addle* dub," a filthy pool, Clydes.

ADE, ADIE, s. Abbreviations of *Adam*, and pron. *Yedie*, South of S.

"*Ade* Bell.—*Ade* Graham." Acts 1585. III. 391. 393. *Adie* Bell, 392.

"Weel," quo' she, "my life, my *Adie*,
Fouth o' bless live in thy words!"

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 173.

ADEW, 2. 1. 2. It has been suggested, that *Ker-tyngame* should be read *Kercyngaym* in MS.; the name of the person being Cressingham.

ADHANTARE, s. One who haunts a place.

"*Vaigaris, adhantaris* of aillhoussis," &c. Ab. Reg.

ADIENCE. To gie *adience*, to make room; as, to give a wall *adience*, not to confine it in its extent, Fife. It is viewed as synon. with S. *scouth*.

L. B. *adjenc-iae* is used for *adjacentiae*, appendices. Dedit—dictae villae intus et extus, & totius territorii

A D M

aisanciarum (easements), adjenciarum & pertinenciarum ejusdem; Du Cange. Fr. *adjanc-er* signifies to set fitly, to match duly, to put handsomely together.

ADILL, ADDLE, s. Add; Su. G. *adl-a*, mejere.

ADIORNALE, ADJOURNAL, Acte of, s. The designation given to the record of a sentence passed in a criminal cause; a forensic term, S.

—"The saidis personis to bring with thame and produce befor my said lord Gouvernour and thre estatis of parliament the pretendit *acte of Adiornale*, sentence, and proces of forfaltour,—decernand that the said Jhone Lord Glamis had committit art and part of the consiling and nocht reueling of the conspiratioun and imaginatioun in the distructioun of vmquhile our souirane lordis maist nobill persoune of gude mynd, quhem God assolye, be pusouné [poison], emaginate and conspirit be vmquhile Jonet Lady Glamis his moder," &c. Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 420.

Sometimes the term occurs by itself.

—"As at mair lenth is contenit in the said process, *adiornale*, decrete, convict, and dome of foirfaltour foirsaid." Ibid. p. 577.

It seems also used as equivalent to *register*.

"Ordanis lettres to be direct chargeing all sic personis as ar or salbe fund in registeris or *adiornall*, standand denunceit rebellis, and at the horne—to compeir personalie, &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1590, p. 525.

The books in which these justiciary records are contained are called the *Books of Adjournal*. Whether the term originated from the power of the court to *adjourn* from time to time, I cannot pretend to determine.

To ADIORNIS, v. a. To cite, to summon.

"Tha had *adiornist* him tharfor as insufficient stuf." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, v. 20. Fr. *adjourn-er*, L. B. *adjorn-are*, id.

ADIST, prep. On this side.] L. 3, for *sees r. jeer*. Add;

It is pron. *adiest*, Ayrs., and is differently expl., as signifying, on that side; being opposed to *anniest*, which is rendered, on this side, and applied to the object that is nearest. It indeed seems merely A. S. *on neawiste*, in vicinia, prope ad, Bed. v. 12, from *neah*, near, nigh; formed like E. *aside*, from *on side*, &c.

This word is not only pron. *adist*, but *athist*, Dumfr.

ADMINICLE, s. Collateral proof.

—"Quhilkis writtis being—maliciouslie obscurit, gif thai be falss, quhill proces of tyme, deceiss of parties, wittnessis, and writtaris, tak away all *adminicles* of improbatioun," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 184.

"When it is to be proved by the testimony of witnesses, the pursuer ought, in the general case, to produce some *adminicle* in writing, i. e. some collateral deed referring to that which was lost, in order to found the action," &c. Ersk. Inst. B. iv. tit. 1, sec. 55.

Fr. *adminicule*, help, aid, support.

ADMINACLE, s.

—"Having no relation to any *adminacle* haldand few of the said Archbishope of Glasgow," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 151.

The term, as here used, might appear to signify property, such as a *pendicle* of land, as it is said to *hald few*.

ADMINICULATE, part. pa. Supported, set forth.

"I remit you—particularly to these two defences of an extrajudicial confession, and the promise of life given to me thereupon by the chancellor;—upon the verity whereof I am content to die, and ready to lay down my life; and hope your charity will be such to me, a dying man, as not to mistrust me therein, especially since it is so notoriously *adminiculate* by an act of secret council, and yet denied upon oath by the principal officers of state present in council at the making of the said act." Crookshank's Hist. i. 381.

Lat. *adminicul-ari*, to prop, to support.

To ADNULL, *v. a.* To abrogate, to annul.

"That our soverane lord, with avise of his thre estatiss, will *adnull* all sic thingis." Acts Ja. IV. 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

—"All his blunt boultis and pithles artelyerie ar schot, to infirm and *adnull* his awin cause rather than to strenthe the samin." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith, App. p. 222.

Lat. *adnull-are*, from *ad* and *null-us*.

ADOIS, ADOES, ADDOIS, *s. pl.* 1. Business, affairs.

It is frequently used in this sense, Aberd. Reg. MS.

"Thai wer directit be his Maiestie to returne within this realme ffor certane his Maiesties speciall *adois* within the same." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 568.

"They directit Capitane Wauchop with his band toward Aberdiene, be sea, to Adame Gordoun, lieutenant in the north for the queene, to supplie him in his *addois*." Hist. James the Sext, p. 168².

This is merely the pl. of E. *ado*; which, as far as I have observed, occurs, in that language, only in the singular. In S. it is scarcely ever used except in pl.

Dr. Johns. has said that this is formed "from the *v. to do*, with *a* before it, as the Fr. *affaire* from *a* and *faire*." But Mr. Todd has justly remarked that the origin is A. S. *ado-a facere*.

2. It is very commonly used as denoting difficulties, like E. *ado*; as, "I had my ain *adoes*," i. e. peculiar difficulties, S.

ADOW. *Naething adow*, worth little or nothing, Roxb.

From the *v. Dow*, to be able, A. S. *dug-an*, prodesse, valere.

ADRAD, *part. adj.* Afraid, Upp. Clydes.

A. S. *adrad-an*, timere.

To ADTEMPT *against, v. n.* To disobey, Aberd. Reg. V. ATTEMPTAT.

To ADVERT, *v. a.* To avert.

Fra my sinnes *advert* thy face.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 116.

ADVERTENCE, ADUERTANCE, *s.* 1. Retinue.

The king is into Paris, that sall I warrand, And all his *aduertance* that in his court dwellis.

Rauf Coilyear, C. j. b.

2. Adherents, abettors, advisers.

"In the hender end of the quhilk counsall they blewe out on Schir William of Crechtoun, and Schir George of Crechtoun, and thar *advertence*." Short Chron. of Ja. II. p. 36.

Fr. *advert-ir*, to give advice.

To ADVISE, *v. a.* To Advise a Cause, or Process, to deliberate so as to give judgment on it; a forensic phrase, S.

—"And desyrit the estatiss to *advise* the process, and

to pronounce thair sentence of parliament thairintill according to the saidis probationis and thair consciencis." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 9.

"And desyrit the saidis estatiss of parliament to *advise* the depositionis of the saidis witnessis and vtheris probationis, and to pronounce thair sentence," &c. Ibid. p. 11.

L. B. *advise-are* does not seem to have been used actively, merely signifying, consulere, deliberare.

To BE ADUYSIT *with*. To be ready to give judgment, in consequence of deliberate investigation.

—"The haill wreittis and probationis being red, sene & considderit be the saidis haill estatiss of parliament,—and thay thairwith being ryiplie *aduysit*,—findis, decernis," &c. Ibid. p. 11.

To ADVOCATE, *v. n.* To plead; sometimes used actively, S., as to *advocate a cause*; Lat. *advocare*.

"For men seldom *advocate* against Satan's work and sin in themselves, but against God's work in themselves." Ruth. Lett. P. ii. ep. 2.

ADVOUTRIE, ADVOUTRY, *s.* Adultery.

"She allso procured hym to be devorced from his leeful wiff, uppon a charging of hymself, that he had lived in frequent *advoutry*, specially with one Lady Reress." Anderson's Coll., IV. P. 1, p. 101. O. Fr. *advoultrerie*, *advoutire*, &c. V. AVOUTERIE.

To ADURNE, *v. a.* To adore; the same with *Adorne*.

"Gif ye deny Christis humanitie, be ressoun of the inseparable conjunction thair of with his divinitie, to be *adurnit*; ye ar alrady confundit by the exemple of the thre kingis quha *adurnit* him in the crib, and be exemple of utheris also in the Evangel." N. Winyet's Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 238.

ADWANG.

At length when dancing turn'd *adwang*,
Quo' aunty, Mains, ye'll gie's a sang.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 11.

This should have been printed a *dwang*, literally a toil or labour, i. e. tiresome from long continuance.

V. DWANG.

AE, *adj.* 1. One.] *Add*;

2. Used with superlatives in an intensive sense, S.

He's gane, he's gane! he's frae us torn,
The *ae best* fellow e'er was born!

Burns's Elegy on Capt. Henderson, iii. 426.

"Come to my hand, thou lang taper spearment—the half o' thy virtue has never been kent. Thou art the *ae safest* thing a hizzie fond o' daffin can sew in the hem o' her smock." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 513.

It has been justly observed to me by a literary friend, that this use of the S. word resembles that of Lat. *unus*.

—Justissimus unus

Qui fuit in Teucris.

Virg. Æn. ii. 426.

AE-BEAST-TREE, *s.* A *swingle-tree* by which only one horse draws in ploughing, Orkn.

AE-FUR, *adj.* Having all the soil turned over by the plough in one direction, Clydes. Selkirks.

AE-FUR-LAND, *s.* Ground which admits of being ploughed only in one direction because of its steepness, in which only *one furrow* can be drawn, as the plough always returns without entering the soil, Selkirks., Clydes.

AE-FUR-BRAE, a synon. phrase, *ibid.*

AE-HAUN'T, *adj.* Single-handed, S. O.

"They wadna be a jiffy o' gripping ye like a gled, they're no sae *ae-haunt*." Saint Patrick, i. 220. q. having "one hand."

AE-POINTIT-GAIRSS, *s.* Sedge-grass, a species of *carex*, Lanarks.; i. e. single-pointed grass.

The reason why this tribe of plants is denominated *Ae-pointit Gairss*, is because the points of its blades are sharper and much more stiff than those of rich succulent grass.

AE, *adj.* Only, S.

Thou kill'd my father, thou vile Southron,

And thou kill'd my brethren three,

Whilk brak the heart o' my *ae* sister,

I lov'd as the light o' my ee.

Young Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 33.

"His *only* sister dying with grief for her father, and three brothers slain." *Ibid.* N. p. 273.

V. the letter A.

AE, *adv.* Always, E. *aye*.

"O but *ae* I thinke that citie must be glorious!"

Z. Boyd's Last Batt. p. 807.

Johns. mentions A. S. *awa*, Gr. *ai*. But he might have referred to some synon. terms which have a nearer resemblance; Isl. *ae*, *semper*; Su.G. *ae*, *nota universalitatis*, *ae-tid*, *omni tempore*; *e aevum*, *ewig aeternus*; Isl. *aefe*, Alem. *eua*, Belg. *eeuwe*, as well as Lat. *aev-um*, *seculum*; MoesG. *aiw aeternum*.

AFAST, *adj.*

I wrot him back, that ye yeed aff frae me,

Wi' time enough at hame in time to be;

And in gueed heal, and seem'd as sair agast

To hear the news, and fairly'd as *a fast*.

This took him by the stammack very sair, &c.

Ross's Helenore, p. 34.

This cannot signify, wondered as fast; i. e. wondered as much as the other did. In first edit. it is, "fairly'd *assa fast*." It appears, that this is a phrase used in the higher parts of Angus, the literal meaning of which the author himself did not understand; and therefore that he hesitated as to the mode of writing it. There can be little reason to doubt that *as fast* is the proper mode; or that it is radically the same with A. S. *aew-faest*, juris, legis, religionis *tenax*, religiosus, Lye, vo. *Faest*; from *aew*, jus, lex, and *faest*, firmus. The idea seems borrowed from one who is under the influence of religious terror; as corresponding with the preceding term *agast*, or *agast*, not improbably deduced from *a* [perhaps rather A. S. *on*], and *gast* spectrum, q. terrified like one who has seen a spectre. The idea might seem more fully expressed, did we suppose that A. S. *ege*, *oga*, terror, whence E. *awe*, had constituted the first syllable. But I have met with no example of *ege-faest*. In this case, the literal signification would be, "fixed," or rivetted with awe.

AFAULD, *adj.* 1. Honest, &c.] *Add*;

"James Erll of Mortoun—maid fayth and gaif his ayth—that he sould gif his *aufauld*, leill, and trew counsall in all thingis sould happin to be proponit in counsale." Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 121.

It is also written *Anfall* and *Effauld*.

"That the said Williame—sall tak *anfall*, trew, Vol. I.

and plane part with him and his foirsaidis in all and sindre his and thair actionis, quarrellis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 624.

—"Wee, and everie ane of us—sall tak trew, *effauld*, plane and upricht pairt with him, to the defence and maintenance of his quarrell," &c. Bond to Bothwell, 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 381.

AFALDLY, *adv.* Honestly, uprightly.

"The faderis, for fere of the Tarquinis, intertenit the pepill with continual benefactis and gudis, to mak thame stand the mair *afaldly* at thair opinioun." Bel-lend. T. Liv. p. 137.

AFF, *adv.* Off. 2. *Aff and on* as he was—situation.] *Add*;

This use of the phrase, however, does not seem quite accurate. It appears to be more strictly applicable to a fluctuating state, as perhaps intimating that there is no permanent change, notwithstanding the occasional variations of the disease.

3. It is equivalent to E. unsteady, vacillating, as regarding conduct, S.

This *adv.* is also used with the addition of *about*. *Aff and on about*, pretty much about; as, "Aff and on about twenty," i. e. twenty or thereabout, S.

AFF, *prep.* From, off, as denoting lineage, S.

"I could show ye letters frae his father, that was the third *aff* Glenstrae, to my father," &c. Rob Roy, ii. 233.

AFF ANE'S FIT, weakly, or unfit for any work; as, "I never saw him sae sair *aff* his *fit* [foot] as now," S.

AFFCOME, *s.* 2. Used in the sense of escape, S.] *Add*;

"I houpe we'll hae a gude *affcome*."—"I'm for the good oncome,—a fear for the *affcome*." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 156.

3. An evasive excuse, or something foreign to the subject of discourse; hedging; as, "That's a *puir affcome*," S.

AFFECTION, *s.* Relationship, consanguinity; or affinity.

"That na persone offerit to pass vpoun assyissis—salbe repellit quhan thai attene to the partie aduersar in the lyke or nerrar greis of that same sort of *affection*." Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 44.

L. B. *Affectus*, filii, consanguinei, uxor, nepotes, &c. *Caritates* dixit Ammianus Marcellinus. V. Du Cange. The use of the term is evidently metaphorical, from that tenderness of affection which ought to subsist between those who are nearly related.

AFFEIRING, *adv.* In relation or proportion; as, "It's no sae ill *affeiring to*," said of any work done by a person who could not have been expected to do it so well, Ettr. For. V. AFFERIS, EFFEIRS, *v.*

AFF-FA'INS, *s. pl.* Scraps, castings, S.

"Her kist was well made up wi' *aff-fa'ins*." H. Blyd's Contract.

What has fallen off. Sw. *affall-a*, to fall off.

AFFGATE, *s.* A mode of disposing of, an outlet; applied to merchandize; an *affgate for goods*, Loth.; perhaps rather *affget*, q. to get off.

AFF-HAND, *adv.*] *Add*;

A F T

2. Forthwith, without delay, Loth.
—Ere they flinch they will *affhand*
E'en gae their ways. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 108.
- AFFLOOF**, *adj.* 2. Extempore.] *Add*;
Whene'er I shoot wi' my air gun,
'Tis ay *aff loof*. *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 183.
3. Forthwith, immediately, out of hand.
"Sae I was ca'd in to the praesence, and sent awa *aff loof* tae speer ye out, an' bring ye tae speak tae the muckle fo'k." *Saint Patrick*, i. 76.
- AFFORDELL**, *adj.* Alive, yet remaining.
In the MS. history of the Arbuthnot family, written in Latin on the one page, with an English translation on the opposite page, the word occurs thrice thus:
Fratrum ejus alii jam obierunt, alii etiam supersunt. "Of his brether sum ar dead, utheris yit *affordell*."
Et liberos alios quorum tamen posterii aut non supersunt, aut ignorantur. "Of quhais posterity aither nane *affordell*, or ar unknowin."
Quarum nonnullae una cum posteris supersunt. "Of quhais posteritie sum yit ar *affordell*."
This seems nearly akin to the S. phrase, *to the fore*. Whether the termination *dell* be allied to A. S. *dael*, as signifying in part, is uncertain. The term most closely resembles the Buchan word *Fordals*, "stock not exhausted." V. **FORDEL**, *adj.*
- To AFFRONT**, *v. a.* To disgrace, to put to shame, S.
AFFRONT, *s.* Disgrace, shame, S.
"This sense," Dr. Johnson remarks, "is rather peculiar to the Scottish dialect." The only example he gives of it is from a Scottish writer.
"Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great presumption, was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront* he died of grief." *Arbuthnot on Coins*.
- AFFRONTED**, *part. adj.* Having done any thing that exposes one to shame, S.
- AFFRONTLESS**, *adj.* Not susceptible of disgrace or shame, Aberd.
- AFFTAK**, *s.* A piece of waggishness, tending to expose one to ridicule, Fife.
- AFFTAKIN**, *s.* The habit or act of *taking off*, or exposing others to ridicule, *ibid.*
- AFLAUGHT**, *adv.* Lying flat, Roxb. q. *on flaught*; from the same origin with *flaucht* in *Flauchtbred*.
- AFORE-FIT**, **A'FORE-FIT**, *adv.* Indiscriminately, all without exception, Upp. Clydes.; q. *all before the foot*.
- AFRIST**, *adv.* On trust, or in a state of delay.
V. **FRIST**, *v.*
- AFTER ANE**, *adv.* Alike, in the same manner, &c.] *Add*;
—A' my time that's yet bygone,
She's fix't my lot maist *after ane*.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 69.
- AFTERCAST**, *s.* Consequence, effect, what may ensue; as, "He durst na do't for fear o' the *aftercast*," Roxb.
- AFTERCOME**, *s.* Consequence, what comes *after*, South of S..
"And how are ye to stand the *aftercome*? There

A G A

- will be a black reckoning with you some day." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 9.
- "I fear she is ruined for this world,—an' for the *aftercome*, I dare hardly venture to think about it." *Ibid.* ii. 48.
- AFTERCUMMER**, *s.* A successor.
—"That he and all his *aftercummers* may bruike the samen, as a pledge and taiken of our good-will and kindness for his trew worthiness." *Letter Ja. V.* 1542, *Nisbet's Heraldry*, i. 97.
- AFTERGAIT**, *adj.* 1. Applied to what is seemingly or fitting; as, *That's something aftergait*, that is somewhat as it ought to be, or after the proper manner, Lanark.
2. Tolerable, moderate, what does not exceed; as, "I'm ill o' the toothache; but I never mind sae lang as it's ony way *aftergait* ava," Roxb.
It is applied to the weather; as "I'll be there, if the day's ought *aftergait*," *ibid.* From the prep. *after*, and *gait*, way, q. "not out of the ordinary way."
To AFTER-GANG, *v. n.* To follow.
With great hamstram they thrimled thro' the thrang, And gae a nod to her to *aftergang*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 86.
It would appear that this *v.* is used in the higher parts of Angus. A. S. *aeftergan*, *subsequi*.
- AFTERINGS**, **AFT'RINS**, *s. pl.* 1. The last milk, &c.] *Add*; Alem. *afterin*, *posteriora*; Schilter.
2. The remainder, in a more general sense; as, "the *aft'rins* o' a feast," *East of Fife*.
3. Consequences, Ayrs.
"I have been the more strict in setting down these circumstantial, because in the bloody *afterings* of that meeting they were altogether lost sight of." *R. Gilhaize*, iii. 88.
- AFTERSUPPER**, *s.* The interval between supper and the time of going to rest, Lanarks. V. **FORESUPPER**.
- AFTERWALD**, *s.* That division of a farm which is called *outfield* in other parts of Scotland, Caithn.
—"The outfield land (provincially *afterwald*)." *Agr. Surv. of Caithn.* p. 87.
Can this have any affinity to the A. S. phrase, *aefter tham wealde*, *secus sylvam*; q. ground taken in from the forest?
- AFWARD**, *adv.* Off, away from, Renfr.
This can soothe our sorrowing breasts,
Want and care set *afward* whizzing.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 194.
- AGAIN**, *adv.* At another time; used indefinitely.
"This will learn ye, *again*, ye young ramshackle." *Reg. Dalton*, i. 199.
"Here's sunket for ye;—fifteen sugar pippins.—Even take some of the ripest, and greet about his gifts *again*, and get another; he was a leash lad and a leal." *Blackw. Mag.* May 1820, p. 160.
- AGAYNE**, **AGANE**, *prep.* Against.] *Add*;
Agane is still used in this sense in various counties of S.
"Deacon Clank, the white-iron smith, says that the government folk are sair *agane* him for having been out twice." *Waverley*, iii. 219.

To AGAIN-CALL, *v. a.* To revoke.

"And that the said Robert sall nocht revoke nor again-call the said procuratour quhill it be vsit & hafe effect." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 70.

2. To oppose, to gainsay; so as to put in a legal bar in court to the execution of a sentence: synon. with FALSE, *v.*

"That the dome gevin in the schirref court of Drumfress—was weile gevin & evil again callit.—The dome gevin—& falsit and againe callit—was weile gevin," &c. Parl. Ja. III. A. 1469, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 94.

AGAINCALLING, *s.* Recall, revocation. Reg. Aberd. *passim*.

"Wit ye we, of our speciale grace, to have respitt, supersedeit, and delayit—Edward Sinclare of Strome, &c. ffor art & part of the convocation & gadering of our lieges in arrayit battel agains umq¹ Johnne Erle of Cathness,—to endure but ony revocation, obstacle, impediment, or againcalling quhatsumever." Barry's Orkney, App. p. 491, 492.

AGAIN-GEVIN, *s.* Restoration.

"And als to sele ane instrument of resignacioun and agane gevin of the foresaid landis & annuale, of the quhilkis lettrez the selis wer distroyit," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 229.

To AGANE-SAY, *v. a.* To recall; "Revoke and agane-say." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, v. 16.

A-GAIRY. To Go AGAIRY, to leave one's service before the term-day, Orkney.

The origin is very doubtful. It can scarcely be traced to A. S. *geare*, *geara*, *gearo*, olim, quondam, "in time past, in former time," (Somner); because this seems properly to denote time considerably remote, or long past. I hesitate as to its relation to A. S. *ageara* paratus; although it might be supposed that the phrase signified, to go off as prepared for doing so, as is vulgarly said, "with bag and baggage." Isl. *gerra* signifies homo vanus et absurdus.

AGAIT, *adv.* Astir, S. B. q. on the gait or road, as, "Ye're air agait the day."

AGAITWARD, AGAITWAIRD, *adv.* 1. On the road; used in a literal sense.

"The erles of Ergyle and Athole wes that same day agaitwaird to return to thair awin dwellingis." Belhaven MS. Moyse's Mem. Ja. VI. fol. 7.

"The haill tounsmen of Edinr. past on fute agaitward that day." Ibid. fol. 41.

"The lord of Mortoun had put the Regent's Grace a gaitward." Bannatyne's Trans. p. 170.

2. In a direction towards; referring to the mind.

"Eftir he had be thir meanis, and mony utheris, brocht ws agaitward to his intent, he partlie extorted, and partlie obtenit oure promiseis to tak him to oure husband." Q. Mary's Instructionis, Keith's Hist. p. 391.

A'-GATES, *adv.* Everywhere, literally all ways, S.

"Ye maun ken I was at the shirra's the day; for,—I gang about a'gates like the troubled spirit." Antiquary, ii. 128. V. ALGAI.

AGEE, *adv.* To one side.] Add;

3. It is sometimes applied to the mind, as expressive of some degree of derangement, S.

"His brain was awee agee, but he was a braw preacher for a' that." Tales of My Landlord, iv. 161.

To AGENT, *v. a.* To manage, whether in a court of law, or by interest, &c., S.; from the *s.*

"The Duke was carefully solicited to agent this weighty business, and has promised to do his endeavour." Baillie, i. 9.

"Thir complaints were strongly agitated before this committee, whereof the lord of Balmerinloch—was president,—agented also by the laird of Craigievar." Spalding, i. 303.

To AGGREGE, AGGREADGE, *v. a.* To aggravate, to increase, to enhance.

"Quhare ye aggrege our iniuris be reiffyng of certane ilis fra our dominioun, we vnderstand ye ar na lauchfull jugeis to geif decision of ony iniuris or richtis pertening to ws or our liegis." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 17. *Exaggeratis*, Boeth.

"The Assembly hereby declares that presbyteries have a latitude and liberty to aggreadge the censures above specified, according to the degrees and circumstances of the offences." Acts of Assem. 1646, p. 312.

"Therefore to transact so with God, whilst I foresee such a thing, were only to aggrege my condemnation." Guthrie's Trial, p. 243.

Fr. *aggreg-er*, id. evidently from Lat. *aggreg-are*, to associate, to gather together.

AGIE, *s.* An abbrev. of the name Agnes, S. B.

AGLEE, AGLEY, *adv.* Aside, in a wrong direction, S. O. used in a moral sense.

We haena mense like cruel man;

Yet tho' he's paukier far than we,

Whatreck! he gangs as aft aglee.

Picken's Poems, i. 67. V. GLEY.

AGNAT, AGNATE, AGNET, *s.* The nearest relation by the father's side.

"It is—ordanit anent the breif of tutorie,—that he that is nerrest agnet, and of xxv yeiris of age, fulfilling the laif of the poyntis of the breif, salbe lauchfull tutor, suppois the childe that happynis to be in tutory haif ane yong brother or sister," &c. Parl. Ja. III. A. 1474, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 106, 107. Agnat, Ed. 1566.

"George Douglas's brother was cognosced nearest agnate." Chalmers's Life of Mary, i. 278.

From Lat. *agnat-i*, kindred by the father's side. Hence most probably Fr. *ainé*, anciently *aisné*, eldest, first born; although Menage derives it from *ante natus*. Fr. *ainesse*, Norm. *ainneesche*, primogeniture, seem merely corr. from Lat. *agnatio*, relationship by the father; as it was this that gave the birthright.

AGREATION, *s.* Agreement, Fr.

"The gouvernement of all companeis in these kingdomes can have no reference to a popular agreation of all the vndertakers." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 229.

AGREEANCE, *s.* Agreement, Aberd.

"The committee of estates of parliament travail between them for agreeance, but no settling." Spalding, i. 338.

"Haddo seeks peace, friendly; but no agreeance at home nor abroad." Ibid. ii. 98.

AGWET, *s.* The name given to the hill on which the castle of Edinburgh stands.] Add;

"C. B. agen signifies a clift, *ageniad* a rifting, and *agenedig* cleft. Thus, *Castelh Mynynd Agnet* might be equivalent to "the castle of the rifted mount."

A I D

AHECHIE, *interj.* An exclamation uttered in ludicrous contempt, Loth. V. **HECH**, **HEGH**.

AHIN, *adv.* Behind, Aberd.

Myself gaed creepin' up *ahin*,
An' stappit slee and siccar.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 121.

AHIND, **AHINT**, *prep.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. Behind, in respect of place, S. *ehint*, Cumb. id.
Insert here the quotation in Dict. from Poems in the Buchan Dialect.

2. Late, after, in regard to time, S.

3. Applied to what remains, or is left, S.

To this belongs the quotation from Ross's *Helenore*.

4. Denoting want of success in any attempt or project; as, "Ye've fa'n *ahind* (*ahint*) there," i. e. you are disappointed in your expectations, S.

5. Expressive of error or mistake in one's supposition in regard to any thing, S.

6. Marking equality as to retaliation, when it is used with a negative prefixed. "I shanna be *ahint* wi' you," I shall be even with you, I shall be revenged on you, S.

In the two last senses, it has nearly the power of an adjective.

To **COME IN AHINT** one, *v. n.* To take the advantage of one, S.

"Had M'Vittie's folk behaved like honest men," he said, "he wad hae liked ill to hae *come in ahint* them and out afore them, this gate." Rob Roy, iii. 265.

To **GET ON AHINT** one, to get the advantage of one in a bargain, to take him in, S.

I know not if the phrase may allude to a stratagem often practised in a state of hostility, when an enemy was wont to make another his prisoner by leaping on horseback *behind* him, and forcibly holding his hands.

AHOMEL, *adv.* Turned upside down; applied to a vessel whose bottom is upwards, Roxb.

From *a* for *on*, and *Quhemle*, q. v.

AY, *adv.* Still, to this time; as, "He's *ay* livin'," he is still alive, S.

My mither's *ay* glowrin' o'er me. *Old Song*.

To **AICH**, *v. n.* To echo, Clydes.

The lintie's blithe on the gowden whin,

An' the gowdspink on the spray;

But blither far was the mermaid's sang,

Aichan frae bank to brae.

Mermaid of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.* May 1820.

AICHER, (*gutt.*) *s.* A head of oats or barley, Orkn. V. **ECHE**R and **ACHERSPYRE**.

AYCHT, *s.* An oath. Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20. V. **ATHE**.

A mere perversion in orthography.

AICHUS, **HAICHUS**, (*gutt.*) *s.* A heavy fall, which causes one to respire strongly, Mearns.; apparently from **HECH**, **HEGH**, *v.*

AIDLE-HOLE, *s.* A hole into which the urine of cattle is allowed to run from their stables or *byres*, Ayrs. V. **ADILL**, **ADDLE**.

"By the general mode of treatment, a hole is dug at the outside of the *byre*, which might contain from two to three hundred gallons, and is termed the *aidle-hole*," Agr. Surv. Ayrs.

A I K

AID-MAJOR, *s.* Apparently equivalent to E. *ad-jutant*.

"That particularly it may be granted us, to choose the laird of Carloups, and the laird of Kersland, or Earlstoun, be admitted for *aid-major*." Society Contendings, p. 395.

AYEN, *s.* A term applied to a beast of the herd of one year old; also to a child; Buchan. Pron. as E. *aye*.

AYER, *s.* An itinerant court.

"Thar lordis ilkman be him self is in ane amer-ciamment—sic as efferis to be taken in the said Justis *ayer*." Act. Audit. A. 1476, p. 57.

AIERIS, *s. pl.* Heirs, successors in inheritance.

"Robert Charteris of Aymisfelde protestit that the delay—anent the landis of Drumgrey suld turne him to na preiudice tuichinge his possessioun, nor to his *aiervis* anent the richt and possessioun of the samyn." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1472, p. 42.

AIFER, *s.* A term used by old people in Ettr. For. to denote the exhalations which arise from the ground in a warm sunny day; now almost obsolete: *Startle-o-stobie* and *Summer-couts*, *synon.* Teut. *alverye*, *præstigiæ*, *delusiones*; *ludus*, *lusus*; from *alv-en*, *larvam agere*; *ludere*; formed from *alf*, *alve*, (E. *elf*) *incubus*, *faunus*. Isl. *aefr*, hot, fierce, kindling.

To **AIGHT**, **EGHT**, *v. a.* 1. To owe, to be indebted. Aberd.

2. To own, to be the owner of, *ibid.*; *synon.* *Aucht*. V. **AIGH**.

AIGRE, *adj.* Sour. Fr.

"Wine,—when it hath not only becom *aigre*, but so rotten also, as it can neither be counted wine nor serve for vinegar, may then not only be condemned as reprobate, but even iustly be cast out as not only unprofitable but also noysome and pestilent." Forbes's Discovery of Pervers Deceit, p. 7.

AIKEN, **AIKIN**, *adj.* Of or belonging to oak; oaken, S.

"That ane man of honour be send to the said king of Denmark—with letters supplicatouris—for—bringing hame of *aikin* tymmer, quhilk is laitlie inhibite to be sauld to the inhabitantis and liegis of this realme," &c. Acts Mary 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 545.

An auld kist made o' wands,—

Wi' *aiken* woody bands,

And that may ha'd your tocher.

Maggie's Tocher, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 78.

Through *aiken* wud an' birken shaw

The winsome echoes rang.

Mermaid of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.* May 1820.

AIKER, *s.* The motion, break, or movement made by a fish in the water, when swimming fast, Roxb.; *synon.* *Swarw*.

Isl. *iack-a*, *continué agitare*.

AIKIE GUINEAS, *s.* The name given by children to small flat shells, bleached by the sea, Mearns.

AIKIT, *pret.* Owed, Aberd. Reg. MS.

AIKRAW, *s.*] *Add*;

"L. *Scrobiculatus*.—Pitted warty Lichen, with broad glaucous leaves; Anglis. *Aikraw*; Scotis *australibus*," Lightfoot, p. 850, 851.

AIKSNAG, *s.* V. SNAG.

AYLE, *s.* 2. An inclosed and covered burial-place.] *Add*;

"Donald was buried in the laird of Drum's aile, with many woe hearts and doleful shots." Spalding, ii. 282.

AILICKEY, *s.*] *Insert*, as definition;

The bridegroom's man, he who attends on the bridegroom, or is employed as his precursor, at a wedding.

On Friday next a bridal stands

At the Kirktown.—

I trow we'll hae a merry day,

And I'm to be the Alikay.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 51, 53.

"The bride appoints her two bride-maids, and the bridegroom two male attendants, termed *ex officio Allekays*."—"The victor's meed of honour [in riding the broose] is a pair of gloves, and the privilege of kissing the bride, who is now led home by the *allekays*, her maids having previously decorated the breast of their coats with a red ribbon, the badge of office." Edin. Mag. Nov. 1818, p. 412.

It appears that the same term originally denoted a footman or lacquey. V. ALLAKEY.

AILIN, *s.* Sickness, ailment, S.

AILSIE, *s.* The contraction of the female name *Alison*; as, "Ailsie Gourlay," *Bride Lam.* ii. 232.

AINCE, *adv.* Once, S. V. ANIS.

AINCIN, *adv.* 1. Once, Ettr. For.

2. Used as equivalent to E. *fairly*; as, "He'll ride very weel, gin he were *aincin* to the road," i. e. *fairly* set a-going, *ibid.*

AINST, *adv.* Used for *Aince*, S.

Scren. gives *at enast* as a Sw. provincial phrase signifying, *una vice*.

AYND, END, *s.* Breath.] *Add*;

A. Bor. *yane*, the breath; *y* being prefixed, like A. S. *ge*.

TO AYND, AINDE, EAND, *v. n.*] *Read*;

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs.

"For ane familiar example, *Spirat, ergo vivit*, as I wald say, he *aindes, ergo* he liues." *Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, E. ii. a.

2. To expire, without including the idea of inspiration; to breathe upon.

Here *Insert* the proof from Abp. Hamiltoun.

3. To blow upon, as denoting the action of the air.

To this the proof, given in Dict. from Bellenden, properly belongs.

AINLIE, *adj.* Familiar, not estranged, Selkirks.; given as synon. with *Innerly*.

This might seem to be radically the same with Su.G. *wenlig*, familiar. But, as *ainlie* is viewed as synon. with *innerly*, which signifies affectionate, I would prefer Isl. *einlaeg-r*, sincerus, ingenuus; if it be not merely from *ain*, our own, and *lic*, q. attached to what is viewed as one's own.

AINSELL, own self, used as a *s.* S.

"They are wonderfu' surprised, no doubt, to see no crowd gathering binna a wheen o' the town bairns that had come out to look at their *ainsells*." *Reg. Dalton*, i. 193.

AY QUHAIR, *adv.* Wheresoever.

"Bot all the gudis *ay quhair* they be fundin, to pay the said yeild, after the taxatioun, baith of Clerkis, Baronis, and Burgesses." Act Ja. I, 1424, c. 11, Ed. 1566.

This ought to be written as one word, being merely A. S. *ahwar*, ubicunque, "in any place, wheresoever;" Somner. It is also written *aeghmaer*. Can this be from *a*, *aa*, semper, and *hwar*, *hwaer*, ubi?

AIR, *adj.* Early.] *Add*;

It is a common proverb, "An *air* winter's a sair winter," S.

AIRNESS, *s.* The state of being early, S. as "the *airness o' the crap*," or harvest.

AIR, AIRE, &c. *s.* An oar, Clydes.] *Add*;

"The tyde of the sea betwixt this yle and Jvra is so violent, that it is not possible to passe it, either by sayle or *ayre*, except at certane times." Description of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

This is still the pronunciation of the north of S. It occurs in a Prov. applied to one who has too many undertakings, or who engages in a variety of business at once: "He has o'er many *airs* i' the water."

AYRE, *s.* An oar. V. AIR, AIRE, &c.

AYRSCHIP, *s.* Inheritance, S.] *Add*;

Sw. *arfskap* exactly corresponds with our term.

AIR, *s.* A very small quantity, Orkn.

This has every appearance of being a very ancient Goth. term. Gudm. Andr. gives Isl. *ár*, *aar*, as an Isl. or Goth. primitive, conveying the very same idea. Minutissimum quid, et το ἄτομον significans;—*atomon*, et unitatem, seriei principium.—*Aar* insuper vocamus atomos in radiis solaribus, per fenestram domus illabentes. Lex. p. 15. Pulvis minutissimus, atomus in radiis solaribus; Haldorson. Principium rerum ante creationem. *Ar var alda, tha ecki var*; Principium erat, cum nihil adhuc esset productum. Edda, Værel. Ind. It has been supposed that the Gr. term ἄεϋν has had a common origin.

TO AIR, *v. n.* To taste, Orkn.

Apparently to take "a very small quantity," from the *s.* explained above.

AIR, *s.* A sand-bank, Orkn. Shetl.

"They have also some Norish words which they commonly use, which we understood not, till they were explained; such as *Air*, which signifies a sand-bank." Brand's *Zetland*, p. 70.

"*Air*, a bank of sand." MS. Explication of some Norish words.

Perhaps the most proper definition is, an open sea-beach. "Most of the extensive beaches on the coast are called *airs*; as *Stour-air*, *Whale-air*, *Bou-air*." Edmonston's *Zetl.* i. 140.

The power thou dost covet

O'er tempest and wave,

Shall be thine, thou proud maiden,

By beach and by cave;—

By stack, and by skerry, by noup, and by voe,

By *air*, and by wick, and by helyer and gio,

And by every wild shore which the northern winds know,

And the northern tides lave.

The Pirate, ii. 142.

Isl. *eyre*, ora campi vel ripae plana et sabulosa. G. Andr. p. 60. *Eyri*, ora maritima. Alias *Eyri* est sa-

bulam, i. e. gross sand or gravel. Verel. Ind. This word, in Su.G., by a change of the diphthong, assumes the form of *oer*; signifying glarea, locus scrupulosus, whence in composition *stenoer*, our *stanners*. *Oer* also signifies campus, planities sabulosa, circa ripam. V. *Ihre* in vo.

To AIRCH (pron. q. *Airtsh*), *v. n.* To take aim, to throw or let fly any missile weapon with a design to hit a particular object, Roxb. Aberdeens. It is not at all confined to shooting with a bow.

"Shoot again,—and O see to *airch* a wee better this time." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 155.

I can scarcely think that this is corr. from *Airt* or *Airth*, id. It may have been borrowed from the use of the *s. Archer*, E. a Bowman.

AIRCH, ARCH, *s.* An aim, Aberd. Roxb.

ARCHER, *s.* A marksman, Aberd.

AIRCH, AIRGH, (gutt.) *adv.* Scarcely, scanty, as, "That meat's *airch* dune," i. e. it is not dressed, (whether boiled or roasted), sufficiently, Loth.

A. S. *earh*, *earhlice*, remisse. V. AIRGH and ERGH.

AIREL, *s.* 1. An old name for a flute; properly applied to a pipe made from a reed, Selk. Liddes.

This might seem to be a corr. of *air-hole*, a name which might be given to the instrument, from its structure, by those who knew no other name.

2. Transferred to musical tones of whatever kind, Rox.

The beetle began his wild *air*el to tune,

And sang on the wynde with ane eirysome croon.

Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 203.

To AIRGH, *v. n.* To hesitate, to be reluctant, S.

"I *airghit* at keuillyng withe him in that thrawart haughty moode." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 41. V. ERGH, ARGH, *v.*

AIRGH, *adj.* Expl. "hollow;" and used when any thing is wanting to make up the level, Ettr. For.

Perhaps it properly means "scarcely sufficient" for any purpose. V. ERGH, scanty.

AIRISH, *adj.* Chilly, S.

To AIRN, *v. a.* To smooth, to dress with an iron; *airn'd*, ironed, *s.*

Now the saft maid—

Recks nae, I trow, her want o' rest,

But dinks her out in a' her best,

Wi' weel *airn'd* mutch, an' kirtle clean,

To wait the hour o' twall at e'en. *Picken's Poems*, i. 79.

AIRNS, *s. pl.* Fetters, S. V. IRNE.

AIRT, AIRTH, *s.* 2. A particular quarter of the earth.] Before, on every art, &c. *Insert*;

3. Used in a general sense, like E. *hand*, *side*, &c.

"If all I have done and said, to this purpose, were yet to do,—I would desire it as my mercy to do it again, and say it again, and that with some more edge and fervour, in the foresight of all that hath followed of sorrow and reproach from all *airths*." M'Ward's *Contendings*, p. 215.

To AIRT, ART, ERT, *v. a.* 2. To give direction, &c.] *Add*;

Ah! gentle lady, *airt* my way

Across this langsome, lanely moor;

For he wha's dearest to my heart

Now waits me on the western shore.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 147.

He erted Colly down the brae,
An' bade him scour the flats.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 51.

3. To direct as to duty.

"I perceive that our vile affections—cling too heavily to me in this hour of trying sorrow, to permit me to keep sight of my ain duty, or to *airt* you to yours." Heart M. Loth. ii. 185–6.

"After this discovery of a possibility to be saved, there is a work of desire quickened in the soul.—But sometimes this desire is *airted* amiss, whilst it goeth out thus, 'What shall I do that I may work the works of God?' Guthrie's *Trial*, p. 89.

4. To AIRT on, *v. a.* To urge forward, pointing out the proper course, Galloway.

—Up the steep the herd, wi' akin' shanks,
Pursues the fremmit yowe; and now and then
Erts on the tir'd tike with "Sheep awa, a, a!"

Ibid, p. 24.

5. To AIRT out. To discover after diligent search; as, "I *airtit* him out;" I found him after long seeking, Roxb.] *Add*, after Ellis, Spec.

ARTE is used in the same sense by old Palsgrave, Fo. iii. F. 152, b. "I *arte*, I constrayne [Fr.] Je constrains:—I maye be so *arcted* that I shall be fayne to do it," &c.

AIR-YESTERDAY, *s.* The day before yesterday, Banffs. V. HERE-YESTERDAY.

AIR-YESTREEN, *s.* The night before last, Galloway. V. as above.

AISLAR-BANK, *s.* A reddish-coloured bank, with projecting rocks in a perpendicular form, as resembling ashler-work, Roxb.

AIT, *s.* A custom, a habit; especially used of a bad one, Mearns.

Isl. *aede*, *aedi*, indoles, mos.

AITEN, *s.* A partridge, Selkirks.

As the term *hoen* or *han*, denoting either a cock or hen, is the final syllable of the name of this bird in various languages, (as Teut. *feldthun*, Belg. *roephoen*, Su.G. *rapphan*), *Aiten* may be q. *ait-hen*, or the fowl that feeds among oats. This bird has an A.S. name with a similar termination; *ersc-henne*, perdrix, a partridge, Somner. Su.G. *aaker-hoena*, id. q. an acre, or *field-hen*.

AIT-FARLE, *s.* One of the compartments of a cake of oat-bread, S.

Twa pints o' weel-boilt solid sowins,

Wi' whauks o' gude *ait-farle* cowins,—

Wad scarce hae ser't the wretch.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 91. V. FARLE.

AITLIFF CRAP, *s.* In the old husbandry, the crop after bear or barley, Ayrs.

This has been derived from *Ait*, oats, and *Lift*, to plow, q. v. It is however written *Oat-leave* by Maxwell. V. BEAR-LEAVE.

AITSEED, *s.* 1. The act of sowing oats, S.

"That the Sessioun and College of Justice salbegin—vpoun the first day of Nouember yeirliche, and sall sitt—quhill the first day of Merche nixt thairefter; and that the haill moneth of Merche salbe vacance for the *aitseed*." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 447. V. BEIRSEID.

A L D

2. The season appropriated for sowing oats, S.
 "Quhan did that happen?" "During the *aitseed*."
- AIVER**, *s.* A he-goat, after he has been gelded.
 Till then he is denominated a *buck*. Sutherl.
 This is evidently from a common origin with *He-brun*, *id.* q. v.
- AIVERIE**, *adj.* Very hungry, Roxb.; a term nearly obsolete. V. YEVERY.
- AIXMAN**, *s.* 1. A hewer of wood, Sutherl.
 2. One who carries an *axe* as his weapon in battle.
 "That every *aixman* that has nowthir spere nor bow sal hafe a targe of tree or leder," &c. Parl. Ja. III. 1481, Ed. 1814, p. 132, *axman*, Ed. 1566.
 "This laird of Balnamoone was captaine of the *aixmen*, in whois handis the hail hope of victorie stood that day." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 106.
- AIX-TRE**, *s.* An axletree, S.
 "Item, twa gross culverinis of found, mountit upoun their stokis, quheillis and *aixtreis*, garnisit with irne, having thre tymmer wadgis." Coll. Inventories, A. 1566, p. 166. V. AX-TREE.
- AKYN**, *adj.* Oaken; *Akyn* tymmer, oaken timber; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538. V. AIKEN.
- ALAIGH**, *adv.* Below, in respect of situation, not so high as some other place referred to, Selkirks.; from *on* and *laigh*, low.
- ALAKANEE**, *interj.* Alas, Ayrs.
 The cheeriest swain that e'er the meadows saw;
Alakanee!—is Robin gane awa'?
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 20.
 The first part of the word is evidently E. *alack* alas. The second resembles Su.G. *aj oh!* and *naa* verily.
- ALAMONTI**, *s.* The storm-finch.]
R. Alamotti, as in Neill's Tour, p. 197. It is pron. q. *alamoutie* or *alamootie*. It may be from Ital. *ala* a wing, and *moto* motion, q. "ever moving;" or, if a Goth. origin be preferred, it might be deduced from *alle* omnis, and *mota* occurrere, q. "meeting one every where."
- ALANG**, **ALANGS**, *prep.* Alongst, S.
He het me alangs the backbane,—he struck me on the backbone. It conveys the idea of a longitudinal stroke, or one affecting a considerable portion of the object that is struck.
 Su.G. *laangs*, *id.*
- ALASTER**, **ALISTER**, *s.* A common abbreviation of the name *Alexander*, especially in the countries bordering on the Highlands, S.
 "Alister Sandieson," &c. Spalding, i. 166.
Alaster an' a's coming.—*Jacobite Relics*, i. 151.
- ALAVOLEE**, *adv.* At random. V. ALLA-VOLIE.
- ALBUIST**, *conj.* Though, albeit, Ang.
 —Shortsyne unto our glen,
 Seeking a hership, came yon unko men;
 An' our ain lads, *albuist* I say't mysell,
 But guided them right cankardly and snell.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 62.
 This seems the same with E. *albeit*, or formed like it from *all*, *beis* often used for *be*, and *it*. *Piece* is merely the common abbreviation of *albuist*. V. *PIECE*, and *ABEES*.
- ALD**, **AULD**, *adj.* 1. Old, S.] *Add*;
 2. Often used as characterising what is deemed

A L E

- quite unreasonable or absurd; always as expressive of the greatest contempt, S.
 As "Here's an *auld* wark about naething;"—"Please to draw off your party towards Gartartan—You will please grant no leave of absence to any of your troopers—'Here's *auld* ordering and counter-ordering,' muttered Garschattachin between his teeth." Rob Roy, iii. 153.
 "Auld to do," a great fuss or pother. This phrase occurs in an E. form, "So there was *old to do* about ransoming the bridegroom." Waverley, i. 279. V. TO CLEIK THE CUNYIE.
- AULD SAIRS**. The renewing of old party quarrels or contentions, is called "the ripping up o' *auld sairs*," i. e. old sores, S.
- ALDAY**, *adv.* In continuation.
 I cast me nocht *alday* to gloiss in gloir,
 Or to langar legendis that ar prolix.
Cockelbie Son, v. 813.
 Teut. *alle-dage*, quotidie; indies.
- ALDERMAN**, *s.* The term formerly used to denote a mayor in the Scottish boroughs.
 "Touching the election of officiares in burrowes, as *aldermen*, baillies, and other officiares, because of great contention yeirly for the chusing of the samen, throw multitude and clamour of commounes, simple persones: it is thought expedient, that na officiares nor council be continued after the kingis lawes of burrowes, farther then ane yeir." Acts Ja. III. 1469, c. 29. Skene.
 "The election of *aldermen*, (afterwards called provosts, and baillies,) is formally wrested from the people of the burghs, upon pretence of avoiding annual clamours." Pinkerton's Hist. Scotland, i. 271.
 It occurs in the lists of those called Lords Auditors, A. 1469.
 "For the Commissare Walter Stewart *Alderman* of Strivelin—Robert Macbrare *Alderman* of Drumfres." Act. Audit. p. 9.
 —"At [That] lettres be wirtin to the *Alderman* & balyeis of Perth to distrenye him thairfor." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 21.
 "The magistrate styled provost in some burghs, was denominated *alderman* at Air, so late as 1507. Scotst. Cal." Pink. Hist. ii. 411, N.
 The term *ealdorman* was, in the times of the Anglo-Saxons, used in a very extensive sense; denoting "a prince, a primate, a noble-man, a duke, an earle, a petty vice-roy;" Somner. After the Norman conquest, *Aldermannus civitatis*, sive *burgi*, seems to have been equivalent to *Mayor* or *Provost*. There was also the *Aldermannus Hundredi*, the alderman of the *Hundred* or *Wapentake*, apparently corresponding with the modern use of the term in E., as denoting the *alderman* of a *ward*. V. Spelman in vo. The *Provost* of Edinburgh seems to be mentioned for the first time, A. 1482. Pinkerton, ut sup. p. 311.
- ALEDE**, *s.* Rule. *Ich alede*, each rule.
 Fiftene yere he gan hem fede,
 Sir Roband the trewe;
 He taught him ich *alede*
 Of ich maner of glewe.
Sir Tristrem, p. 22.
 A. S. *alaed-an* ducere, to lead.

ALENTH, *adv.* The same with Eng. *length* conjoined with *far*.

1. *To come alenth*, to arrive at maturity, S. B.
2. *To gae far alenth*, to go great lengths, *ibid.*
3. *To be far alenth*, to be far advanced, to make great progress or improvement, *ibid.*

ALERON.

"The hundreth salt Brouage, contenand nine score bollis, Scottis watter met, is reknit to be worth in fraught twentie tunnis *Aleron*. Balfour's Pract. p. 87.

This word is printed, as if it referred to the name of a place whence the measure had been denominated. But it may be from Fr. *à la ronde*, i. e. in compass, as being measured by bulk: unless we shall suppose an error in orthography for *Orleans* or *Aurelian*. *Le tonneau d'Orleans*, Lat. *Dolium Aurelianense*, is mentioned, Dict. Trev. vo. *Tonneau*.

ALIAY, *s.* Alliance.

"Mare oure the saidis ambaxiatouris sall haue commissioun—to renew the haly *aliay*, lig, and confederacioun maid betuix the realmez of France and Scotland, lik as has bene obseruit and kepit." Acts Ja. IV. 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 207. *Allya*, Ed. 1566, fol. 79, b.

To ALYCHT, *v. a.* L. 4, for *cuill* r. *euill*.

To ALIE, *v. a.* To cherish, to nurse, to pettle, Shetl.

From Isl. *al-a* alere, gignere, parere, pascere; in pret. *el*; whence *elde* foetus, item pastura, saginatio, *alin* natus, saginatus; G. Andr. p. 8. He views this as allied to Heb. יָלַד, *yalad* foetus. There can be no doubt of its affinity to Lat. *al-ere*. The Goth. *v.* seems to point out the origin of *eld*, S. *eldin*, feuel, q. what nourishes flame. For *Ihre* gives accendere as the primary sense of Su.G. *al-a*, of which gignere and saginare are viewed as secondary senses. Ulphilas uses *alidan stiur* for the "fatted calf."

ALIE, *s.* 1. The abbreviation of a man's name. Acts 1585, iii. 393.

2. Of the female name *Alison*; sometimes written *Elie*, S.

ALIMENT, *s.* A forensic term denoting the fund of maintenance which the law allows to certain persons, S.

"In this case the *aliment* was appointed to continue till the majority or marriage of the daughters, which ever should first happen." Ersk. Inst. B. i. tit. 6. § 58, N.

To ALIMENT, *v. a.* To give a legal support to another, S.

"Parents and children are reciprocally bound to *aliment* each other. In like manner, liferenters are bound to *aliment* the heirs, and creditors their imprisoned debtors, when they are unable to support themselves." Bell's Law Dict. i. 25.

ALISON, *s.* A shoemaker's awl, Shetl. V. **ELSYN**.

ALIST, *s.* *To come alist*, to recover, &c.] *Add*;

This may be merely the A. S. part. pa. *alysed*, liberatus, from *alys-an* liberare, redimere; q. freed from faintness or decay, restored to a better state.

ALL, *interj.* Ah, alas.

All my hart, ay this is my sang, &c.

All my Loue, leife mee not, &c.

Poems, 16th Cent. p. 130, 206.

Probably it has been written with the large *w*, *aw*,

which in MSS. can scarcely be distinguished from double *l*.

ALL AT ALL, *adv.* On the whole; Chaucer, id.

Ane herd of hertis is more strong *at all*,

Havand ane lion aganis the houndis foure,

Than herd of lionis arrayit in battall,

Havand ane hert to be thair governoure.

Bellend. Proheme, cvii. Edit. 1821.

And thi scharpe fygurate sang Virgiliane,

So wisely wrocht vythoutyne word in vane,

My wauering wit, my cunning febill *at all*,

My mynd misty, ther may not mys ane fall.

Doug. Virg. 3. 34.

ALLAKEY, *s.* An attending servant, a lackey.

—"Deponis the day libelled he saw George Craigingelt and Walter Cruikschank *allakey* standing in the yaird with drawin swordis." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 211, 212.

"And saw at that tyme the erle of Gowrie enter in at the yet with tua drawin swordis, ane in ilk hand: and ane *allakey* put ane steill bonnet on his heid." *Ibid.* p. 212.

ALLANERLY, **ALANERLIE**, *adj.* Sole; only.

"Besekand thy Hienes thairfore to be sa fauorable, that this berar James our secund and *allanerly* sonne may have targe to leif vnder thy faith & justyce.—And thus we desyre to be obseruat to this oure *allanerly* sonne." *Bellend. Cron. B.* xvi, c. 15. *Qui unus—superstes est.* Boeth.

"Camillus, efter that he had loist his *alanerlie* son in batall of Veos, callit all his cousingis and dere freindis,—and demandit thame quhat thay wald do concerning his defence aganis the tribunis of pepil." *Bellend. T. Liv.* p. 447.

"That ane *alanerly* sesing to be takin at the said principale chymmes sall stand and be sufficient sesing for all and sindry the landis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379.

To ALLEGE, *v. n.* To advise, to counsel.

"Sum *allegit* (howbeit victory succedit) to assoilye nocht the chance of fortoun ony forthir." *Bellend. Cron. B.* vi. c. 19. *Suaderent*, Boeth.

L. B. *alleg-are*, mandatis instruere.

To ALLEGE, *v. a.* To confirm.

"Appius began to rage,—sayand,—becaus he wald nocht *allege* the law concerning lent money, he wes impediment that na army suld be rasit be auctorite of the senate." *Bellend. T. Liv.* p. 146. *Jus non dixisset*, Lat.

L. B. *alleg-are* ligare.

ALLEGIANCE, **ALLEGANCE**, *s.* Allegation.

—"The lordis ordanis bothe the partijs to haue lettres to summond witnes to prufe sic *allegiance* as thai schew before the lordis." Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 34.

"The pursuer pleadit that the former *allegiance* aucht and sowld be repellit," &c. Burrow Court, 1591, Melville's Life, i. 257.

ALLEIN, *adj.* Alone, S. B. Germ. id. V. **ALANE**.

To ALLEMAND, *v. a.* To conduct in a formal and courtly style, Ayrs.

"He—presented her his hand, and *allemanded* her along in a manner that should not have been seen in any street out of a king's court, and far less on the Lord's day." Ann. of the Par. p. 308.

Ital. *a la mano*, by the hand; or Fr. *a la main*, readily, nimbly, actively. *Aller à la main*, être d'une égalité de rang, Roquefort.

ALLERISH, *adj.* Chilly, rather cold; as, "an *allerish* morning;" *synon.* "a *snell* morning," Teviotd.

This is undoubtedly the same with **ELRISCHE**, *q. v.* The sense given above is nearly allied to that marked as 6. "Surly, austere," as regarding the temper.

ALLEVIN, *part. pa.* Allowed.] *Add*;

Su.G. *lofn-a* permittere, Moes.G. *laub-jan* (in *us-laub-jan*) *id.*

ALLYNS, *adv.* Altogether, thoroughly.] *Add*;
2. This is used as signifying, more willingly, rather, Selkirks.

ALLISTER, *adj.* Sane, in full possession of one's mental faculties. "He's no *allister*," he is not in his right mind, Teviotd.

This might seem allied to **ALIST**, *q. v.*

ALLKYN, *adj.* All kind of. For *call-cyn* *r* *eall-cyn*.

To **ALLOCATE**, *v. a.* To fix the proportions due by each landholder, in an augmentation of a minister's stipend, S. *Synon.* to *Local*.

—"The tithes, which are yet in the hands of the lay-titular, fall, in the second place, to be *allocated*." Erskine's Inst. B. ii. t. 10, sec. 51.

ALLOVER, *prep.* Over and above.

"Item—two thousand seven hundred and fiftie-four merks: which makes his emolument above twentie-four thousand marks a yeare, by and *allover* his heritable jurisdiction." Culloden Pap. p. 335.

To **ALLOW**, *v. a.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. To approve of, generally with the *prep.* of subjoined.

—"Man *allowes* of man, because he sees some good qualities in him, which qualities he never gaue him, for God gaue him them. But when God *allowes* of man, he *allowes* not for any good thing he sees in him, to moue him to *allow* of him, but all the allowing of God is of free grace." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 55.

This sense must be also viewed as old E., though not mentioned by Johnson. He indeed quotes 1 Thes. ii. 4. as an illustration of the sense "to grant license to, to permit," while it obviously signifies to approve. "But as we were *allowed* of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts." There can be no doubt that *ἁποδοκιμάσμεθα* strictly signifies, "we were approved of."

ALLOWANCE, *s.* Approbation.

"There is a difference betwene the *allowance* of men, when they allow of men, and God when he *allowes* of men.—His *allowance* of vs was not for any grace was in vs.—And so it is the *allowance* of God himselfe that makes man meet to that office." Rollock on 1 Thes. ii. 4, p. 54, 55.

To **ALLOWSS**, *v. a.* To loose, to release from.

"The officiaris to pass and *allowss* the arrestment," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

A. S. *alys-an*, liberare.

ALMAIN, *s.* The German language.

—"A French printer, of the best renowned this Vol. I.

day,—has offered—to come in Scotland—and to print whatever work he should be commanded, in so much that there should not be a book printed in French or *Almain*, but once in the year it should be gotten of him." Pet. Assembly 1574, Melville's Life, i. 464.

O. Fr. *Aleman*, *Alleman*, the German language; Cotgr.

ALMANIE WHISTLE.] *Add*;

This is called, by Sir Thomas Urquhart, the *Allman Flute*.

"He learned to play upon the Lute, the Virginals, the Harp, the *Allman Flute* with nine holes, the Viol, and the Sackbut." Transl. Rabelais, B. i. p. 103, *Flute d'Aleman*, Rab.

In another place, he renders it more strictly according to the language of his country. The passage occurs in a strange incoherent compound of nonsense, by which he means to expose the obscurities of judicial litigation.

—"The masters of the chamber of accompts, or members of that committee, did not fully agree amongst themselves in casting up the number of *Almanie whistles*, whereof were framed these spectacles for princes, which have been lately printed at Antwerp." Ibid. B. ii. p. 78.

That this was formerly the name commonly given, in S., to Germany, appears from the language of Niziane Winyet.

—"Few of the Protestantis at this present in *Allemanie* and utheris cuntreis, denyis the rycht use and practise of the Lordis Supper to be callit ane *sacrifice* or *oblatioun*." Ap. Keith's Hist. App. p. 231.

ALMARK, *s.* A beast accustomed to break fences, Shetl.

Su.G. *mark* denotes a territory, also a plain, a pasture; and *maerke* finis, limes, a boundary. I cannot conjecture the origin of the initial syllable; unless the term be viewed as elliptical, *q.* a beast that overleaps all boundaries.

ALMERIE, **ALMORIE**, *s.* Anciently a place where alms were deposited, &c.] *Add*;

The term *almery* was applied by our forefathers to inclosures appropriated for a variety of purposes for family use. We read of "a met *almery*," a place for holding meat; "a *weschale almery*," for holding vessels of a larger size; Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 131; "a *cop almery*," a cupboard; Ibid. p. 98; "a *wayr almery*," probably for containing *wares* or articles of various kinds; Ibid. p. 131.

O. E. *almery*. "Almery to put meate in, unes *almoires*;" Palsgraue, B. iii, f. 17. In O. Fr. *aumaire*. He also writes the E. word *aumbrye*, F. 18.

ALMONS, **ALMONIS**, *s.* Alms.

"Gif the defender, beand an ecclesiasticall persoun, hald the land or tenement of the kirk in name of fré *almons*, albeit the persewar be ane temporall persoun; the same plea and action aucht and sould be decydit befor the ecclesiasticall court." Balfour's Pract. p. 28.

"All men havand landis gevin to thame in name of fré *almonis* be the King, ar bund to mak him homage." Ibid. p. 241.

He seems still to write the word in this form; O. Fr. *aulmosne*, *id.*

In S. pron. *aumos*; A. Bor. *id.* Ray's Lett. p. 322.

ALMOUS, ALMOWS, *s.* Alms, *S.*] *Add*;

Under this term I may take notice of a curious fact, in relation to begging, which perhaps has been generally overlooked. So late as the reign of James VI. licenses had been granted, by the several universities, to some poor students—to go through the country begging, in the same manner as the *poor scholars*, belonging to the church of Rome, do to this day in Ireland.

Among those designated “ydill and strang beggaris” are reckoned—“all vagaboundis scollaris of the vniuersiteis of Sanctandrois, Glasgow, and Abirdene, not *licencit* be the rector and Dene of facultie of the vniuersitie to ask *almous*.” Acts Ja. VI. 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 87.

It were alms or *aumous*, used to denote what one deserves, but in a bad sense; as, “It wou’d be an *aumous* to gie him a weel-payd skin,” it would be a good or meritorious act; a phrase very frequently used, *S.*

“Those who leave so good a kirk, *it were* but *alms* to hang them.” Scotland’s Glory and her Shame, Aberd. 1805, p. 44.

ALMOUSSER, *s.* Almoner.

—“It hes pleasit the kingis maiestie ffor the gude, trew, and profitable seruice done to him be his belouit maistir Petir Young, his hienes preceptor and maister *almousser*, and that in the educatione of his hienes vertewouslie in lettres during his minoritie, to haue confermit certane infestmentis, quhilkis the said maister Petir hes obtenit of certane few landis of the abbacie of Aberbrothok,” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 236.

ALMOWR, *s.* Almoner.

“James Spottiswood was commanded to stay with the queene, and attend her Ma^{tie} as her *Almowr*.” Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 3.

ALOFT, *adv.* Equivalent to *up*, as referring to a state of warfare.

“There were then some robbers *aloft* in the highlands, of whom they made the bruit to pass, that they would come down and beset the ways.” Guthry’s Mem. p. 46.

To ALOUS, *v. a.* To release, Aberd. Reg. MS. V. ALLOWS.

ALLOW, *prep.* Below. It is also used as an *adv.* in the same sense, Ettr. For.

Chaucer uses *alowe* as an *adj.* in the sense of low.

A-LOW, *adv.* On fire, in a blazing state, *S.*

“Sit down and warm ye, since the sticks are *a-low*.” The Pirate, i. 103.

To GANG A-LOW, to take fire, or to be set on fire, *S.*

“That discreet man Maister Wishart is een to *gang a-low* this blessed day, if we dinna stop it.” Tenant’s Card. Beaton, p. 114.

ALOWER, ALOWIR, *adv.* All over.

“Ane uther of blew satine pasmentit *alower* with gold & silver, laich nekit with bodies and syde slevis.” Coll. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 221. It frequently occurs here.

“Ane uther pair of crammosie satine pasmentit *alowir* with braid pasmentis of silvir and gold.” Ib. p. 226.

ALSAME, *adv.* Altogether.] *Add*;

Alsamen is used in the same sense; and frequently occurs in MS. Royal Coll. Phys. Edin.

Alem. *alsamen*, simul. *Mit imo alsaman azin*, Otfrid iv. 9, 36. Hence *alsamanon*, congregare.

ALSHINDER, *s.* Alexanders, *Smyrnium olusatrum*, Linn., *S.*

Dear me! there’s no an *alshinder* I meet,
There’s no a whinny bush that trips my leg,
There’s no a tulloch that I set my foot on,
But woos remembrance frae her dear retreat.

Donald and Flora, p. 82.

ALSSAFER, *adv.* In as far; Aberd. Reg. MS.

ALUNT, *adv.* In a blazing state, Roxb.

To SET ALUNT, *v. a.* 1. To put in a blaze, *ibid.*
2. Metaph. to kindle, to make to blaze, *S.*

For if they raise the taxes higher,
They’ll *set alunt* that smoostin’ fire,
Whulk ilka session helps to beet,
An’, when it burns, they’ll get a heat.

Hogg’s Scot. Pastorals, p. 16.

Sweet Meg maist set my saul *alunt*

Wi’ rhyme, an’ Pate’s disease.

A. Scott’s Poems, 1811, p. 31. V. LUNT.

ALWAIES, ALWAYSIS, *conj.*] *Add*;

2. Sometimes it is used as if it were a mere expletive, without any definite meaning.

“*Nochtheles*, he beleuit (gif his army faucht with perseuerant constance) to haue victory be sum chance of fortoun. *Alwaysis* he set down his tentis at Dupline noch far fra the water of Erne.” Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 2.

Nochtheles is the translation of *nihil tamen* in Boeth. But there is no term in the original corresponding with *alwaysis*.

AMAILLE, *s.* Enamel.] *Add*;

Ammell, id. O. E. “Ammell for golde smythes, [Fr.] *esmael*,” hence “ammellyng, [Fr.] *esmailleure*,” Palsgrave, B. iii. f. 17. The *v.* also occurs. “I *am-mell* as a golde smyth dothe his worke:—Your broche is very well *amelled*.” *Ibid.* F. 144, a.

AMALYEIT, *part. pa.* Enamelled.

“Item sex duzane of buttonis quhairof thair is *amalyeit* with quheit and reid thrie duzane and the uther thrie duzane *amalyeit* with quhite and blak.” Inventories, A. 1579, p. 278.

AMANG HANDS, in the mean time, *S. O.*

“My father—put a’ past me that he could, and had he not deet *amang hands*,—I’m sure I canna think what would hae come o’ me and my first wife.” The Entail, i. 284.

A. S. *gemang tham* has the same meaning, *interea*, “in the mean time,” Somner.

AMANISS, *prep.* Among, for *amangis*.

“Tharfor ilk soytour of the said dome, and thar lordis ilkman be him self, is in ane amerciament of the court of parliament;—and in ane vnlay of the said ayer for thaim; and in ane vnlay of the parliament *amaniss* thaim al, sic as efferis of lay.” Act. Audit. A. 1476, p. 57.

AMBASSATE, AMBASSIAT, *s.*] *Add*;

2. I find it used in one instance for a single person.

“It wes concludit to send twa sindry ambassatouris.—Ane of thaim to pas to the confiderat kyngis of Scottis and Pychtis.—The secund *ambassat* to pas to Etius capitane of France.” Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 16.

This term has by many learned writers been traced to a remote age. Festus has observed, that with En-

nus *ambactes*, in the Gaulic language, denotes a servant. From Cesar, Bell. Gall. c. 14, it appears that it was a name given by the Gauls to the retainers or clients of great men. This term has passed through almost all the Goth. dialects; Moes.G. *andbahts*, minister, whence *andbahtjan*, ministrare; A. S. *ambiht*, *embeht*, *ymbiht*, minister; Alem. *ambaht*; *ampahti*, Gl. Mons. Isl. *ambat*, *ambot*, id. It has been deduced from *am* or *amb*, circum, and *biet-en*, præcipere, one who receives the commands of another; from Alem. *indî bach*, post tergum; from *amb* and *acht-en*, q. circumagere, one who is constantly engaged as acting for his superior. That the first syllable signifies *circum* is highly probable, because it appears both as *ambiht* and *ymbiht* in A. S.; and although *and* is used in Moes.G., from the structure of the word it would seem that *baht*, or *bahts*, is the second syllable. But whatever be the formation of this word, it is supposed to have originated the modern term. It is indeed very probable that L. B. *ambascia*, found in the Salic law as signifying honourable service, was formed from Alem. *ambahti* id., and thence *ambasciator*.

AMBAXAT, *s.* The same with AMBASSATE, embassy.

—"Exceptand—the acciouns pertening to my lordis, and personis that suld pass in our souerane lordis legacioun & ambaxat." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 200.

AMBRY, *s.* A press in which the provision for the daily use of a family in the country is locked up, S. "A word," says Johns. "still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland." V. ALMERIE, AUMRIE, and CAP-AMBRY.

"They brake down beds, boards, ambries, and other timber work, and made fire of the samen." Spalding's Troub. ii. 188.

AMBUTIOUN, *s.* Ambition.

"Consider weill quhat ye ar, for ye ar—to fecht for na ambutioun nor auarice, bot allanerly be constant virtew." Bellend. Cron. B. v. c. 3.

AMEITTIS, *s. pl.* *Ameit* denotes the *amice*, "the first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb."

"Item ane chesabill,—twa abbis, twa ameittis of Bartane clayth," &c. Coll. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

Fr. *amict*, L. B. *amict-us*, primum ex sex indumentis, episcopo et presbyteris communibus; *Amictus*, Alba, Cingulum, Stola, Manipulus, et Planeta. Du Cange.

AMEL, *s.* Enamel.

"Her colour outvied the lily and the damask rose; and the *amel* of her eye, when she smiled, it was impossible to look steadfastly on." Winter Ev. Tales, ii. 8. V. AMAILLE.

AMERAND, *adj.* Green, verdant.] *Add*;

It is conjectured that this has been written *Ameraud*; *u* and *n* being often mistaken for each other.

To AMERCIAT, *v. a.* To fine, to amerce.

—"To cause be callit absents, to vnlaw and *amerciat* transgressouris," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 502.

Lat. part. *amerciat-us*.

AMYDWART, *prep.* In or toward the midst of.

—He thare with mony thousand can hy,

And euin amydwart in his trone grete,

For him arrayit, takin has his sete.

Doug. Virg. 137, 25.

AMYRALL, *s.* An admiral.] *Add*;

The learned Lundius (in his Not. ad LL. West-Goth.) views it as a word of Gothic origin; and as formed of *a*, the mark of the dative, *mir*, *mor*, the sea, and *al* all; q. *toti mari præfectus*. V. Seren. Addend. in Not.

AMITAN, *s.* A fool or mad person, male or female; one yielding to excess of anger, Dumfr.

C. B. *ameth* denotes a failure.

AMITE, *s.* An ornament which Popish canons or priests wear on their arms, when they say mass.

—"3 albs and 3 amites with parutes therto of the same stuff." Hay's Scotia Sacra, MS. p. 189.

O. E. *amess*, *amice*, *amict*, id. V. AMEITTIS.

AMOREIDIS, *s. pl.* Emeralds.

"Ressavit fra the erll of Murray ane cordoun of bonnet, with peirlis, rubeis, and *amoreidis*; the number of rubeis ar nyne, and of greit peirlis xlii, and of emeroldis nyne." Coll. Inventories, A. 1579, p. 278.

AMPLEFEYST, *s.* 1. A sulky humour, Loth.

Roxb.; a term applied both to man and beast.

A horse is said to *tak the amplefeyst*, when he becomes restive, or kicks with violence. It is sometimes pronounced *wimplefeyst*.

2. A fit of spleen; as, "He's ta'en up an *amplefeyst* at me," Roxb.

3. Unnecessary talk; as, "We canna be fash'd wi' a' his *amplefeysts*," *ibid*.

Here, I suspect, it properly includes the idea of such language as is expressive of a troublesome or discontented disposition.

If *wimplefeyst* should be considered as the original form, we might trace the term to Isl. *wambill*, abdomen, and *fys*, flatus, peditus, from *fys-a*, pedere.

AMPLIACIOUN, *s.* Enlargement.

"He tuke purpois to spend all the monie and riches, gottin be this aventure, in *ampliacioun* of the Hous of Jupiter." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 91.

Fr. *ampliation*, id.

AMPTMAN, *s.* The governor of a fort.

—"Before my departing, I took an attestation, from the *Amptman* of the castle, of the good order and discipline that was kept by us there." Monro's Exped. P. ii. p. 9, 10.

Dan. *ambt-mand*, seneschall, castellan, constable, keeper of a castle, from *ambd*, an office, employment, or charge; Swed. *aembetsman*, a civil officer; Teut. *ampt-man*, *amman*, præfectus, praetor. Kilian.

AMRY, *s.* A sort of cupboard. V. AUMRIE.

To AMUFF, *v. a.* To move, to excite.

"That na man tak on hande in tyme to cum to *amuff* or mak weir aganis other vnder all payne that may folowe be course of commoun lawe." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 1. V. AMOVE.

AN, AND, *conj.* If, S.] *Add*;

2. *An* is sometimes used as equivalent to *although*.

"Get enemies the mastery over Christ as they will, he will ay be up again upon them all, *an* they had sworn't." W. Guthrie's Sermon. p. 11.

ANA, ANAY, *s.* A river-island, a holm; pron. q. *arena*, Roxb.

"The *Ana*, or island, opposite to the library [Kelso], was many feet under water, as was also the pier-head. Not a vestige could be seen of Wooden *Ana*."

We regret to observe that the Mill *Ana*, which is so beautiful an ornament to this place,—is materially injured, and one of its finest trees overthrown." *Caledonian Mercury*, Jan. 29, 1820.

"Depones, that the nolt never pastured on the *Anay*; and that when they did ly down, it was always on the stones at the head of the *Anay*; and that when the cattle came into the water-channel at the head of Wooden *Anay*, there was no grass growing, unless what sprung up among the stones." Proof, Walker of Easter Wooden, 1756, p. 1, 2.

The termination would certainly indicate a Goth. origin; Isl. *ey*, A. S. *eage*, Su.G. *oe*, denoting an island; which I here traces to Heb. *א, ee*, id. This word forms the termination of these well-known designations, the *Sudereys*, the *Nordereys*, i. e. the southern islands, the northern islands; and of most of the names of the islands of Orkney, as it appears even in their general denomination. But the initial syllable bears more resemblance to the Celtic, and may be viewed as originally the same with C. B. *avon*, Gael. *amhain*, pron. *avain*, a river, retained as the name of several rivers in Britain. Could we suppose the word comp. of a Celt. and Goth. word, it would be q. *Anon-ey*, the river-island. Su.G. *oen*, however, denotes an island attached to the continent; insula, continenti adfixa; Loccen. Lex. Jur. Sueo-Goth. p. 22.

Bat, I am informed, is in Tweeddale used in the same sense with *Ana*.

ANARLIE, *adv.* Only; the same with *anerly*.

"That ane richt excellent prince Johne duke of Albany,—*anarlie* naturall and lauchful sone of vmquhile Alex^r. duke of Albany,—is the secund persone of this realme, & anelie air to his said umquhile *fader*." Acts Ja. V. 1516, II. 283. V. ANERLY.

ANCHOR-STOCK, *s.* Properly a loaf made of rye; the same with ANKER-STOCK.

"One of the first demonstrations of the approach of Christmas in Edinburgh was the annual appearance of large tables of *anchor-stocks* at the head of the Old Fishmarket Close. These *anchor-stocks*, the only species of bread made from rye that I have ever observed offered for sale in the city, were exhibited in every variety of size and price, from a halfpenny to a half-crown." Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1821, p. 691.

ANCIETY, ANCIETIE, *s.* Antiquity.

"The Clerk Register did move before your Lo^{ps}.—1. The *ancietie* of his place.—Answer 1. For the *ancietie* of his place," &c. Acts Ch. II. Ed. 1814, vii. App. 68.

O. Fr. *antié*, ancient. V. AUNCETIE.

AND A', AN' A', *adv.* Used in a sense different from that in which it occurs in E., as explained by Dr. Johnson. In S. it seems properly to signify, not *every thing*, but "in addition to what has been already mentioned;" also, "besides."

The red, red rose is dawning *and a'*.

—The white haw-bloom drops hinnie *an' a'*.

—I' the howe-howms o' Nithsdale my love lives *an' a'*. *Rem. Niths. Song*, p. 110, 111, 112.

For *And a'*. V. STA'.

AND ALL was anciently used in the same sense.

"Item ane claith of estate—with thre pandis and the taill *and all* freinyeit with threid of gold." Coll. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 133.

ANDERMESS, *s.* V. ANDYR'S-DAY.

ANDYR'S-DAY, ANDROIS-MESS, ANDERMESS, *s.* The day dedicated to St. Andrew, the Patron Saint of Scotland, the 30th of November.

—I me went this *Andyr's day*,

Ffast on my way making my mone,

In a mery mornynge of May,

Be Huntley Bankis my self alone.

True Thomas, Jamieson's Pop. Ball. ii. 11.

"Anent salmond fishing for the wateris of Forth, Teth and Tay, and their graines,—that they may begin at *Andermess* as was done befor." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 275.

"The haill clergie—laitlie grantit—the sowme of 2500 *Lib.* to be payit be thame to his Grace at the first of Midsomer last bipast, and the sowme of 2500 *Lib.* at the feist of *Sanct Andronixtocum*.—The saidis prelati hes instantlie avansit to my said Lord Governour—thair partis of the said *Androis-Messe-Terme*, togidder with the rest of the last Midsomer-Terme awand be thame." Sed^t. Counc. A. 1547, Keith's Hist. App. p. 55.

The name of *Andirsmess Market* is still given to a fair held at this season, at Perth.

Saintandrosmes occurs in the same sense.

"The lordis assignis to Dungall M'Dowale of Mac-carstoune—to prufe that he has pait to the Abbot of Kelso xij chalder, iiij bolle of mele & bere, & iiij bolle of quhete for the teindis of M'karstone, of the termes of *Saintandrosmes* and Candilmes last past." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 76.

More strictly it denotes the night preceding St. Andrew's day, Aberd. Perth. "*Andirmes, Andirsmes*, or the vigill of Sanct Androu." Aberd. Reg.

ANDRIMESS-EWIN, *s.* The vigil of St. Andrew, the evening before St. Andrew's day.

"He—askit at the sheriff till superced quhill the xxviiij day of Novembr, quhilk is Setterda, forrow *Andrimess ewin* next to cum," &c. Chart. Aberbroth. F. 141.

ANDLET, *s.* A very small ring, a mail.

"*Andlets* or males the pound weight—1s. 6d." Rates, A. 1670, p. 2. Fr. *annelet*.

ANDLOCIS.

"Pro ducentis et quadraginta monilibus dictis *andlocis* deauratis ad usum domine regine, xxxvi s." Compt. Tho. Cranstoun, A. 1438.

The meaning of *andlocis* is in so far fixed by *monilibus*; but it is uncertain whether we are to understand this as denoting necklaces, or ornaments in general. The latter seems the preferable sense, because of the number mentioned,—two hundred and forty. Did not the same objection lie against the idea of rings, this might be viewed as corr. from O. Fr. *anelet*, bague, anneau, *annulus*; Roquefort, Suppl.: or had there been the slightest probability that bracelets had been meant, we might have traced the term to A. S. *hand*, manus, and *loc* sera, q. *hand-locks*, or locks for the wrists.

ANDREW, (The St.) a designation occasionally given to the Scottish gold coin which is more properly called the *Lyon*.

"The *St. Andrew* of Robert II. weighs generally 38 gr. that of Robert III. 60 gr. the *St. Andrew* or Lion of James II. 48 gr. This continues the only device till James III. introduced the unicorn holding the shield." Cardonnel's Numism. Pref. p. 28.

A N E

ANEIST, ANIEST, ANIST, *prep.* Next to, Ayrs. Roxb.; used also as an adv. V. NEIST.

The auld wife *aniest* the fire—
She died for lack of snishing.

Herd's Coll. ii. 16.

“Off I sets for the gray stone *anist* the town-cleugh.”
Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 201.

ANELIE, *adj.* Sole, only.

—“Johne duke of Albany—is—*anelie* air to his—
vmquhile fader.” *Acts Ja V.* 1516, V. II. 283. A. S. *anelic*, unicus.

ANE MAE. V. AT ANE MAE WI'T.

ANENS, ANENST, ANENTIS, &c. *prep.* 1. Over-
against.] *Add*;

Ben Johnson uses *anenst*, in one passage, in the same
sense. —There's *D.* and *Rug*, that's *Drug*,

And, right *anenst* him, a dog snarling *Er*;

There's *Drugger*.

The Alchemist.

2. Concerning, &c.] *Add*;

—“*Anens* the malez and proffitis of the landis of La-
theris within the barony of Kynelward,—the lordis of
consale decretis,” &c. *Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1488, p. 93.

This is softened from *Anentis*.

3. Opposed to, as denoting a trial of vigour in bo-
dily motion, *Aberd.*

—Twa wee boaties passengers convey,—

An' trail'd by horses at a slow jog trot,

Scarce fit to haud *anent* an auld wife on her foot.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 71.

4. In a state of opposition to, in reasoning, *Aberd.*

Could modern heads, wi' philosophic wit,

Wi' argument *anent* an auld wife sit? *Ibid.* p. 73.

ANERDANCE, *s.* Retainers, adherents.

“The erle of Buchan—on the ta part, and William
erle of Erole on the tother part, for thaim self, thar
partij & *anerdance*,—assourit ilkain vther quhil the
fyrist day of May next tocum.” *Act. Dom. Conc. A.*
1478, p. 21. V. ANHERDANDE.

ANERY, a term occurring in a rhyme of children,
used for deciding the right of beginning a game,
Loth.

Anery, twäery, tickery, seven,

Aliby, crackiby, ten or eleven;

Pin-pan, muskidan,

Tweedlum, twodlum, twenty-one.

Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 36.

Teut. *rije* signifies rule, order, series. *Anery* may
be q. *een-rije*, one or first in order; *twa-rije*, second in
order. *Tweedlum*, A. S. *twaeddelum*, in duobus partibus.

ANES, *adv.* Once. V. ANIS, ANYS.

ANES ERRAND. Entirely on purpose, with a sole
design in regard to the object mentioned; as to
gae, to come, to send *anes errand*, a very common
phraseology, S.; and equivalent to the obsolete
expression, *for the nanys* or *nonce*.

“My uncle Mr. Andro, &c. and I heiring that Mr.
George Buchanan was weak, and his historie under the
press, past ower to Edin^r. *annes earend* to visit him
and sie the wark.” *J. Melville's Diary*, *Life of Mel-*
ville, I. 278.

Perhaps originally an A. S. phrase, *anes aerend*, lite-
rally, unius, vel soli nuntii, of one message; *anes* being
the genitive of *an*, unus, also solus. V. END'S ERRAND.

ANEW, ANYAU, *adv.* and *prep.* Below, beneath,

A N I

Aberd. From A. S. *on* and *neoth*, as E. *away*
from *on-waeg*. V. ANETH.

To ANGER, *v. n.* To become angry, S.

When neebors *anger* at a plea,

An' just as wud as wud can be,

How easy can the barley-bree,

Cement the quarrel. *Burns*, iii. 116.

To ANGER, *v. a.* To vex, to grieve; although not
implying the idea of heat of temper or wrath, S.

“The Lord keep vs from *angering* his spirit; if thou
anger him he will anger thee.—Therefore *anger* not the
spirit of Jesus.” *Rollock on 1 Thes.* p. 305.

“I forgive you, Norman, and will soon be out of
the way, no longer to *anger* you with the sight of me.”
Lights and Shadows, p. 54.

Isl. *angr-a*, dolore afficere. V. ANGIR. Thus the
Scottish language seems to retain the original sense.

ANGERSUM, *adj.* Provoking, vexatious, S.

ANGELL-HEDE, *s.* The hooked or barbed head
of an arrow.] *Add*;

Isl. *avngull*, hamus, uncus; *G. Andr.* p. 20.

ANGLE-BERRY, *s.* A fleshy excrescence, re-
sembling a very large hautboy strawberry, often
found growing on the feet of sheep, cattle, &c., S.

ANGUS-BORE, *s.* V. AUWIS-BORE.

ANGUS DAYIS.

“Ane grene buist paintit on the lid, quhairin is se-
vin *angus dayis* of sindrie sortis; twa twme buistis out-
with the same,” &c. *Inventories, A.* 1578, p. 240.

As the articles here mentioned are mostly toys,
dayis may denote what are now in Edinburgh called
dies, i. e. toys. V. DIE. As to the meaning of the
term conjoined with this, I can form no reasonable
idea.

ANHERDANDE, ANHERDEN, *s.* A retainer, an
adherent.

—“That James of Lawthress sone and apperande
air to Alex^r. of Lawthress of that ilk salbe harmless
& scathless of thaime, thair freindis, partij and *anher-*
dandis, and all that thai may lett, in his personis and
gudis bot as law will efter the forme of the act of Par-
liament.” *Act. Audit. A.* 1478, p. 71.

“That Johne M'Gille sall be harmeles of the said
Willame and his *anherdens* bot as law will.” *Act. Dom.*
Conc. A. 1480, p. 54.

ANIE, *s.* A little one, *Kinross*.; a diminutive from
S. *ane*, one; if not immediately from A. S. *aenig*
ullus, quisquam.

ANYING, *s.*

—“Vthale Landis, Roich, *Anying*, samyn,” &c. *Acts*
Ja. VI. 1612, p. 481. V. ROICH.

ANIEST, *adv.* or *prep.* On this side of, Ayrs.
V. ADIST.

ANIMOSITIE, *s.* Firmness of mind.

“Thair tounes, besydis St. Johnstoun, ar vnwallit,
which is to be ascryved to thair *animositie* and hardi-
ness, fixing all their succouris and help in the valencie
of their bodies.” *Pitscottie's Cron.* Introd. xxiv.

Fr. *animosité*, “firmnesse, courage, mettell, boldnesse,
resolution, hardinesse,” *Cotgr.*; L. B. *animosit-as*, gene-
rosus animi propositum; animi vehementia; *Du Cange*.

ANIS, ANYS, ANES, AINS, *adv.* 1. Once.] *Add*;

“He got yearly payment of about 600 merks for

teaching an unprofitable lesson when he pleased, *anes* in the week or *anes* in the month, as he liked best." Spalding's Troub. i. 199.

Thoresby mentions *eance*, once, as an E. provincial term; Ray's Lett. p. 326.

2. I have met with one instance of the use of this word in a sense that cannot easily be defined.

"*Anes*, Lord, mak an end of truble; Lord, I commend my spreit, saull and bodie, and all into thy handis." Bannatyne's Trans. p. 425.

I see nothing exactly analogous in the various senses given of E. *Once*. It would seem to convey the idea of the future viewed indefinitely; q. at some time or other.

ANKERLY, *adv.* Unwillingly, Selkirks.

Teut. *engher*, exactio, from *engh-en*, angustare, coarctare.

ANKERSAIDELL, *s.* A hermit.] *Add*;

In this sense *anchre* is used by Palsgr. "It is a harde relygyon to be an *anchre*, for they be shytted up within walles, and can go no farther." F. 400, b. He renders it by Fr. *ancre*.

Settle is a Yorks. term. "A *langsettle* is a long wainscot bench to sit on." Clav. Dial. "A bench like a settee. North." Grose. It resembles the *deis* of the North of S. Grose afterwards describes the *Langsaddle* or *settle*, as being "a long form, with a back and arms; usually placed in the chimney-corner of a farmhouse." This description is nearly the same with that given of our rustic settee. V. DEIS.

ANN, *s.* A half-year's salary legally due to the heirs of a minister, in addition to what was due expressly according to the period of his incumbency, S.

"If the incumbent survive Whitsunday, then shall belong to them for their incumbency, the half of that year's stipend or benefice, and for the *Ann* the other half." Acts Cha. II. 1672, c. 13.

Fr. *annate*, id. L. B. *annata* denoted the salary of a year, or half-year, after the death of the incumbent, appropriated in some churches, for necessary repairs, in others, for other purposes. V. Du Cange.

It is singular that *Anna* or *annos* should occur in Moes. G. for stipend. "Be content with your wages," Luke 3. 14. Junius says that the term is evidently derived from Lat. *annona*. But he has not adverted to the form, *annom*, which is in the dative or ablative plural.

Isl. *ann-a* signifies, metere, opus rusticum facere; *ann*, cura rustica, arationes, sationes, fœnicaesio, messis; Verel. Ind.

ANNET, *s.* The same with *Ann*.

"And the proffittis of thair benefices, with the fructes specialie on the grund, with the *annet* thareftir to pertene to thame, and thair executouris, alsweill abbottis, prioris, as all vther kirkmen." Acts Ja. VI. 1571, Ed. 1814, p. 63.

To ANNECT, *v. a.* To annex; part. pa. *annext*, Lat. *annect-o*.

"Our said souerane lord—hes vneit, *annext*, creat, and incorporate, & be thir presentis creatis, *vneittis*, *annectis* & incorporatis all and sindrie the foirsaidis erledome, &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 256.

ANNEILL, *s.* Most probably the old name for indigo.

"*Anneill* of Barbarie for litsters, the pouud weight

thereof—xviii s." Rates, A. 1611, p. 1. Called erroneously *anceil*, Rates, A. 1670.

Indigofera *Anil* is one of the plants cultivated; *Anil* being the specific, or rather the trivial, name of the plant.

ANNERDAILL, *s.* The district now denominated *Annandale*.

"Thair was manie complaintes maid of him to the governour and magistrates, and in speciall vpoun the men of *Annerdaill*." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 2.

The name was still more anciently called *Anandirdale*. V. Macpherson's Geog. Illustr.

ANNEXIS AND CONNEXIS, a legal phrase, occurring in old deeds, as denoting every thing in any way connected with possession of the right or property referred to.

—"The landis, lordschip, and baronie of Annendale, with the toure and fortalices tharof, aduocationis and donationis of kirkis, thare *annexis and connexis*, and all thare pertinentis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 361.

The phrase, in the Lat. of the law, seems to have been, *annexis et connexis*.

ANNEXUM, *s.* An appendage; synon. with S. *Pendicle*.

"—He clamis the samyn [landis] to pertene to him be the forfaultour of Johne Ramsay, as a pendicle and *annexum* of the lordschip of Bothuile." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 271.

Lat. *annex-us*, appended, conjoined; Fr. *annexe*, an annexation, or thing annexed.

ANNIVERSARY, *s.* A distribution annually made to the clergy of any religious foundation, in times of Popery.

"We have given—all *anniversarys* and daill-silver whatsoever, which formerly pertained to any chaplainries, prebendaries," &c. Chart. Aberd. V. DAILL-SILVER.

L. B. *anniversarium*, distributio ex anniversarii fundatione clericis facienda; Du Cange.

ANNUALL, ANNUELL, *s.* The quit-rent or *feu-duty* that is payable to a superior every year, for possession or for the privilege of building on a certain piece of ground; a forensic term, S.

—"The chaplaine, &c. will contribute and pay the part of the expensis for the rait of thair *annuall*, and the maill of the hous, as it payis presentlie, that thay sall haue thair haill *annuell* efter the bigging of the hous." Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 489, 490.

Here the *annuall* is evidently different from "the *maill* of the hous," i. e. the rent paid for possession of the house itself, as distinguished from that due for the ground on which it stands. This is also denominated the

GROUND ANNUALL.

"Item, the *ground annuall* appeiris ay to be payit, quha ever big the ground." Ibid. p. 490.

ANNUELLAR, *s.* The superior who receives the *annuall* or duty for ground let out for building.

"The *ground annuall* appeiris ay to pay, &c. and failyeing thair of that the *annuellar* may recognosce the ground." Ibid.

Lat. *annual-is*, Fr. *annuel*, yearly. V. TOP ANNUELL.

A N T

ANONDER, ANONER, *prep.* Under, S. B., Fife.
Anunder, S. A.

Auld sleeket Lawrie fetcht a wyllie round,
And claught a lamb *anoner* Nory's care.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

He prayed an' he read, an' he sat them to bed;
Then the bible *anunder* his arm took he;
An' round an' round the mill-house he gaed,
To try if this terrible sight he could see.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 19.

Teut. *onder* id. This term, however, seems retained from A. S. *in-undor*, intra. *In-undor edoras*; Intra tecta; Caedm. ap. Lye. It seems literally to signify "in under the roofs."

To ANORNE, *v. a.* To adorn.] *Add*;

O. E. id. "I *anourne*, I beautyse or make more pleasant to the eye.—Whan a woman is *anoured* with ryche appurayle, it setteth out her beauty double as moche as it is." Palsgr. B. iii. f. 149, b. He renders it by Fr. *Je aorne*.

ANSARS, *s. pl.*

"David Deans believed this, and many such ghostly encounters and victories, on the faith of the *Ansars*, or auxiliaries of the banished prophets." Heart Midl. ii. 54.

O. Fr. *anseor*, juge, arbitre; Roquefort.

ANSENYE, *s.* A sign; also, a company of soldiers. V. ENSEINYIE.

ANSTERCOIP, *s.*

—"Foir copland, settertoun, *anstercoip*." Acts Ja. VI. A. 1612. V. ROICH.

To ANSWIR (ANSUR) OF, *v. n.* To pay, on a claim being made, or in correspondence with one's demands.

"Lettres were direct to *answir* the new bischope of St. Androis—of all the fructes of the said bischopruck." Bannatyne's Trans. p. 304.

"Thai ordane him to be *ansurit* of his pensioun." Aberd. Reg.

"To be payit & *ansurit* thairfor yeirlye, &c. Ibid. A. 1541.

Borrowed from the use of L. B. *respondere*, praestare, solve.

ANTEPEND, ANTIPEND, *s.* A veil or screen for covering the front of an altar in some Popish churches, which is hung up on festival days.

"Item, ane *antepend* of blak velvot, broderrit with ane image of our Lady Pietie upoun the samyne. Item, ane frontall of the samyn wark. Item, ane bak of ane altar of the samyne with the crucefix broderrit thairupoun." Coll. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

"Item, the vail with the towes, a vail for the round loft, and for our Lady. Item, courtains 2 red and green, for the high altare. Item, the covering of the sacrament house with ane *antipend* for the Lady's altar, of blew and yellow broig satin. Item, ane *antipend* for the sacrament house, with a dornick towle to the same." Inventory of Vestments, A. 1559. Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 189.

L. B. *antepend-ium*, id. V. PIETIE.

To ANTER, *v. n.* 3. *Antrin*, occasional.] *Add*;

It seems to admit of doubt whether this term, as used by the vulgar, be not rather allied to Isl. Su.G. *andra*, vagari, whence Dan. *vandre*, Ital. *andare*, id.

A P E

ANTICAIL, *s.* An antique, any thing that is a remainder of antiquity.

"They do find sometimes severall precious stones, some cutt, some uncutt; and if you be curious to enquire, you will find people that make a trade to sell such things amongst other *anticails*." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 179.

"When they are digging into old ruins, for *anticails*, (as they are continually doing in severall places) they leave off when they come to the *Terra Virgine*." Ibid. p. 129.

Ital. *anticaglia*, "all manner of antiquities, or old monuments;" Altieri.

ANTICK, *s.* A foolish ridiculous frolic, S. In E. it denotes the person who acts as a buffoon.

ANUNDER, *prep.* Under. V. ANONDER.

APARASTEVR, *adj.* Applicable, congruous to.

"I will nevir forgett the gude sporte that Mr. A. your lordschip's brother tauld me of ane nobill man of Padoa, it cummis sa oft to my memorie: and indeid it is *aparastevr* to this purpose we have in hand." Lett. Logan of Restalrig, Acts Ja. VI. 1609, p. 421. *Aparastur*, Cromerty's Acc't. p. 103.

Allied perhaps to O. Fr. *apparoistre*, to appear; *appareissant*, apparent.

APARTE, *s.* One part.

—"That the said convent of Culross wes compellit & coakkit to mak the said assedatione—be force & dred, & that *aparte* of the said convent wes takin & presonit, quhill thai grantit to the said assedatione." Act. Audit. A. 1494, p. 202.

Often written as one word, like *twaparte*, two thirds.

To APEN, *v. a.* To open, S.

To Ken a' thing that *apens* and *steeks*, to be acquainted with every thing, S.

"A body wad think he get's wit o' ilka thing it *apens* an' *steeks*." Saint Patrick, i. 76.

To APERDONE, *v. a.* To pardon. V. APPARDONE.

APERT, APPERT, *adj.* Open, avowed, manifest.

—"In mare *appert* takin of traiste and hartliness in time cummyng, scho has, be the avyse of the saids thre estates, committit to the said Sir Alexander's keeping our said soveryne Lord the King, hir derrast son, unto the time of his age." Agreement between the Q. Dowager and the Livingstons, A. 1439. Pinkerton's Hist. Scot. i. 514.

The word here seems allied to Lat. *appert-us*, open. It corresponds to the Fr. impers. v. *Il appert*, it is apparent, it is manifest.

A PERTHE, APERTE, *adv.* Openly, avowedly.

"The said William Boyde band, & oblist, & swore, that in tyme tocum he sall nocht entermet with the landis nor gudis pertening to the said abbot & convent—nor sall nocht vex nor truble thaim nor thair seruandis in tyme to cum be him self nor nane vtheris that he may let in preve nor in a *perthe*, but fraude or gile, in the pesable broukin & joysing of thair said landis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 46.

In another place the phraseology is—"bathe in priua & *aperte*." Ibid. A. 1488, p. 121.

This ought evidently to be one word. But in the MSS. whence these acts are printed, words are often divided in a similar manner, as *our lord* for *ouerlord*, a

bove for *above*, *above*, Act. Dom. Conc. p. 70, &c. The phrase *in preve nor in aperthe*, certainly signifies, "in private or openly;" Fr. *privé* privily, *apert* open. *Aperthe*, indeed, more immediately resembles Lat. *aperté*, openly.

APLACE, *adv.* Conveying the idea that one is present, as opposed to that of his being absent; as, "He's better awa nor *aplace*," i. e. it is better that he should be absent than present, Clydes. softened probably from Fr. *en place*, in any particular place.

To APPARDONE, **APERDONE**, *v. a.* To forgive, to pardon.

"Ye man *appardone* me gif I say that ye ar rather blindit than thay." Nicol Burne, F. 111. b.

"My shepe heare my voice, &c. And therefore if that any multitude vnder the title of the kirk, will obtrude, vnto vs, any doctrine necessar to be beleued to our saluation, and bringeth not for the same the expres worde of Jesus Christ, or his apostles, &c. men must *aperdone* me, althogh I acknowledge it not to be the kirk of God." Knox, Ressoning with Crosraguell, C. i. b.

To APPELL, *v. a.* To challenge.

"There were many Southland men that *appelled* other in barrace, to fight before the king to the dead, for certain crimes of lese majesty." Pitscottie, p. 234. Edit. 1768.

The word, as here used, obviously includes the sense of L. B. *appell-are*, accusare; *appellum*, in jus vocatio, accusatio. Fr. *appel-er*, to accuse, to impeach.

To APPELL, *v. n.* To cease to rain, Ayrs.

This seems to differ merely in the sound given to the vowels from **UPPIL**, q. v.

APPEN FURTH, the free air; q. an open exposure, Clydes.

"The lassie and I bure her to the *appen furth*, an' had hardly won to the lone, whan down cam the wearifou milkhous." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.

APPERANDE, **APPEARAND**, *adj.* Apparent. *Aperand*, Aberd. Reg. A. 1521.

APPERANDE, used as a *s.* for apparent heir.

"Mr. Thomas Hammiltoun *apperande* of Preistisfield," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 564.

"There was killed—of chief men—the laird of Glencaddel, elder; M'Dougall, *appearand* of Rara." &c. Spalding, ii. 271.

APPERANLIE, *adv.* Apparently.

"And quhan ye ar glad to know, quhat ye sould impung, *apperanlie* that sould be na newingis to you." Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, D. ii. a. **APPILCARIE**, *s.*

This is a word communicated to me, as used in old songs of the South of S., although the meaning is lost.

"I bocht my love an *apilcarie*."

"He hecht his winsome Mary

A tree-trow and ane *apilcarie*."

APPILLIS, *s. pl.*

Jerusalem as *appillis* lay in heip;

But thou, gude Lord, ryse vp, and nae mair sleepe. Ps. 77. Poems 16th Century, p. 108.

Rendered "apples" in Gl. But as it seems singular that such a metaphor should be introduced without the slightest ground from the text, strange as these

Ballats are; I suspect that the writer uses this word, to avoid repetition, borrowing it from Fr. *appiler*, "to heape, or pile, together;" Cotgr.

To APPIN, *v. a.* To open, S. O. Gl. Surv. Ayrs. **APPLERINGIE**, *s.* Southernwood.] *Add*;

"The window—looked into a small garden, rank with *applingy*, and other fragrant herbs." Sir A. Wylie, i. 44.

"Would you like some slips of *applingy*, or tansy, or thyme?" Petticoat Tales, i. 240.

APPLIABLE, *adj.* Pliant in temper.

—So gentill in all his [hir?] gestis, and *appliable*,—That all that saw hir saw thay luvit hir as thair lyfe. Colkelbie Sow, v. 562.

APPONIT.

—"He, for himselfe and the remanent of the prelates, being present, as ane of the three estatis of the said parliament, dissassentit therto *simpliciter*: bot *apponit* thaim therto, unto the tyme that ane provincial Counsel might be had of all the clergy of this realm." Keith's Hist. p. 37.

This is an error, for *opponit*, opposed, as in Acts of Parl. V. ii. 415, Edin. 1814.

APPOSIT, *part. pa.* Disposed, willing; Aberd.

Reg. A. 1560, V. 24. Lat. *apposit-us*, apt, fit.

To APPRISE, *v. a.* To approve; used as signifying a preference.

"This last opinioun was *apprisit*." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 19.

Hanc sententiam veluti altera *potiorem*, contracta multitudo sequuta. Boeth.

O. Fr. *apret-ier*, *apris-ier*, evaluer, estimer, Roquefort; Lat. *appret-iare*.

APPRISIT, *part. pa.* Valued, prized.

"Amang all his memoriall workis ane thing was maist *apprisit*, that—he was sett na les to defend pece, than to defend his realme." Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 37. **APPRISING**, *s.* Esteem, value.

"The Romans,—war gretely inflammit, that na werkis war done be thame wourthy to have *apprising*." Ibid. p. 294.

APPROCHEAND, *part. pa.* Proximate, in the vicinity.

"Now wes the pepill and power of Rome sa strang,—that it wes equale, in glore of armes, to ony town *approcheand*." Bellend. T. Livius, p. 17. *Cuilibet finitimarum civitatum*, Lat.

To APPROPRE, **APPROPIR**, *v. a.* To appropriate.

—"To preif that Andro Lokart of the Bar *appropri* and occupiis thre akir of land,—with the mare to his vse," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1489, p. 146. *Appropri*, Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

Fr. *appropri-ier*, id.

APPUY, *s.* Support.

"What *appuy*, or of whom shall she have, being forsaken of her own and old friends?" Lett. Lethington, Keith's Hist. p. 233.

Fr. id. "a stay, buttresse, prop, rest, or thing to lean on;" Cotgr.

To APUNCT, **APPUNCT**, *v. n.* To settle.

"It is *apunctit* & accordit betwix William Coluile —& Robert Charteris,—that the said William and Robert sall conveyne & met one the morne efter Sanct-

andross day nixt to cum," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 93. *Appunctit*, Acts Ja. III. 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170.

L. B. *appunctuare*, notione nonnihil diversa pro Pacisci, convenire, Pactum articulis seu *punctis* distinctum facere.

APPUNCTUAMENT, *s.* A convention or agreement with specification of certain terms.

"Ratifijs and appreuis the contract and *appunctuament* maide betuix Archibalde Douglas Thesaurer—and James Achisoune goldsmyth maister cunyeour, tuiching the stryking & prenting of money, gold, and siluer, in all *punctis* & articlis eftir the form and tenenour of the said contract." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 310.

"Johnne Ballentyne secretare to the Erle of Anguss—gaif in certane offiris in writing, quhilkis concernit grace and *appunctuament*." Ib. p. 324.

L. B. *appunctuament-um*, pactum vel conventum *punctis* articulis sive capitulis distinctum; Du Cange. To APPURCHASE, *v. a.* To obtain, to procure.

"The said James Hamilton being advertised by his came, Bishop James Kennedy, of the king's good mind and favour towards him, which he *appurchased* by his moyen, shewing to him," &c. Pitscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 53.

ARAYNE, *part. pa.* Arrayed.

Eftir thame mydlit samin went *arayne*

The vthir Troyanis and folkis Italiane.

Doug. Virg. 470. 21.

O. Fr. *arrayé*, id.

ARBROATH PIPPIN, the name of an apple,

S. V. OSLIN PIPPIN.

ARBY, *s.* The Sea-gilliflower, Orkn.

"The Sea-gilliflower, or Thrift, (*statice armeria*), well known in Orkney by the name of *Arby*, covers the shores. Formerly its thick tuberous roots, sliced and boiled with milk, were highly prized in Orkney as a remedy in pulmonary consumption." Neill's Tour, p. 58, 59. V. also Wallace's Orkn. p. 67.

ARCHIE, *s.* The abbreviation of *Archibald*, S.

"*Archie Horne*," Acts 1585, iii. 391.

ARCHIEDENE, *s.* Archdeacon: Lat. *archidiacon-us*.

—"His hienes, &c. confermis the lettres of dimisioun, resignatioun, and ouergiving maid be vmquhill George *archiedene* principall of Sanctandrois," &c. Acts Ja. VI, 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 506.

ARCHILAGH, ARCHILOGH, 'ARCHILOWE, (*ch hard*), *s.* The return, which one, who has been treated in an inn or tavern, sometimes reckons himself bound in honour to make to the company. When he calls for his bottle, he is said to give them his *archilagh*, Loth. South of S.

"I propose that this good little gentleman, that seems sair fourfoughen, as I may say, in this tuilyie, shall send for a tass o' brandy, and I'll pay for another, by way of *archilowe*, and then we'll birl our bawbees a' round about, like brethren." Rob Roy, iii. 25.

It has been conjectured, that this (like many other proverbial or provincial designations) has originated from some good fellow of the name of *Archibald Loch*, who would never leave his company while he had rea-

son to reckon himself a debtor to them, or without giving them something in return. But the term does not imply the idea of a full equivalent.

I am indebted, however, to a literary friend for suggesting, that it is from Belg. *her* again, and *gelag*, Teut. *ghelaegh*, shot, share, club; q. a return of entertainment, a second club as repaying the former. V. LAW-IN, LAUCH.

Or, as it has been a common custom, from time immemorial, for the host to give a gratuitous bottle or glass to a party to whom he reckons himself much indebted, the term may be q. *heeresgelach*, the master or landlord's club or shot.

ARCHNES, *s.* Reluctance, backwardness.] *Add*;

2. Obliquely, used for niggardliness, q. reluctance to part with any thing.

For *archness*, to had in a grote,

He had no will to fie a bote.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 333.

ARCHPREISTRIE, ARCHIPRESTRIE, *s.* 1. A dignity in collegiate churches during the time of popery.

"Grantit—with consent of vmquhill George erle of Dumbar,—vndoubtit patrone of the said *archpreistrie* and colledge kirk of Dumbar," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 613.

Here the archpriest was under the dean, and superior to eight prebendaries. L. B. *archipresbyteri* deinde dicti, qui hodie *Decani rurales*, archidiaconis subjecti; Du Cange.

2. Used as synon. with *vicarage*.

—"The denrie of Dunbar, including the personage and vicarage of the parochin of Quhittengem; the *archiprestrie* or vicarage of Dunbar, including all the kirklandis and teyndis vseit & wont of all and hail the parochin of Dunbar." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 293.

Dunbar was a collegiate church, consisting of a dean, an *archpriest*, and eighteen canons. It was founded by Patrick, Earl of March, A. 1342. In Bagimont's Roll, it was rated in this ratio; Decanatus de Dunbar, £13. 6. Archiepresbyterus, £8. &c. V. Chalmers's Caled. ii. 511.

This arch-priest, it appears, was next in rank to the dean, and superior to all the canons.

Fr. *arche-prestre*, a head-priest. L. B. *archipresbyter*. In a more early period, the arch-priests, in a cathedral church, acted as vicars to the bishop. They were afterwards the same with rural deans. V. Du Cange.

ARE, *s.* An heir.

"The said Gawin denyit that he wes *are* to his said grantschir," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 368. V. AIR.

AREIRD, *adj.* Rendered in Gl. "destruction, confusion."

Thocht heuin and eird suld ga *areird*,

Thy word sall stand fast and perfyte.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 54.

It is evidently the same with *Areir*, q. v. To go *areir*, is merely to go backward, metaph. to go to disorder.

To AREIST, ARREIST, *v. a.* To stop, to stay;

Fr. *arest-er* id. Doug. Virg.

AREIST, *s.* But *areist*, forthwith, without delay.

Said Jupiter; and Mercury, but *areist*,

Dressit to obey his grete faderis behest.

Doug. Virg. 108. 7.

A R G

ARE MORROW, early in the morning. V. **AIR**, *adv.*

To AREND, *v. n.* To rear; a term applied to a horse, when he throws back his forepart, and stands on his hinder legs, Fife.

The crune of the bluter,
Wi' the glare of wisp's licht,
Pat Rob in a flutter,
An' the horse in a fricht.
He *arendit*, he stendit,
He flang an' he faim'd, &c. *MS. Poem.*

O. Fr. *arriens*, backward; Roquef. vo. *Arrere*; or *arann-er*, rompre les reins, from *renes*, *ibid.*

ARENT, *s.* Contraction for *annual rent*.

"Everie man should pay the tent pairt of his yearlie rent, alsweill to burgh as landward.—Ordanit that the moneyes, or *arent*, or lyfrent shall beare ane equall and proportionall burding with the saidis rentis, trade, and housemaillis." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 311.

ARER, *s.* An heir; *areris*, heirs.

"The lords—decretis—all & hale the saidis landis of Mekle Arnage—to be broikit & joisit be the said Henrj & his *areris* alss frely as he did before the making of the saidis evidentis." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 126.

—"That the lard of Vchiltre & his *areris* suld werand him the tak of the saidis landis for all the dais of his lif, eftir the forme of his lettrez of tak maid tharapone." *Ibid.* p. 127.

Apparently corr. from L. B. *haereditarius*, *id.*

To ARGLE-BARGLE, *v. n.* To contend. *Argie-bargie*, Fife.] *Add*;

"She told me she wadna want the meal till Monday, and I'll stand to it." 'Dinna gang to *argle-bargle* wi' me,' said the miller in a rage." Petticoat Tales, i. 212.

"Weel, weel," said the laird, 'dinna let us *argol-bargol* about it; entail your own property as ye will, mine shall be on the second son.' The Entail, i. 53.

It may be added, that Gael. *iorghail*, *iorguil*, denotes strife, a tumult, a quarrel.

ARGOL-BARGOLOUS, *adj.* Quarrelsome, contentious about trifles, Ayrs.

"No doubt his *argol-bargolous* disposition was an inheritance accumulated with his other conquest of wealth from the mannerless Yankies." The Provost, p. 194.

ARGOSEN, *s.* The lamprey, according to old people, Ayrs.; q. having the *een* or eyes of *Argus*.

ARGUESIN, *s.* The lieutenant of a galley.] *Add*;

Allied to this is A. Bor. "*argosies*, ships;" Grose. This seems to be a very ancient word. There has probably been an O. Fr. term, signifying a ship, nearly of the same form with that still used in the North of E. For L. B. *argis* occurs in the same sense. It is used by Gregor. Turon. *Argis* haud modica mercibus referta per Ligerim vehebatur. It had occurred to me that the name had probably originated from the celebrated *Argo*, the ship of the *Argonauts*, in which Jason sailed to get possession of the golden fleece. And I find that this very idea is thrown out by Du Cange. The word may have been introduced into France by the inhabitants of Marseilles, who, it is well known, were a Greek colony.

***ARGUMENT**, *s.* A piece of English, dictated to boys at school, to be turned into Latin; the subject of a version, Aberd.

A R O

ARIT, *pret.* Tilled, eared. V. **AR**, **ARE**, *v.*

ARK. **MEAL-ARK**, *s.* A large chest for holding meal for a family on a farm, S.

"A' the meal-girnels i' the country wadna stand it, let abee the wee bit *meal-ark* o' Chapelhope." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 12.

ARLES, **ARLISPENNIE**, &c. *s.* An earnest.] *Add*;

"Thy hart may be blyth for wordly thinges, because thou art an earthlie bodie. A king may rejoyce in a kingdome, &c. but if they be not taine out of God's handes, as *arlespennies* of heauenly and spirituall benefites, the spirite of Christ shall not rejoyce in thee." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 300, 301.

"Paul saies in another place, that the spirit is given thee as an *arlespenny* of thy saluation.—Thou loses the *arlespennie* if thou make him sad." *Ibid.* p. 317.

ARMING, *s.* Ermine. L. B. *armin-ea*, *id.*

"Item ane pair of wyd slevis of *arming* flypand bakward with the bordour of the same." Coll. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 128.

ARMLESS, *adj.* Unarmed, destitute of warlike weapons.

"The Oldtown people—came all running—with some few muskets and hagbutts, others with a rusty sword, others with an headless spear. The laird of Craigievar took up all both good and bad, and divided them among his own *armless* soldiers." Spalding's Troubles, i. 160, 161.

ARMONY, *s.* Harmony.

Dirk bene my muse with dolorous *armony*.

Doug. Virg. Prol. 38. 5.

ARMOSIE, *adj.*

"Ane lang lows gowne of blak *armosie* taffetie with a pasment of gold about it." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 219.

Fr. *armoisin* itself signifies taffeta. It is defined in Dict. Trev. as a species of taffeta which comes from Italy and Lyons. Huet says that *armoisin* is for *ormoisin*, because it came originally from the isle of Ormus.

This, then, seems to be the same with "*Ormaise* taffatis." Chalm. Mary. V. ORMAISE.

ARN, *s.* The alder.] *Add*;

Heb. אֵרֶן, *aran*, is the name given to the wild ash tree with broad leaves; Lat. *oru-us*, Fr. *erene*.

ARNOT, *s.* *Ley* [lea] *Arnot*, a stone lying in the field, Aberd. q. *earth-knot*?

ARNOT, *s.* The shrimp, a fish; Aberd.

ARNUT, *s.* Earthnut.] *Add*;

"Tall Oat-Grass, Anglis. *Swines Arnuts* or *Earth-Nuts*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 105.

"Had this husbandry been general in the dear years, the poor had not been reduced to the necessity of living on *Arnots*, *Myles*, or the like." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 226.

Jurnut, *id.* A. Bor. Ray. "*Harenut*, earthnut;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 329. Teut. *aerdnoot*, *id.*

AROYNT *thee*, O. E. Shakespear. For a conjecture as to the origin, V. **RUNT**, *v.*

ARON, *s.* The plant called Wakerobin, or Cuckoo's-pint, *Arum maculatum*, Linn. Teviotd. Sw. *Arons-oert*, *id.*

ARORYS, *s. pl.* Errors; Aberd. Reg.

AROUME, *adv.* At a distance, so as to make way. The gaunt *aroume* he stode.—

Sir Tristrem, p. 144.

A R T

A. S. *rume laté*, or rather *rum locus*; *on rum*.
ARRAYED, *part. adj.* A term applied to a mare when in season, Fife.

This seems merely the E. term used in a peculiar sense, q. "in order."

ARRANGE, *s.* Arrangement.

"In the first the *arrange* to be maid at lenthe answerande to the king of Inglandis first writtingis, and all vtheris in schort and breif, &c. Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 412.

ARRAS, **ARRESS**, *s.* The angular edge of a stone, log, or beam, Loth.

"The rebbits of that window would hae look't better, gin the mason had ta'en aff the *arras*." "Thai jambs would have been as handsome, and would hae been safer for the bairns, if the *arress* had been tane aff," i. e. if the sharp edge had been hewed off.

ARRED, *part. adj.* Scarred, &c.] *Add*;

Isl. *aerr-a* cicatrices facere, vulnera infligere; Verel.

ARREIR, *adv.* Backward. *To ryn arreir*, rapidly to take a retrograde course.

Than did my purpose *ryn arreir*,
 The quhilk war langsum till declair.

Lyndsay's Complaynt.

Chauc. *arere*, id. Fr. *arriere*, Lat. *a retro*.

ARROW, *adj.* Averse, reluctant, Aberd.; the same with **ARCH**, **ARGH**, &c.

—An' rogues o' Jews, they are nae *arrow*,

Wi' tricks fu' sly. *D. Anderson's Poems*, p. 116.

***ARSE**, *s.* The bottom, or hinder part, of any thing; as, a *sack-arse*, the bottom of a sack, S.
ARSE-BURD of a cart, the board which goes behind and shuts it in, S.

ARSE-VERSE, *s.* A sort of spell used to prevent the house from fire, or as an antidote to *Arson*, from which the term is supposed to be derived, Teviotd.

Most probably borrowed from England.

ARSELINS, *adv.*] *Add*; Also used as an *adj.*

ARSELINS COUP, the act of falling backwards on the hams, Roxb.

ART and JURE.

"That all barronis and frehaldaris, that ar of substance, put thair eldest sonnys and airis to the sculis fra thai be aucht or nyne yeiris of age, and till remane at the grammer sculis, quhill thai be competentlie foundit, and haue perfite Latyne; and thareftir to remane thre yeris at the sculis of *Art and Jure*, sua that thai may haue knowlege and vnderstanding of the lawis." Acts Ja. IV. 1496, Ed. 1814, p. 238.

This phrase evidently respects the philosophical classes and jurisprudence. *Art*, however, may include grammatical studies; as the phrase, *Facultas Artium*, includes grammar, rhetoric, and philosophy. V. Du Cange, vo. *Ars*. *Jure* is evidently from Lat. *jus,-ris*.

ART and PART. Col. 2. l. 22, for *iaw r. law*.

ARTALLIE, **ARTAILLIE**, *s.* Artillery.

"He—caused massones—big ane great strenth, called the outward blokhous, and garnished the same with *artallie*, powder, and bullettis." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 310.

"Or they cam to the craigs of Corstorphine, they heard the *artailie* schott on both sides." Ibid. p. 326.

A R V

ARTATION, *s.* Excitement, instigation.] *Add*;

—"And to geif thame *artatioune* to invaid his hienes, that thai mychte decerne quhether it ware maire ganand to fecht with him or desist tharfra." Acts Ja. V. 1528, Ed. 1814, p. 327.

ARTY, **AIRTIE**, *adj.* Artful, dextrous, ingenious, Aberd. Loth.

Teut. *aerdigh*, ingeniosus, solers, argutus; Dan. *artig*. id. Isl. *artug-r*, artificiosus.

ARVAL, **ARVIL-SUPPER**, *s.* The name given to the supper or entertainment after a funeral, in the western parts of Roxb.

Arvill, a funeral. *Arvill Supper*, a feast made at funerals, North. Grose.

"In the North this [the funeral] feast is called an *arval* or *arvil-supper*; and the loaves that are sometimes distributed among the poor, *arval-bread*." Douce's Illustrations, ii. 203.

The learned writer conjectures that *arval* is derived from some lost Teut. term that indicated a funeral pile on which the body was burned in times of Paganism; as Isl. *aerill* signifies the inside of an oven. But *arval* is undoubtedly the same with Su.G. *arfoel*, silicernium, convivium funebre, atque ubi cernebatur hæreditas, celebratum;] Ihre, vo. *Arf*, p. 106. It has evidently originated from the circumstance of this entertainment being given by one who entered on the possession of an inheritance; from *arf* hereditas, and *oel* convivium, primarily the designation of the beverage which we call *ale*.

Under *Aarsmot* (vo. *Aar*, annus, p. 57), Ihre remarks that funeral rites were observed, in the time of Popery, on the day of interment, afterwards on the seventh day, then on the thirtieth, and at length, if it was agreeable to the heirs, after a year had expired; and that on this occasion, the relations of the deceased divided the inheritance among them. It was universally understood, indeed, that no heir had a right to take possession of his inheritance, before giving the *arval* or funeral feast.

Ihre also observes, that the rites of the thirtieth day were called *tractiugund*, i. e. literally, three decades, and *maanodsmot*, from *maanad* a month, and *mot* time. As the latter term is obviously analogous to O. E. *monthis mind*, (Su.G. *maanads-motsoel*), perhaps in the correspondent term *Tractiugund* we have something that may throw light on our *Trental*. May it not intimate, that the *thirty* masses, indicated by this term, were said on thirty successive days terminating with the *month's mind*, or funeral feast celebrated thirty days after death?

The term *arval* may have been left in the North of E. by the Danes (who write it *arfw-oel*). For although A. S. *yrf* denotes an inheritance, I see no vestige of the composite word in this language. Isl. *erfe* is synon. with *arval*; Parentalia; *ad drekkia erfi*, convivando parentare defunctis; G. Andr. p. 15, 16.

Wormius gives a particular account of the *Arffueoel*, "a solemn feast, which kings and nobles celebrated in honour of a deceased parent, when they succeeded to the kingdom or inheritance. For," he adds, "it was not permitted to any one to succeed to the deceased, unless he first received the nobles and his friends to a feast of this description. One thing principally attended to on this occasion, was that, in honour of the de-

funct, the heir taking the lead, vast bowls were drunk, and his successor bound himself by a vow to perform some memorable achievement." Monum. Danic. p. 36, 37.
ASCENSE, *s.* Ascent; Lat. *ascens-io*.

This isope [hyssop] is humilitie,
 Right law intill *ascense*.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 114.

ASCHET, *s.* A large flat plate.] *Add*;

It is most probable that Fr. *assiette* is of Goth. origin, and that it had been introduced by the Franks. For Isl. *ask-r* and Su.G. *ask*, denote a vessel. Thus Isl. *kernu ask* is expl.; Vasculum in quo butyrum asservatur, Verel. It is translated by Sw. *bytta*, a pail. Ihre renders *ask* pyxis; giving Mod. Sax. *ascher* as synonym.

TO ASCRIVE, **ASCRIUE**, **ASCRYVE**, *v. a.* 1. To ascribe.

"Albeit this word be common to both, yet most properly it is *ascriued* to the bodies of the godly." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 209.

2. To reckon, to account.

—"His foirsaid farder intromissioun,—salbe *ascryvit* in payment and satisfacioun of his principall soumes pro tanto." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 609.

Bannatyne writes *askryve*, Trans. p. 235.

Fr. *adscire*, "to enroll, register, account, reckon among others;" Cotgr.

ASEE, *s.* The angle contained between the beam and the handle, on the hinder side of a plough, Orkn.; synonym. *Nick*.

Isl. *as* signifies a beam; trabs, also pertica. *Ee* perhaps is q. E. *eye*, "the eye of the beam." In Dan. this would be *aas-oie*, in Isl. *aas-auga*.

ASSHOLE, *s.* 1. The place for receiving the ashes, &c.] V. under *As*, *Ass*, &c. *Add*;

2. A round excavation in the ground out of doors, into which the ashes are carried from the hearth; Mearns.

Lancash. *esshole*, *ashole*, id. Tim Bobbins.

ASHIEPATTLE, *s.* A neglected child, Shetl.

Isl. *patti* signifies puerulus; Haldorson. As *aska* is cinis, what if the term denote a child allowed to lie among ashes? *Sittia* or *liggia i asku*, to sit or lie among the ashes, was a phrase used by the ancient Goths, expressive of great contempt. *Askefis*, used as a single designation, had a similar meaning, qui cineribus oppedit; Ihre. This kind of phraseology evidently originated from their having so low an estimate of an unwarlike life, or peaceful death. V. STRAE-DEATH.

ASHYPET, *adj.* Employed in the lowest kitchen work, Ayr.

"When I reached Mrs. Damask's house, she was gone to bed, and nobody to let me in, dripping wet as I was, but an *ashypet* lassie that helps her for a servant." Steamboat, p. 259. V. ASSIEPET.

ASH-KEYS, *s. pl.* The name given to the seed-vessels of the ash, S.; also *Ashen-key*.

"The gold is shelled down when you command, as fast as I have seen the *ash-keys* fall in a frosty morning in October." Tales of my Landlord, i. 141.

Reid writes it *kyes*. "The several wayes of increasing them are, first by seeds, *kyes*, kernells, nuts, stones." Scots Gardener, p. 55.

"The Ash, only raised by the seed, called the *Ashen-key*." E. Haddington, Forest Trees, p. 12.

"It is raised from the *key*, as the ash," &c. Ib. p. 16.

Culver-keys, the keys or seeds of an ash-tree, Kent; Grose; q. Do they derive their names from *culver*, a pigeon?

ASHLAR, *adj.* Hewn and polished, applied to stones, S.

"Dr. Guild goes on most maliciously, and causes cast down the stately wall standing within the bishop's close, curiously builded with hewn stone, and—brake down the *ashlar* work about the turrets, &c." Spalding, ii. 127.

Johns. gives this, although without any example, as an E. word, but expl. it in a sense quite different from that in which it is used in S.; "Freestones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thicknesses."

Fr. *aisselle*, a shingle, q. smoothed like a shingle?

ASIDE, *s.* One side. *Ich aside*, every side.

Swiche meting nas never made,

With sorwe, on ich *aside*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 17.

Analogous to the modern phrase *ilka side*; only that *a*, signifying one, is conjoined to the noun.

ASIDE, *prep.* Beside, at the side of another, S.

She op't the door, she let him in,

He cuist aside his dreepin' plaidie;

"Blaw your warst, ye rain an' win',

"Since, Maggie, now I'm in *aside* ye."

Tannahill's Poems, p. 153.

It seems formed q. *on side*, like E. *away*.

ASIL, **ASIL-TOOTH**, *s.* The name given to the grinders, or *dentes molares*, those at the extremity of the jaw, Roxb. *Assal-Tooth*, Lanarks.

This must be radically the same with Su.G. *oxel*. For *oxeltand* denotes a grinder, dens molaris; Ihre. He views the word as a derivative from *oxe bos*, taurus; adding this query, Is it because they most nearly resemble the teeth of *oxen*? He gives A. Bor. *axel-tooth* as synonym. But Grose writes it *assle-tooth*. Ihre also mentions Isl. *jacksel*, id. According to the orthography of G. Andr. this is *jaxl*. He derives it from *jadl*, which denotes a failure of the teeth; although the idea is directly the reverse. Perhaps the origin is Isl. *jack-a* continuè agitare.

This would suggest the same idea with the Lat. designation *molaris*, as referring to the constant action of a mill. It may be observed, however, that in the Moes.G. version of Mark 9. 42. *asilu quairnus* is used in rendering λιθος μολικος, a mill-stone; "whence," says Junius, "I conclude that the Goths, with whom *asilu* denotes an ass, called a mill-stone *asilu quairnus* in imitation of the Greeks, by whom the upper mill-stone was denominated ονος, i. e. the ass." Goth. Gl. Were we certain that this idea were well-founded, *assal* would, according to the use of the term in the oldest Goth. dialect, be equivalent to *molaris*, or *grinder*.

ASKOY, *adv.* Asquint, obliquely, Kirkcudbright.

This has the same fountain with E. *askew*; Dan. *skiaev*, Su.G. *skef*, obliquus, from the inseparable particle *ska*, *ske*, denoting disjunction.

ASK, *s.* The stake to which a cow is bound, by a rope or chain, in the cow-house, Caithn.

A S S

Isl. *as*, pertica; Su G. *aas*, tignum, trabs.

* To ASK, *v. a.* To proclaim two persons in the parish church, in order to marriage; to publish the bans, Aberd. Loth; synon. *Cry*.

This may be viewed as an oblique use of the *v. as* used in the language employed in the formulary of the Church of England, in regard to the solemnization of marriage; as a certificate must be produced bearing that the bans have been thrice *asked*.

ASLEY. *Horses in asley*, are horses belonging to different persons, lent from one to another, till each person's land be ploughed; Orkn.

ASPAIT, *adv.* In flood, Clydes.

I' the mirk in a stound, wi' rairan' sound,
Aspait the river rase.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

ASPYNE, *s.*] Define; Apparently meant to denote a boat. *Substitute for etymon*;

The writer having said that their boats were well *festnyt*, this might seem to signify one of the fastenings; Isl. *hespa*, Su.G. *haspe*, Germ. *hespe*, A. S. *haepse*, uncus, sera; a bar, a bolt, a hook, E. *hasp*; which Wachter traces to *heb-en*, tenere. The term, however, should perhaps rather be understood of one of the boats referred to. For Teut. *hespinghe*, and *espinck*, signify cymba, a small boat or yawl; and Sw. *esping*, a long boat.

To ASPARE, *v. a.* To aspire; Aberd. Reg.

ASPOSIT, *part. pa.* Disposed.

—"Evill *asposit* persones," i. e. ill-disposed, prone to mischief. Aberd. Reg. A. 1565, V. 26.

This term is quite anomalous.

ASSAL-TEETH, *s. pl.* The grinders. V. ASIL.
ASSASSINAT, *s.* An assassin; an improper use of the Fr. word denoting the act of murder.

—"Haxton of Rathillet,—as was alledged, was one of the *assassinats* of Bishop Sharp." Law's Memorials, p. 157.

ASSEDAT, *pret.* Gave in lease.

"He *assadat* his fisching," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

ASSEDATION, *s.*] Dele Assessment; and *substitute*;
1. A lease, a term still commonly used in our legal deeds, S.

"Ane tak and *assedatioun* is not sufficient, quhilk wantis the yeirlye dutie quhilk sould be payit thairfoir, or the date or witnessis." Balfour's Pract. p. 200.

2. The act of letting in lease.

Craig (de Feud.) uses L. B. *asseditio* for a lease. Carpentier expl. *assidatio*, annuae pensionis assignatio.

ASSIE, *adj.* Abounding with ashes, Loth. V. As, Ass.

ASSIEPET, *s.* A dirty little creature; synon. with *Skodgie*, Roxb.; q. one that is constantly soiled with *ass* or ashes, like a *pet* that lies about the *ingle-side*. V. ASHYPET and ASHIEPATTLE.

To ASSIG, *v. n.*

One is said to "*assig* him ane sufficient nyctbour." Aberd. Reg. MS.

This is probably an error for *Assign*. If not, it may be from O. Fr. *asseg-ier* faire asseoir, poser, placer, Roquef.; q. "set down beside him."

A S T

To ASSING, *v. a.* To assign.

"Quhilk day thai *assing* for the taxatioun," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 15.

To ASSYTH, *v. a.* To make a compensation.]

Add;

This *v.* is still commonly used in our courts of law, as denoting satisfaction for an injury done to any party.

To ASSOILYIE, *v. a.* 3. Used improperly, in relation to the response of an oracle.] *Insert*, after the quotation from Doug. Virg.;

It occurs in a similar sense in O. E. "I *assoyle* a harde questyon, [Fr.] Je souls.—*Assoyle* me my questyon, and I shall gyue the a payre of hosen: Souls ma demande," &c. Palsgr. B. iii. f. 154, a. "He hath put forthe a questyon whiche no man can *assoyle* him: Il a icy proposé vne question que nul icy ne peult *asouldre*." Ibid. f. 327, b.

Insert, as sense

6. Also used improperly, as signifying to unriddle.

"Of thee may bee put out a riddle, What is it which hauing three feete, walketh with one foote into its hand? I shall *assoile* it; It is an olde man going with a staffe." Z. Boyd, Last Batt. p. 529.

Add, to etymon;

Assoilé, absoilleè, dechargè, absous, dispensè; Gl. Roquefort.

ASSOPAT, *part. pa.* At an end, put to rest, laid aside.

"Answered that it wes not intended as ane justificatione of the band, for they did imagine that all of that kynd wes already *assopat*. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 667.

Fr. *assop-ir*, "to lay asleep; to quiet; to suppresse." Cotgr.

ASSURANCE, *s.* 1. To take assurance, &c.] *Add*;

2. "This word of old was the same with *Lawborrows* now." Spottiswoode's MS. Dict.

AST, *pret. v.* Asked.

To Maist: Hanam sone he past,
And sowmes of silver fra him *ast*—
In borrowing while he come bak.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent, p. 328.

To ASTABIL, *v. a.* To calm, to compose, to assuage.

Thare myndis mesis and *astablis* he,
And gane thame promys rest in time cumming.
Doug. Virg. 466. 27.

O. Fr. *establ-ir*, to establish, to settle.

To ASTART, ASTERT, *v. n.* To start.] *Add*;

It is used as a *v. n.* in O. E. "I *asterle*, I shonne or auoyde from a thyng.—I can nat *astarte* from him.—I *asterle*, I escape." Palsgr. B. iii. f. 154, a.

ASTEER, *adv.* In confusion, in a bustling state.] *Add*;

2. Used as equivalent to abroad, out of doors; as, "Ye're air *asteer* the day," you are early abroad to-day, S.

To ASTEIR, *v. a.* To rouse, to excite, to stir.

My plesoure prikis my paine ay to prouoke;
My solace, sorow sobbing to *asteir*.

K. Henry's Test. Poems 16th Cent. p. 262.

A. S. *astyr-ian*, excitare.

ASTENT, *s.* Valuation.

—"That Daid Halyday and his moder sal bruk and joyss the x s. wortht of land of ald *astent* of Dalruskel for the termes contenit in the lettre of assedacion," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1479, p. 89.

Here we observe the first stage in the transition from *Extent* to *Stent*. V. STENT, s. 1.

ASTERNE, *adj.* Austere, severe; having a harsh look, Roxb. Doug. Virg.

ASTIT, ASTET, ASTID, *adv.* 1. Rather; as, *astit better*, rather better; *astit was*, rather was; "I would *astit* rin the kintry," I would rather banish myself; Lanarks., Ayrs., Dumfr.

Astet is rendered "rather," and resolved by "instead o' that." Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 689, 691. But it seems merely a corr. and oblique use of *als tyt*, as soon as, *tittar* being used for rather, Selkirks. V. TYTE, TYT, *adv.* It is well known that the primary sense of E. *rather* is "more early," in respect of preparation.

2. *Astid*, as well as, Roxb.

ASTREES, *s.* The beam of a plough, Orkn.; perhaps from Isl. *as* and *tré* lignum. V. ASEE.

* To ASTRIC, *v. a.* To bind legally; a forensic term.

—"Name salbe haldin nor *astric* to mak forder payment of thair pairtis of the said taxatioun." Acts Ja. VI. 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 426.

ASTRIKKIT, *part. pa.* Bound, engaged.

—"That Valerius wes but ane private man in the time that this aith wes maid, and, be that ressoun, thay aucht nocht to be *astrikkit* to him." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 235.

Lat. *astric-us*, id. L. B. *astrictio*, coactio.

ASWAIP, *adv.* Aslant, Ettr. For.

This word seems to claim kindred with Su.G. *sweep-a* vagari, or A. S. *swap-an*, *sweep-an*, verrere. It is formed on the same principle with the E. phrase, "to take a sweep."

A-SWIM, *adv.* Afloat.

"The soldiers sleeping carelessly in the bottom of the ship upon heather, were all *a-swim*, through the water that came in at the holes and leaks of the ship, to their great amazement." Spalding, i. 60.

* AT, *prep.* Used as signifying, in full possession of, especially in relation to the mind, S. V. HIMSELF.

AT ANE MAE WIT, at the last push; q. about to make *one* attempt *more* as the last; Ettr. For.

"Here's the chap that began the fray," said Tam; "ye may speer at him. He rather looks as he were at *ane mae wit*." Perils of Men, i. 310.

"As to the storm, I can tell you my sheep are just at *ane mae wit*. I am waur than ony o' my neighbours, as I lie higher on the hills." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 313.

AT A' WILL, a vulgar phrase, signifying to the utmost that one could wish, S.

AT E'EN, in the evening; *Saturday at e'en*, *pron.* as if *Saturday teen*, Saturday evening, S.

"Aye, Sir, he's at hame, but he's no in the house: he's ay out on *Saturday at e'en*." Guy Mannering, ii. 259.

"But come, I am losing my *Saturday at e'en*." Ibid. p. 281.

ATHE, AITH, *s.* Oath.] *Add*;

Belg. *eed* has been traced to Heb. עֵד, *eeda*, a sworn testimony; עֵד, *eed*, a witness, especially one under oath.

ATHER, *s.* The adder, Clydes.

ATHER-BILL, *s.* The dragon-fly, Clydes.

ATHER-, or NATTER-CAP, *s.* The name given to the dragon-fly, Fife.

A' THE TEER, scarcely, with difficulty. "Can you lift that?" A. "It's a' the teer," S.

This is evidently a corr. of the words *all that ever*. "All that euer," [Fr.] tout tanque, or tout quanque; Palsgr. F. 456, a.

ATHIR, ATHYR, *pron.* 1. Either.] *Add*;

Skinner views the A. S. word as compounded of *æc* etiam, and *thæ* postea. What analogy of signification is here, I cannot perceive. It is written more fully *æghwaether*. As *hwaether* signifies *uter*, E. *whether*, and the term is used to distinguish different objects; may it not have been formed from *hwa*, qui, who, and *thæ* the article in the genitive; as equivalent to *whichever of these*, or *of the*—things mentioned immediately after? V. EITHER, or,

2. Used in the sense of other.

"In this battal was slane Walter Bryde, Robert Cumyn, with mony *ather* gentyl men and commonis." Bellend. Cron. B. xv. c. 8.

A. S. *auther*, *authre*, alter, another.

ATHOL BROSE, honey mixed with aquavita; used, in the Highlands, as a specific for a cold,

S. Meal is sometimes substituted for honey.

—"The Captain swallowed his morning draught of *Athole Brose*, and departed." Heart Mid. Loth. iv. 235.

ATHORT, *prep.* 1. Through, S.] *Add*;

2. Across, S. *athwart*, E.

It is used in the same sense as an adv.

ATHOUT, *prep.* and *adv.* Without, Fife. V. BETHOUT.

ATHRAW, *adv.* Awry; Ayrs., Dumfr.

Shouter your arms.—O had them on tosh,

And not *athraw*. Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 20.

From *a*, or rather A. S. *on*, and *thraw-an*, torquere.

ATICAST, *s.* A silly, helpless, dd sort of person; Shetl.

Isl. *atkast* signifies insultatio, obtreectatio, summum scomma. Shall we trace the term to this source, as denoting an object of ridicule or contempt?

ATOMIE, *s.* A skeleton, S.; evidently corr. from *anatomy*.

"Many folk hear sermon, yea, many sermons; but they are like those poor folk that died by the dyke side not long since in some of your remembrances: when there was a kind of famine;—the more they did eat, they grew like *atomies* or skeletons." Serm. affixed to Soc. Contendings, p. 111.

ATOUR, ATTOURE, *prep.* 1. Over.] *Add*;

BY AND ATTOUR, *prep.* Besides, over and above, S.

"There came warrant from about 29 earls and lords, *by and attour* barons, burgesses, &c. signifying through all Scotland to thir covenanters the great danger they were in for religion." Spalding, i. 103.

"Both Aberdeens were—ordained to furnish out (*by and attour* the footmen—) the furniture of six rickmasters," &c. Ibid. i. 230. *Add*, as sense

5. In spite of; as, "I'll do this *attour* ye," i. e. in spite of all resistance on your part, Mearns.

To ATTEICHE, *v. a.* To attach; LL. *passim*.

—"Quhilk ordinar juges, &c. salhave power to *atteiche* and arreist the personis transgressouris of the said actis." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 226.

ATTEILLE, ATTEAL, *s.* This species of duck seems to be the *wigeon*, &c.] *Add*;

Dr. Edmonstone is fully of this opinion,—"*Anas Ferina* (Lin. Syst.), *A-teal*, Pochard, Great-headed Wigeon." Zetl. ii. 255.

He views the *Teal* as the *Anas Querquedula*.

According to Mr. Low, it is different from both the *wigeon* and the *teal*. Speaking of the latter, he says;

"Besides this I have seen another bird of the teal-kind here called *Atteal*. It is found in our lochs in great numbers in winter; is very small, brown or dusky above, and a yellowish belly; but I have not been able to procure specimens of it, so as to distinguish it properly." Fauna Orcadensis, p. 145.

ATTEMPTAT, *s.*] *Substitute* as definition; A wicked and injurious enterprise.

It would appear that this term is never used in so indefinite a signification as that of E. *attempt*. It seems always to include the idea of something, if not morally evil, at least physically so, as injurious in its consequences. In the passage quoted from Bellenden, the phrase, "*Yit nocht saciat by thir attemptatis*," is the version of, *Nec his malis et incommodis in nostrum gentem, sedata est hostium truculentia*; Boeth. It frequently occurs in our Acts, in relation to the raids on the Border.

—"To ansuer—ffor—nocht assistand personaly—at dais of Trewis haldin be the said wardane for reformatioun of *attemptatis* to be maid & ressaut for mutuale obseruatioun of pece & trewis laity contractit," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 303.

It is not with *attemptatis* that the phrase, *to be maid*, is immediately connected, as if these acts were viewed as future; but with *reformatioun*.

L. B. *attemptat-io*, nefaria molitio, scelus, Gall. *attentat*, ap. Rymer, To. i. p. 364; Du Cange. The proper sense of Fr. *attentat* is scelus, facinus; Dict. Trev.

ATTEMPTING, *s.* Perpetration, commission, with *of* subjoined, used in a bad sense; synon. with *Attemptat*.

"Yit sindrie wikit personis—ceissis not commonlie in thair priuate revenge to hoch and slay oxin and horses—and to hund out bair men and vagaboundis to the attempting of sic foul and schamefull enormiteis." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 217.

More than a mere attempt or endeavour is obviously meant.

To ATTENE, *v. n.* To be related to.

—"Thai *attenit* to the partie defendar—in als neir or nerrar degreis of that sam sort of affectioun." Acts Ja. VI. 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 44. V. AFFECTION.

Fr. *s' atténir à*, "to be linked, or joyned in consanguinitie with;" Cotgr.

ATTENTLIE, *adv.* Attentively.

"Praying the nobilis—to consider *attentlie*, and trewlie juge, our former caussis to proceed of na hatrent, nor intent to move diabolical seditioun." N. Winzet's Quest. Keith's Hist. App. 226.

ATTENTIK, *adj.* Authentic; Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

ATRY, ATTRIE, *adj.* 1. Purulent.] *Add*;

3. Peevish, fretful; *an atrie wamblin*, a fretful misgrown child; Caithn.

ATTIR, *s.* Proud flesh, or purulent matter about a sore, Aberd.; evidently the same with *ATIR*, used by Gawin Douglas, q. v.

ATTIVILTS, *s.* Arable ground lying one year lea, Shetl.

The latter part of this word seems originally the same with *AVIL* and *AWAT*, q. v., used to denote the second crop after lea. But the origin seems very doubtful.

ATWA, *adv.* In two, Clydes.

ATWEEL, AT WELL, *adv.* Truly, assuredly, S. corr. from *I wat weel*, i. e. I wot well.

I mind it well enough, and well I may,

At well I danc'd wi' you on your birth day.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 21.

"*Atweel* I would fain tell him." Antiq. iii. 214.

It is sometimes abbreviated to *'Tweel*.

ATWEEN, *prep.* Between, S. V. ATWEESH.

ATWEESH, *prep.* 1. Betwixt, S.] *Add*;

2. Denoting the possession of any quality, or relation to any particular state, in a middling way; Aberd. *Atween* is used in the same sense: *Atween the twa*; id. as, "How are ye the day?" "Only *atween the twa*," i. e. only so so in respect of health, S. These are often conjoined; as, *Atweesh and atween*, so so, Aberd.

AU, *interj.* 1. Used like *ha* E. as expressive of surprise, S. Dan. *au*, oh; expressive of pain.

2. As augmenting the force of an affirmation or negation; as, *Au aye*, O yes; *Au na*, O no; Aberd. In the counties towards the south, *O* or *ou* is used.

AVA, *adv.*] Give as sense

1. Of all; as denoting arrangement or place, in connexion with *first* or *last*, S.

His craft, the Blacksmiths, first *ava*,

Led the procession, twa and twa.

Mayne's *Siller Gun*, p. 22.

AVAIL, AVALE, *s.* 1. Worth, value.

"That all pecuniall paines of offenders sal be taken up in gold and siluer at the *avail* of the money quhen the actes were made," &c. Acts Ja. VI. c. 70.

"To preif the *avale* of certane bullatis, poulder, and pilkis [pikes?] & wagis [wedges] of irne." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

2. Means, property.

"Order for Garrisons in the Border, and that the Sheriffs tax and return mens *avails* for bearing the charge." Stewart's Abridgm. S. Acts, p. 102.

AVAILLOUR, *s.* Value.

—"Baxteris, Brousteris, &c. sall retain na mair within thair awin housis, to the use and sustentatioun of thair families, than the *availleur* of iiii. d. for all the rest sould be commoun to all persounis that lykis to buy." Balfour's Pract. p. 65.

Fr. *valeur*. V. VALOUR.

AVAL, *s.* The same with *Avil*, Dumfr. V. AVIL.

To AUALE, *v. n.* To descend.] *Add*;

O. E. id. "I *auale* as the water dothe whan it goeth downe wardes or ebbeth. [Fr.] *Jauale*. The water *aualeth* apace.—It is *aualyng* water, let vs departe." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 155, a.

AVALOUR, *s.* Avail.

"That the saidis preceptis be—of als grete strenthe, *avalour*, and effecte, as thai ware directe to Jhone abbot of Paslay, now keper of the privay sele." Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424.

To AUALK, *v. n.* To watch.

"He declairis planelie, that the cure of the vniversal kirk appertenis to him, and that he is put as in the vatche, to *aualk* ouer the hail kirk." Nicol Burne, F. 89, a.

A. S. *awaecc-an*, vigilare.

To AVANCE, *v. a.* To advance; Fr. *avanc-er*.

"The saidis prelatis—*avansit* to my said Lord-Governour—thair partis of the said Androis-Messe Terme." Sedt. Counc. A. 1547, Keith, App. p. 55.

AVANCEMENT, *s.* Advancement, Fr.

—"He—is *dalie burdynnit* & *chagit* with the *avancement* of greit sowmes of monie to his hienes," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 78.

AVAND, *part. pr.* Owing; *v* being used for *w*, and *vice versa*.

"Safere as sal be fundin *avand* of the saide tochire,—the said Robert sall—pay the samyn," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 93.

AVANTAGE, *s.* A certain right according to the old laws of France. V. EVANTAGE.

AUCHAN, ACHAN, *s.* A species of pear, S.

"The *Auchan* sometimes receives the epithet of *grey* or *red*: it is an excellent pear, said to be of Scottish origin." Neill's Hortie. Edin. Encycl. No. 113.

Achan, Reid's Scots Gard'ner. V. LONGUEVILLE.

Whether this derivation has been borrowed from the name of a place cannot now be determined.

AUCHLET, *s.* A measure of meal, Wigtons., Aberd.

"Old Creadie himself has often bought oatmeal at sevenpence the *auchlet*, a measure which usually contained two pounds more than the present stone does." Caled. Mercury, 1 Nov. 1819.

From *aucht* eight, and *lot*, A. S. *hlet*, sors; like S. *firlot*, *fyrlet*, from *feird* fourth, and *lot*. At two pecks to the stone, the *auchlet*, making allowance for the difference of weight in different counties, is merely the half of the *firlot*, or the *aucht lot* or portion of a boll.

To AUCHT, *v. a.* 1. To own, to be the owner of, Aberd. V. AIGH, and AIGHT.

2. To owe, to be indebted to; used in a literal sense.

"The cattell and gudis that cumis to the fair and merkat of the burgh of Edinburgh, *aucht* na custume to the Schiref of Edinburgh; bot the Provost as Schiref of the burgh of Edinburgh *aucht* and sould have the custume of all the said cattell and gudis cumand to the merkat." A. 1487, Balfour's Pract. p. 84.

Here the verb is evidently used in two different senses. In the first of these, it most frequently occurs as a participle, *auchtand*.

AUCHT, AWCHT, *pret.* 1. Possessed.] *Add*;

In Su.G. there are three synon. verbs, corresponding to our *av*, *aigh*, and *aucht*. These are *ae*, *aagh-a*, and *att-a*, which not only signifies possidere, but debere.

Han bar som atta; Ita se gerebat ut debebat; Loccen. Lex. Jur. Su.G.

AUCHT, *s.* Possession, property.] *Add* to quotation from *Bannatyne's Poems*;

This phrase, *the werst aucht*, contains an obvious reference, in the way of contraposition, to that well known in our old laws, *the best aucht*, as denoting the most valuable thing of one kind that any man possessed.

BAD AUGHT, a bad property, applied to an obstinate ill-conditioned child, S.

BONNY AUGHT, a phrase applied to a person contemptuously, S. B.

Ay auntie, gin ye kent the *bonny aught*!

'Tis true, she had of warld's gear a fraught;

But what was that to peace and saught at hame,

And whilk is warse, to kirk and market shame?

Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

AUCHT, *part. pa.* Owed.

"Anent the fee *aucht* to the said Patrik, that the ressavour pay him sa mekle as is awing him." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1472, p. 16.

AUCHTIGEN, AUCHTIKIN, *s.* The eighth part of a barrel, or the half firkin; a term formerly used Aberd.

From *aucht* eighth, and *ken* or *kin*, the Teut. termination generally used in the names of vessels, as *kindeken*, &c.

AUCTARY, *s.* Increase, augmentation.

"David Mackaw—mortified 1200 merks, for maintenance of 2 bursars; beside the like sum, an large *auctary* to the library." Craufurd's Univ. Edin. p. 137.

Lat. *auctari-um*, advantage, overplus.

AUCTENTY, *adj.* Authentic.

"Our said souerane lord—gaif commande to the said maistere James Foulis—to geif out the *auctenty* copy of the saidis domes of forfaltour." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 361.

AUDIE, *s.* "A careless or stupid fellow;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

This, although merely a provincial term, seems of great antiquity; and is most probably allied to Isl. *aud*, Su.G. *od*, *oed*, Teut. *ood*, *facilis*; q. a man of an easy disposition, one who may be turned any way. Kilian renders *ood*, *vacuus*, *inanis*, *vanus*. The Isl. term is frequently used in a composite form; as *audtrue*, *credulus*, easy to *trow* or believe; *audginnur*, *facilis deceptu*; *audkendur*, easily known, &c. It is radically the same with A. S. *aeth*, *eath*, easy, S. *eith*.

To AVEY, *v. n.*

"And our souerane lord will causs his aduocatis to be present the said day to *avey* for his interest in the said mater." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 249.

Perhaps allied to Fr. *advoyer*, an overseer, an advocate; or rather to L. B. *avoi-are*, *actionem intendere*, *movere*; Carpentier.

AVENTURE, *s.*] *Insert*;

1. Chance, accident. *In all aventouris and caiss*, in every case that may happen.

"It is thocht expedient that oure—souirane lord,—suld annex to his crone, for the honorabill support of his estate riale, in all *aventouris* and *caiss*, baith in weir and paice, sic landis and lordschipis as ar now presentlie in his handis that ar nocht annex of befor." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 360.

2. "*Aventure*,—a mischance causing the death of a man; as where a person is suddenly killed by any accident." Spottiswoode's MS. Dict.

AVERENE.

"With powar to—vptak the tollis, customeis, pryingilt, *averene entreissilver*, gadgeing silver," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 627.

Equivalent, perhaps, to "money payable for the entry of oats" into the harbour of Cromarty; from *aver*, oats. For *entreissilver* seems to be immediately connected with *averene*.

AVERIE, *s.* Live stock, as including horses, cattle, &c.

"Calculation—of what money and victuals will yearly furnish and sustain their Majesties house and *averie*." A. 1565, Keith's Hist. p. 321.

Here it may immediately refer to the expense of the stables. V. AVER, sense 2, etymon.

AVERTIT, *part. pa.* Overturned.

—"His hous to be sa *avertit*, that of it sall remane na memorie." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 334. *Dirui*, Lat.

Fr. *evert-ir*, Lat. *evert-ere*, to overthrow.

AUFAULD, *adj.* Honest. V. AFALD.

AUGHIMUTY, AUCHIMUTY, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Mean, paltry; as, *an auchimuty body*, Loth.

This may be a vestige of the A. S. word, which might be left in Lothian, *wac-mod*, "pusillanimis, faint-hearted, cowardlie;" Somner. from *wac*, *waac*, or *wace*, debilis, languidus, and *mod*, mens: Belg. *weemoedig*.

AUGHT, *s.* *Of aught*, of consequence, of importance, Ayr.

"The rest of the year was merely a quiet succession of small incidents, though they were all severally, no doubt, of *aught* somewhere." Ann. of the Par. p. 200.

AUGHTAND, *part. pr.* Owing.

—"That the debtis *aughtand* be our armie—ar properlie *aughtand* be officiaris and soldiouris," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 347.

To AVISE, *v. n.* To deliberate.

"Gawine Archbishop of Glasgow—apponit thaim therto, unto the tyme that ane provincial counsel might be had—to *avise* and conclud therupon." A. 1542, Keith's Hist. p. 37.

Fr. *avis-er*, to consider, to advise of.

AUISMENT, *s.* Advice, counsel.

"The king sall mak him ansuer with *auisment* of his counsall." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 4.

Fr. *avisement*, L. B. *avisament-um*, id.

AULD-AUNTIE, *s.* The aunt of one's father or mother, Clydes.

AULD-UNCLE, *s.* The uncle of one's father or mother, Ibid.

Although *Uncle* and *Aunt* are not of A. S. origin, these words are formed after the idiom of that language. V. AULD-FATHER. Teut. *oud-oom* corresponds with *Auld-uncle*, *oom* being the same with S. EME, EAM.

AULD-FATHER, *s.* Grandfather.] *Add*;

—Dan. *oldevader*, a great grandfather.

AULD-HEADIT, *adj.* Shrewd, sagacious, Clydes. *Lang-headit*, *synon.*

AULD LANGSYNE, a very expressive phrase, referring to days that are long past, S. V. under SYNE.

AULD SOOCH. V. under SOUCH, *s.*

AULD THIEF, one of the designations given to the devil.

"Their faces were by this time flushed with shame as well as fear, that they should be thus cuffed about by the *auld thief*, as they styled him." Perils of Men, iii. 38.

AULD THREEP, a superstition, Dumfr. V. THREPE, *s.*

AULD YEAR.

"To 'wauke the *auld year* into the new,' is a popular and expressive phrase for watching until twelve o'clock announces the new year, when people are ready at their neighbours' houses with *het-pints*, and buttered cakes, eagerly waiting to be *first-foot*, as it is termed, and to regale the family yet in bed. Much care is taken that the persons who enter be what are called *sonsie folk*, for on the admission of the first-foot depends the prosperity or trouble of the year." Cromek's Nithsdale Song, p. 46.

AULNAGER, *s.* Apparently, a legal measurer of cloth.

—"Confermes ane gift—to the saidis provest—of Edinburgh of making of thame oversearis of all warkis, and visitouris, seirchearis, *aulnagers*, and sealleris [sealers] of all cloath, stemming, stuffes and stokkingis maid in the said burgh." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 669. From Fr. *aulnage*, measuring with an ell; *aulne*, L. B. *aln-a*, an ell.

AUMERIL, *s.* 1. One who has little understanding, or method in his conduct, Selkirks.

2. Often applied to a mongrel dog; perhaps from his having no steady power of instinct, Ibid.

AUMOUS, AUMIS, *s.* An alms, S. V. ALMOUS.

AUNCINETIE, *s.* 1. Antiquity; time past long ago.

—"No place thereof salbe withhaldin, fortifeit or garniseit, saiffing the castellis and fortresses that of all *auncietie*—hes bene accustomet to be fortifeit and gardit." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 352.

2. Priority in respect of age.

"The kingis maiestie, &c. vndirstanding the debait betwix the burrowis of Perth, Dundee, and Striueling, anent the ordering of thame in thair awin places according to the *auncietie* of the saidis burrowis,—ordanis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 174.

Ancientie, p. 357, which points out the origin, Fr. *anciennete*, id.

AUMRIE, AWMRIE, *s.* 1. A large press or cupboard where food, and utensils for house-keeping, are laid up, S.

"Observing—the great east-country *awmrie* dragged out of its nook—the laird again stared mightily, and was heard to ejaculate, 'Heh, sirs!'" Heart Mid-Loth. i. 232.

This is generally viewed as peculiar to our country. Dr. Johns. supposes that it is corr. from *Almonry*. It seems more immediately allied to Fr. *aumoire*, expl. by Cotgr. "a cupboard; ambrie; alms-tub."

Skinner views the Fr. term as synon. with *armoire*; tracing it to Lat. *armarium*. But *aumoire* appears to claim more affinity with *aumonerie*, the place in monasteries where alms were deposited. In O. E. *ambry* denoted "the place where the arms, plate, vessels, and every thing belonging to housekeeping, were kept." Jacob conjectures that "the *Ambry* at Westminster is so called, because formerly set apart for that use." But this seems to have been merely a more lax use of the term. The same writer therefore properly enough corrects himself; adding, "Or rather the *Aumonerie*, from the Latin *Eleemosynaria*; an house belonging to an abbey, in which the charities were laid up for the poor." Although it occurs as *almari* in Celt. and C. B., and *amri* in Ir., this must be ascribed to the introduction of the term from the Lat. by early Christian teachers.

O. Fr. *aumonnerie*, office claustral d'une abbaye; dont le titulaire doit avoir soin de faire les aumônes aux pauvres; Roquefort.

2. *Muckle aumrie*, a figurative expression applied to a big, stupid, or senseless person; Mearns. The idea seems borrowed from an empty press. V. ALMERIE.

To AUNTER, AWNTYR.] After—Here it is used in a neut. sense, *Add*;

But it also occurs as an active verb.

"I *aunter*, I put a thyng in daunger or aduventure, [Fr.] Je aduventure. It is nat best to *aunter* it. Palsgr. B. iii, f. 155, 156.

AUNTER, s. Adventure.] *Add*;

Palsgrave gives E. *aunter* as corresponding to Fr. *adventure*, B. iii, f. 18.

AUNTERENS, *adv.* Perchance, peradventure; Berwick.

"*Awnters*, peradventure, or in case; North." Grose.

AVENTURE, s. 1. *In aventure*, &c.] *Add*;

2. "*Aventure*,—a mischance causing the death of a man; as where a person is suddenly killed by any accident." Spottiswoode's MS. Dict.

To AVOYD *of*, v. a. To remove from.

"To *avoyd* thame *of* our palace with thair guard and assistars, the king promised to keep us that night in sure guard, and that but compulsion he should cause us in Parliament approve all thair conspiracies." Lett. Q. Mary, Keith's Hist. p. 332.

Fr. *vuid-er* to void, to evacuate.

To AVOW, v. a. To devote by a vow.

"Tullus—*avomit* xii preistis, quhilkis war namit Salis, to be perpetually dedicat to Mars." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 49.

To Avow, v. n. To vow.

"Tullus—attoure *avomit* to big twa tempillis, in the honoure of twa goddis, namit Palnes and Dre-doure." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 49.

AUREATE, AWREATE, *adj.* Golden.

L. B. *aureat-us*.

Amiddis ane rank tre lurkis a goldin beuch,
With *aureate* leuis, and flexibil twistis teuch.

Doug. Virg. 167. 42.

AUSKERRIE, s. A scoop, Shetl.

Oes-kar is the Sw. word by which Serenius renders E. *scoop*: "Haustrum, a bucket, scoop, or pump." Isl. *ausa*, also *austur*, *austr*, *haustrum*, vel *situla*. Dan.

oes, id. also *oesekar*; "a wooden bowl, a scoop;" Wolff. The origin is Su.G. *oes-a*, also *hos-a*, *haurire*, Isl. *aus-a*, Dan. *oes-er*, to draw. Both G. Andr. and Ihre remark the affinity of the Goth. to the Lat. *v.* in the pret. *hausi*. The same connexion appears between the *s. haustr-um* and *austr*. *Kar*, whence the last part of *auskerrie*, in Su.G. signifies *vas*. Thus the literal sense of *aus-kerrie* is "a drawing vessel."

AUSTERN, ASTERNE, ASTREN, *adj.* 1. Having an austere look; as, "Whow! but he's an *austern-looking* fallow," Roxb. V. AWSTRENE. 2. Having a frightful or ghastly appearance.

Astren is often applied to the look of a dying person, Selkirks.

AUSTROUS, *adj.* Frightful, ghastly, Upp. Clyd.

A grousome droich at the benner en'

Sat on a bink o' stane,

And a dowie sheen frae his *austrous* een

Gae licht to the dismal wane.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

AUTENTYFE, *adj.* Authentic.

I reid nocht this story *autentyfe*,

I did it leir at ane full auld wyfe.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 626.

* AUTHOR, s. 1. Ancestor, predecessor; frequently used in this sense in our old Acts.

—"The fourtie schillingland of Risputtage—hald-in be the said James Maxwell or his *authoris*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 444.

L. B. *auctor*, *autor*. *Autores dicti*—qui vel generis vel opum, et honorum parentes aliis fuere. V. Sirmond. ad Sidon. Du Cange.

I have not observed that it is used in this sense in E.

2. One who legally transfers property to another; a forensic term, S.

"He, who thus transmits a feudal right in his lifetime, is called the disponent, or *author*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. t. 8, sec. 1.

3. An informer, Aberd.; synon. with Lat. *auctor*, a reporter or teller.

AUWIS-BORE, s. The circular vacuity left in a pannel or piece of wood, in consequence of a knot coming out of it, S. B.

According to vulgar tradition, this orifice has been made by the fairies.

It has, however, been suggested to me by a literary friend, that, as an orifice of this kind is, in the province of Moray, denominated an *elf-bore*, the term *aumis-bore* may have been originally the same. This is highly probable. As *aelfes* or *alfes* is the genitive of A. S. *aelf* or *alf*, *aumis-bore* may have originally been *alfes* or *alves-bor*, and gradually softened down into the modern pronunciation, from *al* being sounded as *a* long, and *f* or *v* as *w*. V. ELF-BORE.

AUX-BIT, s. A nick, in the form of the letter V, cut out of the hinder part of a sheep's ear,

Ayrs. *Back-bit*, synon. Clydes.

It has been supposed, that this may be q. *axe-bit*. But I would prefer Moes.G. *auhs* an ox, as perhaps the term was transferred from the herd to the flock; or *ausa* the ear, and Isl. *bit*, morsus, *bit-a* mordere, also *secare*, to cut.

AWA', *adv.* 1. Away, S.] *Add*;

2. In a swoon, S.

"My dochter was lang *awa'*, but whan she cam again, she tauld us, that sae sune as I enterit the vowt, a' the kye stoppit chowan' their cud, an' gi'ed a dowf and eerisome crune." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.

3. Used in speaking of a deceased relation, S.

There is a peculiar and lovely delicacy in this national idiom. When one cannot avoid a reference to the departed, instead of mentioning the name, or specifying the particular tie, as it were meant to prevent any unnecessary excitement of feeling, either in the speaker, or in the hearer, or as if naming the person were a kind of profanation of the hallowed silence of the tomb, or as if the most distant allusion were more than enough,—it is usual to speak of *them that's awa'*; the plural being most commonly used, as if the beloved object were removed to a still more respectful distance, than by a more familiar use of the singular.

AWA' I' THE HEAD, deranged, beside one's self, Roxb.; synon. *By himsell or hersell*.

AWAYDRAWING, s. The act of drawing off, or turning aside; applied to a stream of water.

"In the actioun—aganis Robert Cochrane of that Ilke for the *awaydrawing* of the watter callit the Kert fra the mylne of Johnestoune," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 318.

AWAY-PUTTING, s. The complete removal of any thing, of that especially which is offensive or noxious.

—"Diueris actis & constitutiones hes bene maid—towart the distruction and *away putting* of the saidis cruvis and yairis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 147.

AWAY-TAKAR, s. The person who removes, or carries away.

—"Gif thay gudis caryit can not be apprehendit, the *away takar* and hauar thair of furth of the realme—sall pay als mekill as the valoure of thay gudis—to our souerane Lady." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 496.

AWAY-TAKEN, *part. pa.* Carried off.

"Imprimis, ther wes robbed & *away taken* violently be the fornamed persons—the number of nynie four labouring oxen," &c. Acts Cha. II. 1661, vii. 183.

AWAY-TAKING, s. Removal, or the act of carrying off.

"Gif ane—takis ane uther man's purse, and the *away-taking*—be provin,—the avail, quantitie, and nombre of the money beand therein, aucht and sould be referrit to the aith of the awner thereof." A. 1554, Balfour's Pract. p. 362.

"For the wrangwis *awaytaking* & withholding fra the saidis tennantis of Howatstoune," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 240.

AWAIL, AWAILL, s. Advantage, superiority. Our mekill it is to proffer thaim battaill
Apon a playne feild, bot we haiff sum *awail*.

Wallace, vii. 1136.

To AWAIL, AWAL, *v. n.* 2. To descend.] *Add*;
3. To fall backward, or tumble down hill, Roxb., Clydes. Gl. Sibb. *Add*, to etymon;

I am at a loss, however, whether we should suppose, that the term has come to us through the medium of the Fr. It is more probable, that the French have themselves received it from the Franks; as it is common to the Goth. languages. Teut. *af-vall-en*, decidere; *af-val*, casus. Sw. *afal*, *affal*, lapsus, whence *affalsdrop*, death occasioned by the fall of any thing on a person.

AWALD, AWALT, *part. adj.* In a supine state, lying on the back, S. *Awalt sheep*, one that has fallen down, so as not to be able to recover itself. It especially denotes one that lies on its back, Roxb.

Synon. with this is A. Bor. *overwelt*, "a sheep which gets laid on his back in a hollow," Grose; from *over* over, and *welt*, q. v.

To FA' AWALT, to fall over without the power of getting up again; originally applied to a sheep, hence to a person who is intoxicated, S. A.

Hence also the phrase, *to roll awald*.

To DIE AWALD, to die in a supine state, Ibid.

"Sheep are most apt to *die awald*, when it grows warm after a shower,—till they are shorn. They lie down, roll on their backs, to relieve the itching there, and if the ground happen to be level or hollow,—they are often unable to get up, and soon sicken, swell, and die." Essays, Highl. Soc. iii. 447.

AWAL, AWALD, s. A term applied to a field lying the second year without being ploughed; lea of the second year, that has not been sowed with artificial grasses, Loth.

"There are four breaks of the outfield in tillage. The first out of ley.—The second what they call *Awald*, where the produce will not exceed two bolls or two bolls and a half an acre." Maxwell's Scl. Trans. p. 214.

"*Awal*, the second crop from grass." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 45.

AWALD, *adj.* Belonging to the second crop after lea, S.

AWALL AITS, the second crop of oats after grass, Mearns. V. AWAT.

AWALD-CRAP, s. The second crop after lea, Ayrs. *Aewall*, Clydes. *Avil*, Galloway, *Awat*, more commonly *Award*, Angus. V. AWARD CRAP.

AWAL-INFIELD, s. "The second crop after bear." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 47.

AWAL-LAND, s. Ground under a second crop, Banffs.

"'Tis very proper that *awal-land* be ploughed the second time before the departure of winter frosts." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 38.

AWALD, *adj.* *An awald sheep*, one that has fallen backward, Loth. V. AWAIL, v.

To AWANT, *v. a.* To boast.

Quhat nedis *awant* you of your wikkities,
Ye that delytis allane in velanus dede?

Doug. Virg. Prol. 96, 35.

A-WASTLE, *prep.* To the westward of; apparently used figuratively, as signifying removed to a great distance, Ettr. For.

"The tread of horses was again heard. 'The world be *a-wastle* us!' cried old Pate; 'wha's that

now? I think fouk will be eaten up wi' fouk," &c. Perils of Men, i. 59.

AWARD-CRAP, *s.* Expl. "a crop of corn after several others in succession," Berw.

This, though differently written, is unquestionably the same with *Awald*. But a singular etymon is founded on the variety which the orthography exhibits.

"Such successive crops of white corn are very emphatically termed, in the provincial dialect, *award* or *awkward crops*." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 204.

AWART, *adv.* A sheep is said to *lie awart*, when it has fallen on its back in such a situation that it cannot rise again; Roxb. *Awalt* synon. q. v.

AWBYRCHOWNE, *s.* Habergeon.] *Add*;

In L. B. this was sometimes denominated *hambergellus* and *habergellus*.

"This *hambergell*," says Beckwith, "was a coat composed of several folds of coarse linen, or hempen cloth; in the midst of some of which was placed a sort of net-work, of small ringlets of iron; about a quarter of an inch diameter, interwoven very artificially together;—and in others, of thin iron square plates, about an inch from side to side, with a hole in the midst of each, the edges laid one over another, quilted through the cloth with small packthread, and bedded in paper covered with wool. Parts of two such *haubergeons* are now in the Editor's possession, either of which would be sufficient to defend the body of a man from the stroke or point of a sword or lance, if not from a musket-ball, and yet so pliable as to admit the person wearing them to use all his limbs, and move his joints without the least interruption." Blount's Anc. Ten. p. 92, 93.

Beckwith adds; "That kind of armour—made of links, united together in chain-work, was called by the ancients '*hamata vestis*.'" Ibid.

AW-BUND, **AW-BUN'**, *part. adj.* Not at liberty to act as one would wish; restricted by some superior; Roxb.

I hesitate whether we should view this as formed from the *s. Awe-band*, or as compounded of *Awe*, and *bund*, *vinctus*, *E. bound*.

AWEBAND, **AWBAND**, *s.*

1. A band for tying black cattle to the stake; consisting of a rope on one side, and a piece of wood of the shape of a *hame-blade*, or half of a horse's collar, on the other. It is used to keep in order the more unruly animals, or to prevent them from throwing their heads from one side of the stake to the other; Loth. Lanarks. To **AW-BAND**, *v. a.* To bind in this manner. Lanarks.

2. A check, a restraint.

"Yit quhen he was biging this castel with maist diligence, the theuis tuk sic feir, dredand that the said castel suld be an *awband* aganis thame, that thai conspirt aganis him." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 15.

3. Used in a moral sense, to denote what inspires respect and reverence, what curbs and checks, or prevents a man from doing things in which he might otherwise indulge himself, *S.*

"The dignified looks of this lady proved such an

aweband on the giddy young men, that they never once opened their mouths." The place not marked.

The first sense ought certainly to be viewed as the primary one; and would seem to point to Dan. *aag*, a yoke, as the origin, q. "the band by which the yoke is fastened."

Perhaps it merits observation, that Isl. *háband* signifies a band of leather used for confining the sinews of the hams; Vinculum nervos poplitis adstringens; from *Há*, pellis, cutis, corium; Haldorson.

This is given by Bailey and Johns. as if it were an *E.* word, composed of *awe* and *band*. The former renders it "a check upon;" the latter "a check."

But no example of its use is given; nor is it mentioned by Houlet, Phillips, Skinner, or Cotgrave.

AWEEL, *adv.* Well, *S.*

"*Aweel*, if your honour thinks I am safe—the story was just this." Guy Mannering, ii. 340.

AWERTY, *adj.* l. 9, for *Wss r. Wiss*.

AWFALL, *adj.* Honest, upright. *V. AFALD*.

AWFULL, **AWFU'**, *adj.* 1. Implying the idea of what is very great, or excessive; used always in a bad sense, *S.*

The *awfull* churle is of ane othir strind,

Thocht he be borne to vilest servitude,

Thair may na gentrice sink into his mind,

To help his freind or nichtbour with his gud.

Bellend. Cron. Proh. cvi. Ed. 1821.

2. *An awfu' day*, a severe reproof, Peebles.

AWIN, **AWNE**, *adj.* Own, proper, *S.*] *Add*;

Ben Jonson puts this term in the mouth of one of the inhabitants of Sherwood Forest.

This house! these grounds! this stock is all mine *awne*. *Sad Shepherd*.

AWINGIS, *s. pl.* Arrears, debts. "Dettis, *awingis*, comptis," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21.

AWISS, *s.* "Tua barrell of *awiss*, ane Spruis stane of hempt." Also *awes*, Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24. Pot-ashes?

AWITTINS, used in conjunction with the pron. *me*, *him*, *her*, &c. as denoting what is without the privacy of the person referred to, Dumfr.

Synon. with *S. B. onwittins*, id.; *on* being softened into *a*, as in *away*, from *A. S. on waeg*; unless we suppose *a* to be borrowed from the Goth. of the middle age, like *A. S. awita demens*, *alag iniquitas*. *V. Ihre*, letter A.

We may either view the pron. as in the dative, q. to me, &c.; or the conjunct phrase as equivalent to the ablative absolute.

AWKIR, *s.* To *ding* to *awkir*, to dash to pieces, to break to atoms, Aberd.; perhaps from *E. ochre*.

AWM, *s.* Alum, *S.*

To **AWM**, *v. a.* To dress [skins] with alum, *S.*

"*Awem't* leather," white leather, *S.*

AWMOUS, *s.* Alms, *S.*

"I'll aye come to you for my *awmous* as usual,—and whiles I wad be fain o' a pickle sneeshin." Antiquary, i. 266. *V. ALMOUS*.

AWMOUS-DISH, *s.* The wooden dish in which mendicants receive their *alms*, when given in meat, *S.* Burns.

A W S

AWNAR, *s.* A proprietor, an owner.
For all the suynis *awnaris*
Said, Seilis how the fulis fairis!
Colkelbie Son, F. 1. v. 201.
Awnaris, Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.
A. S. *agn-ian*, *aegn-ian*, *ahn-ian*, possidere.
AWNS, *s. pl.* The beards of corn.] *Add*;
For empty husk, for *awns* an' beard,
Ye, like the goats, may be rever'd;
The only thing wi' you there's luck o'
Is hush o' strae for makin muck o'.
Lime and Marle, A. Scott's Poems, p. 140.
"Awns, the beards of wheat or barley." Ray's
Collect. p. 5.
This word, I find, is also used in the singular.
"Bear is all they have, and wonderment it is to
me that they ever see an *awn* of it." The Pirate,
ii. 28.
AWNED, **AWNIT**, *part. adj.* Furnished with
beards; applied to grain, S.
"—Grey *awned* oats—were most in use in the
memory of old people." Agr. Surv. Dumfr. p. 198.
V. FLAVER.
AWNY, *adj.* Bearded, S.
In shaggy wave, the *awny* grain
Had whiten'd owre the hill an' plain.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 144.
AWONT, *part. adj.* Accustomed to.
"Toward the contravening of the ordinans in
furthputting of the tennentis of the said rowme
awont the occupacioun of the said land," q. "wont
to occupy." Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.
A. S. *awun-ian*, assuescere.
AWOVIT, *pret.* Avowed.
"They no sooner *awovit* and vtterit thair disobe-
dience to his maiestie, bot thairwith also professing
deadlie fead and hatrent to his said trustie counsail-
lour, his death wes ane of the cheif buttis of thair
craift and malice." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814,
p. 292.
AWOUNDERIT, *part. pa.* Surprised, struck
with wonder.
The eldare huntaris and his keparis than,
Clappand thare luffis and thar handis ilk man,
Sare *awounderit* gan the sternes behald
For houndis quest it semyt the lift ryffe wald.
Doug. Virg. 136. 16.
To **AWOW**, *v. n.* To vow.
"The king *awowed*, that he schould nevir be re-
laxit out of the castle of Edinburgh, if he might
keip him in it." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 195.
"Made a singular vow," Ed. 1728.
AWOW, *interj.* Equivalent to alas, S. B.; al-
so to *Ewehow*.
But to do as I did, alas, and *awow*,
To busk up a rock at the cheek of the low,
Says that I had but little wit in my pow.
Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.
Perhaps q. *ah wov*. V. Wow and Vow.
AWRO, l. 14, for *he r. be*.
AWS of a Windmill, the sails or shafts on which
the wind acts, Aberd.

A X T

AWSOME, **AWESOME**, *adj.* 1. Appalling, aw-
ful, causing terror, S.
"A sight of his cross is more *awsome* than the
weight of it." Ruth. Lett. P. i. ep. 203.
"It would have been utterly impossible for Sir
Arthur Wardour or his daughter to have found his
way along these shelves without the guidance and
encouragement of the beggar, who had been there be-
fore in high tides, though never, he acknowledged,
in so *awsome* a night as this." Antiquary, i. 157, 158.
"Sic ill-scraped tongues as thae Highland car-
lines—sic *awsome* language as that I ne'er heard out
o' a human thrapple." Rob Roy, iii. 73.
2. Exciting terror, as supposed to possess preter-
natural power; South of S.
In this sense the term is applied to one Wilkin,
who was viewed as a *warlock*.
"Wilkin's descendants are still known; and the
poorer sort of them have often their great prede-
cessor mentioned to them as a term of reproach,
whom they themselves allow to have been an *awe-
some body*." Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 116.
"During these exclamations the *awesome* din re-
sounded muckle mair." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 20, 1820,
p. 146.
3. Expressive of terror, S.
"To be sure he did gie an *awesome* glance up at
the auld castle—and there was some spae-wark gaed
on." Guy Mannering, i. 185.
AWTE, *s.* The direction in which a stone, a
piece of wood, &c. splits; the grain, Aberd.
"*Awte*, the line in a stone where it naturally
may be split by the strokes of the hammer, or where
the block in the quarry may be separated from the
cliff." Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.
2. Used, but it is supposed improperly, for a flaw
in a stone, *ibid*.
A'-WHERE, *adv.* Everywhere, S. *A'wheres*,
Ettr. For.
This is the same with the classical term *ALQUHARE*.
AWRANGOUS, *adj.* Felonious; "*Awrangous*
awaytaking;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.
AXES. *Add*, after l. 8, *Axes*, *id.* Orkn.
"They are troubled with an aguish distemper,
which they call the *Axes*." Wallace's Orkn. p. 66.
He subjoins, that to an infusion of buckthorn and
other herbs, which they use as a cure, they give the
name of *Axes Grass*.
After—Tytl. N. *Add*;
It had been formerly used in the same sense in E.
For Palsgrave mentions "*ague, axes*," as correspond-
ing to Fr. *fyeure*; B. iii. F. 17. Elsewhere he uses
it as if it had denoted fever in general.
"This *axes* hath made hym so weake that his
legges wyll nat beare hym: Ces fleurs lont tant af-
foybly, &c. *Ibid.* F. 162, b.
"*Aixes* still signifies the ague, North." Grose.
AXTREE.
"Item on the heid of the quhite toure craig
[Dumbertane] ane moyen of found,—montit upoun
ane stok with quheillis and *axtre* but irne werk."
Coll. Inventories, A. 1580, p. 300.

B.

To BAA, *v. n.* 1. To cry as a calf, Ettr. For.

"I had scarcely ceased *baaing* as a calf, when I found myself a beautiful capercaillyie, winging the winter cloud." Perils of Men, iii. 415.

2. To bleat as a sheep, Ayrs.

"Zachariah Smylie's black ram—they had laid in Mysie's bed, and keepit frae *baaing* with a gude fothering of kail-blades, and a cloute soaken in milk." R. Gilhaize, ii. 218.

BAA, *s.* The cry of a calf, Ettr. For.

"When I could do nothing farther than give a faint *baa*, they thought that the best sport of all." Perils, *ut sup.* V. BAE.

BAA, *s.* A rock of a particular description, Shetl.

"*Baa* is a rock overflown by the sea, but which may be seen at low water." Edmonston's Zetl. i. 140.

Norw. *boe*, "a bottom, or bank in the sea, on which the waves break;" Hallager.

BAB, *s.* 1. A nosegay, or bunch of flowers, S.

There, amang the *babs o' gowans*,

Wi' my Peggie I sat down.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 27.

I—pu'd her a posie o' gowans,

An' laid them in *babs* at her feet,

Ibid. p. 138. V. BOB, *id.*

2. A tassel, or a knot of ribbons, or the loose ends of such a knot, Fife; whence the compound terms, *Lug-bab*, *Wooser-bab*, q. v.

3. Applied to a cockade, S.

"They had seen—Cuddie—in ane o' Serjeant Bothwell's laced waistcoats, and a cockit hat with a *bab* of blue ribbands at it." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 228.

To BAB, *v. n.* 1. To play backward and forward loosely, S. *synon.* with E. *Bob*.

2. To dance, Fife.

Hence, *Bab at the bomster*, or, *Bab wi' the bomster*, a very old Scottish dance, now almost out of use; formerly the last dance at weddings and merry-makings.

To BAB, *v. a.* To close, to shut, Ayrs.

The fire was rak'd, the door was barr'd,

Asleep the family,

Except poor Odin, dowy loon,

He cou'd na' *bab* an e'e.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 100.

To BABBIS, *v. a.* 1. To scoff, to gibe, Ayrs.

2. To browbeat, *ibid.*

From the same origin with BOB, a taunt, q. v.

BABY, *s.* The abbreviation of the name *Barbara*, S.

BABIE, BAWBIE, *s.* A copper coin, &c.] *Add*;

"Ane great quantitie—of the tuelf pennie peceis, *babeis*, & auld plakis is found now to be decayit and wanting, previe personis frustrating his maiestie of his richt and proffite—in the vnlawing, transporting, breking downe and fyning of the foirnemit kyndis of allayit money," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 311.

This is the earliest act I have met with in which the term occurs: and it is evident that the term was not originally applied to coins of mere copper, but of silver mixed with copper, "Previe personis *vn-lawed*" this, by refusing to give it currency.

A curious traditional fancy, in regard to the origin of this term, is still current in Fife.

"When one of the infant kings of Scotland," it is said, "of great expectation, was shewn to the public, for the preservation of order the price of admission was in proportion to the rank of the visitant. The eyes of the superior classes being feasted, their retainers and the mobility were admitted at the rate of six pennies each. Hence," it is added, "this piece of money being the price of seeing the royal *Babie*, it received the name of *Babie*, lengthened in pronunciation into *Baw-bee*."

BAWBEE-ROW, *s.* A halfpenny-roll, S.

"As for the letters at the post-mistress's, as they ca' her, they may bide in her shop-window, wi' the snaps and *bawbee-rows*, till Beltane, or I loose them." St. Ronan, i. 34.

BABTYM, *s.* Baptism. "*Baptym* and *ma-reage*," Aberd. Reg.; corr. from Fr. *baptême*.

BACCALAWREATT, *s.* The degree of a bachelor in a university.

—"And als giving of degries of *Baccalawreatt*, licentiat, and doctorat, to these that ar worthie and capable of the saids degries." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 73.

The designation of *Master of Arts* is said to be substituted for this.

"At any of our Universities, the students, after four years study, take the *degree* of *Bachelor*, or as it is commonly termed *Master of Arts*." Spottiswoode's MS. Hist. Dict. vo. *Bachelor*.

L. B. *baccalariat-us* *id.* from *baccalar-ius*, a bachelor; a term said to have been borrowed by the universities from the military service of those who were too poor to appear as bannerets, or to bring as many vassals into the field as could appear under their own banner, or who, by reason of their youth, could not assume the rank of bannerets. Various etymons have been given. Some derive it from *bacca laurea*, bachelors being hopeful like a laurel in the berry; others from *bacill-us*, a rod, because in their progress to this honour they had subjected themselves to the rod. If this was the origin, however, the resemblance was very distant.

BACHELAR, *s.* A bachelor in arts.

"The *Bachelars* met in the chamber above the schole of Humanitie, both the one and the other being then larger." Crawf. Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 29.

This name, it is probable, was directly borrowed from the *Baccalarii* or *Bachellarii*, who constituted one of the four orders into which the theological faculty of Paris was divided, *Magistri*, *Licentiat*, *Baccalarii Format*, and *Baccalarii Cursores*. As the *Formati* had gone through their theological courses, and

might aspire to promotion, the *Cursores* were theological candidates of the first class, who were admitted to explain the Bible *only*; the *Sentences* of Lombard being reserved for divines of a higher degree. V. Du Cange.

BACHILLE, s. A small spot of arable ground, Fife; synon. with *Pendicle*, which is now more commonly used.

"1600.—One James Hendersone—perished in Levens water, by taking the water on horsebacke, when the sea was in above the ordinar foorde, a littel beneath John Strachan's *bachille* ther." Lamont's Diary, p. 224.

O. Fr. *bachle* denoted as much ground as twenty oxen could labour in one hour; Roquefort.

To BACHLE, v. a. To distort, to vilify.

BACHLANE, part. pr. Shambling; Leg. Bp. St. Androis. V. **BAUCHLE, BACHLE, v.**

BACHLEIT, part. pa.

"Item, that thair salbe na oppin mercat wsit of ony of the saides craftes, or wark pertenyng to thame of the crafte, wpoun the hie streites, nor in crames wpon burdes, nor *bachleit* nor shawin in hand for to sell,—within this burghe bot alenarlie in the mercat day." Seill of Caus, Edin^r. 2 May, 1483.

The term, as thus used, might seem to denote some particular mode of exposing to sale.

Fr. *baccol-er* signifies "to lift or heave often up and downe;" Cotgr.

BACHRAM, s. A *bachram* o' dirt, an adhesive spot of filth; what has dropped from a cow on a hard spot of ground; Dumfr.

Gael. *buachar*, cow-dung. V. **CLUSHAN.**

BACK, BACKING, s. A body of followers, &c.] *Add*;

A *thin back*, a proverbial phrase for a small party.

"The most part had returned home well satisfied; and those that were otherwise minded, would have staid with a *thin back*; but the first thing the supplicants heard, was a proclamation—ordaining the service-book to be practised at Edinburgh," &c. Guthry's Mem. p. 28.

BACK, s. A wooden trough for carrying fuel, Roxb.; the same with **BACKET**, q. v.

—"After narrowly escaping breaking my shins over a turf *back* and a salting tub,—I opened a crazy half-decayed door, constructed, not of plank, but of wicker," &c. Rob Roy, iii. 13.

BACK, s. An instrument for toasting bread, &c.] *Add*;

Nearly allied is Yorks. *back-stane*, "a stone or iron to bake cakes on."

BACK, s. A large vat used for cooling liquors.] *Add*; Aberd. Ang. This word has the same signification, Warwicks.

"The defenders are brewers in the immediate vicinity of the town of Forfar.—By the former practice, the worts, after being boiled, and run into a tub or *back* in the under floor of the brewery, were pumped up to the highest floor," &c. Caled. Mercury, Dec. 14, 1815.

Add to etymon; Teut. *back*, linter, abacus—*mac-tra*; given by Kilian as synon. with *troch*, E. trough.

To BACK (a letter), v. a. To write the direction; more generally applied merely to the manual performance. "An *ill-backit* letter;" one with the direction ill written, S.

* **BACK, s.** 1. *The back of my hand to you*, I will have nothing to do with you; spoken to one whose conduct or opinions are disagreeable to us, S.

2. The *back* is said to be *up*, or *set up*, as expressive of rage or passion; as,

"His *back* was *up* in a moment," or, "she *set up* her *back*." It is also applied to one who excites another to rage; as, "I think I *set up* her *back* in a hurry," S.

"Weel, Nelly, since my *back* is *up*, ye sall tak down the picture, or sketching, or whatever it is,—and shame wi' it the conceited crew that they are." St. Ronan, i. 65.

I need scarcely say that it evidently refers to an animal, and especially to a cat, that raises its spine, and bristles up the hair, in token of defiance, or when about to attack its adversary.

BACK, s. Ludicrously or contemptuously applied to one who has changed his mode of living, especially if for the better; as, "He's the *back* o' an auld farmer," i. e. he was once a farmer; Aberd.

BACK AND FORE, backwards and forwards, S.

BACK AT THE WA'. One's *back* is said to be *at the wa'*, when one is in an unfortunate state, in whatever respect, as,

1. When one's temporal affairs are in a state of derangement; as including the idea of the neglect with which one is treated by the generality of those who appeared as friends during prosperity, S.

2. Denoting a state of exile, submitted to from circumstances of danger; or of exclusion from the enjoyment of what are viewed as one's proper rights, S.

O wae be 'mang ye, Southrons, ye traitor loons a',
Ye haud him aye down, whase *back's* at the *wa'*.

Lament, L. Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 34.

O send Lewie Gordon hame,

And the lad I darena name!

Tho' his *back* be at the *wa'*,

Here's to him that's far awa'.

Lewie Gordon, *ibid.* ii. 81.

3. Sometimes applied to one who is under the necessity of absconding, in order to avoid the rigour of law, S.

Thus it was said of any one, who had been engaged in the rebellion A. 1745, although remaining in the country, as long as he was in a state of hiding, that his *back* was *at the wa'*.

It has been supposed, that the phrase may respect one engaged in fight, who is reduced to such extremity, that he has no means of self-defence or resistance, but by setting his back to a wall, that he may not be attacked from behind. But the language, as used in S., rather precludes the idea of further resistance, as denoting that he, to whom it is applied, is overpowered by disaster.

BACKBAND, BAKBAND, s. A bond or obligation, in which B. engages that A. shall receive no injury at law in consequence of a disposition, or any similar deed, which A. has made in favours of B.; a bond that virtually nullifies a former one, which has been entered into to serve a special purpose, S.

“Mr. Alexander Jhonestoune producit the dispositioun abone mentionate, q^{lk} was cancellate:—and the provest producit the *bakband*, q^{lk} was also cancelled.” Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 283.

BACK-BIRN, s. A load borne on the back, a *back-burthen*, S. B.

O dead, come also an' be kind to me,
An' frae this sad *back-birn* of sorrow free.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Ed. p. 18. V. BIRN.

BACK-BIT, s. A nick, in the form of the letter V, cut out of the *back-part* of a sheep's ear, Clydes. *Auxbit*, id. q. v.

BACK-CAST, s. 1. A relapse into trouble, S.]
Add;

2. A misfortune; something which as it were *throws one back* from a state of prosperity into adversity, S.

“They'll get a *back-cast* o' his hand yet, that think so muckle o' the creature, and sae little o' the Creator.” Tales of my Landlord, ii. 201.

BACK-CAST, adj. Retrospective.

When spring buds forth in vernal show'rs,

When summer comes array'd in flow'rs,

Or autumn kind, from Ceres' horn,

Her grateful bounty pours;

Or bearded winter curls his brow—

I'll often kindly think on you;

And on our happy days and nights,

With pleasing *back-cast* view.

Tannahill's *Poems*, p. 96, 97.

BACK-COME, BACK-COMING, s. Return, S.

“The governor caused quarter the town of Aberdeen, and commanded the provost and baillies to see the same done, to the effect knowledge might be had, how the army should be sustained at their *back coming*.” Spalding, i. 137.

An *ill back-come*, an unfortunate return, S.; a phrase used when any unlucky accident has happened to a person who has been from home.

To **BACK-COME, v. n.** To return.

“If it happened Montrose to be overcome in battle before that day, that they were then to be free of their parole in *backcoming* to him.” Ibid. ii. 252.

BACK-DOOR-TROT, s. The diarrhoea, S. The reason of the designation is obvious; as one affected in this manner has occasion to make many visits to the *back-door*; *Fy-gae-by*, synon.

BACKDRAUCHT, s. 1. The act of inspiration with the breath; as, “He was whaslin like a blastit stirk i' the *backdraucht*,” Fife.

2. The convulsive inspiration of a child in the whooping-cough, during a fit of the disease, S. Illud non dissimulandum, pertussim saeviozem saepe asthmatis hujus speciem quandam arcessere, quæ a nostratibus vulgo nuncupatur the *Back-*

draught, quasi tussis, e pulmonibus emissa, rursus revocaretur. Simson De Remed. p. 263.

BACK-DRAWER, s. An apostate, one who recedes from his former profession or course.

—“The soul hath no pleasure in them that draw back, but shall lead forth such *back-drawers*, and turners-aside, with the workers of iniquity.” M'Ward's Contendings, p. 89.

BACK-END O' HAIRST, the latter part of harvest, S.

BACK-END O' THE YEAR, the latter part of the year, S. V. **FORE-END**,

BACK-END, s. An ellipsis of the preceding phrase, S.

—“The smoked flitch which accompanies this,—Dinah says, she hopes is quite equal to that you liked so well when you did us the honour to stop a day or two last *back-end*.” Blackw. Mag. Oct. 1820, p. 3.

“The hedges will do—I clipped them wi' my ain hands last *back-end*, and at your suggestion, Margaret.” M. Lyndsay, p. 271.

BACK-FA', s. The side-sluice or outlet of a mill-dam, near the breast of the water-wheel, and through which the water runs when the mill is *set*, or when the water is turned off the wheel; Roxb.

BACK-FEAR, s. An object of terror from behind.

—“He needed not to dread no *back fear* in Scotland, as he was wont to do.” Pitscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 105. V. **BACKCHALES**.

BACK-FRIEND, s. 1. One who seconds or supports another, an abettor.

“The people of God that's faithful to the cause, has ay a good *back-friend*.—A number of buttery-mouth'd knaves said they would take upon them to owne us with friendship.—We were never ill beguiled till these buttery-mouth'd knaves got up.—Yet well's our day for this, we have a good *back-friend* that will gar our cause stand right again.” Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 60, 61.

The word is used in E., but in a sense directly opposite, for “an enemy in secret,” Johns.

2. Used metaph. to denote a place of strength *behind* an army.

“He resolved to take him to a defensive warre, with the spade and the shovell, putting his army within workes, having the supply of such a *back-friend* as Nurenberg was, to supply him with men, meate and ammunition,” &c. Monro's Exped. P. ii. p. 140.

BACKFU', s. As much as can be carried on the *back*, S.

“Tammy charged me to bring a *backfu'* o' peats wi' me,” said he, “but I think I'll no gang near the peat-stack the day.” Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 317.

Backfu' as here used, is scarcely a proper term, as the back does not contain, but carry the burden.

BACKGAIN, BACKGA'EN, part. adj. From the *adv. back*, and the *v. gae*, to go. 1. Receding; a *backgain tide*, the tide in the state of ebbing, S.

2. Declining in health; as, a *backgain bairn*, a child in a decaying state, S.

3. Declining in worldly circumstances; as, *a back-gain family*, a family that is not thriving in temporal concerns, but, on the contrary, going to decay, S.

From this they tell, as how the rent

O' sic a room was overstent;

The *back-ga'en* tenant fell ahint,

And coudna stand.

The Harst Rig, st. 48.

BACKGAIN, *s.* A decline, a consumption, S.

BACKGANE, *part. adj.* Ill-grown; "as a *back-gune* geit, an ill-grown child," S.

BACKGATE, *s.* 1. An entry to a house, court, or area, from behind, S.

"The town of Aberdeen fearing that this committee should be holden in their town coming back frae Turriff, began to make preparations for their own defence, resolving not to give them entrance if they happened to come; and to that effect began to big up their own *back-gates*, closes, and ports," &c. Spalding, i. 109.

2. A road or way that leads behind, S.

3. Used in regard to conduct; *Ye tak ay back-gates*, you never act openly, you still use circuitous or shuffling modes; S.

4. It also signifies a course directly immoral, S.

BACK-HALF, *s.* The worst half of any thing.

To be worn to the back-half, to be nearly worn out, Lanarks.

A metaph. supposed to be borrowed from a knife, or other edged tool, that, by long use and being frequently sharpened, is worn nearly to the *back*.

TO BACK-HAP, *v.n.* To draw back from an agreement, to resile; Aberd.

From *back*, and *hap* to turn to the right; unless *hap* be here used as signifying to hop.

BACK-JAR, *s.* 1. A sly, ill-natured objection, or opposition, Aberd.

2. An artful evasion, *ibid.*

BACKIN'-TURF, *s.* A turf laid on a low cottage-fire at bedtime as a *back*, for keeping it alive till morning; or one placed against the *hud*, in putting on a new turf-fire, for supporting the side-turfs; Teviotd.

BACKLINS, *s.* Backward, S.

High, high had Phœbus clum the lift,

And reach'd his northern tour,

And *backlins* frae the bull to shift,

His blazing coursers cour.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 54.

BACK-LOOK, *s.* 1. Retrospective view; used literally, S.

2. A review; denoting the act of the mind, S.

"The *back-look*, and foresight, and firm persuasion of mind, that, as corrupt elders have been a plague unto this church, so there would be more, constrained me (at the Revolution) with some worthy christians who signed with me, who are honestly gone off the stage, to present to the Presbytery of Linlithgow exceptions against all such; and to protest that none guilty of our national defections should be admitted to that sacred office, without their particular publick acknowledgment of the

same before the congregation where they were ordained; which has been a great satisfaction to me ever since." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 93.

"After a serious *back-look* of all these forty-eight years," &c. Walker's Peden, p. 71.

BACKMAN, BAKMAN, *s.* A follower in war, sometimes equivalent to E. *Henchman*, S. A.

Sen hunger now gois up and down,

And na gud for the jakmen,

The lairds and ladyes ryde of the toun,

For feir of hungerie *bakmen*.

Maitland's Poems, ii. 189.

"I hae mysel and my three billies;—but an Charlie come, he's as gude as some three, an' his *back-man's* nae bean-swaup neither." Perils of Men, i. 88.

BACK-OWRE, *adv.* Behind; q. a considerable way back, often in relation to objects more at hand, S.

BACK-RAPE, *s.* The band which goes over the *back* of a horse in the plough, to prevent the *theets* or traces from falling to the ground, Clydes.

BACK-RENT, *s.* A mode of appointing the rent of a farm, by which the tenant was always three terms in arrear, Berw.

"Entering at Whitsunday,—the rent for the first half year of occupancy did not become due till Candlemas twelve month, or twenty months in whole, after entry; and all future payments were due half-yearly thereafter, at the terms of Lammass and Candlemas.—This mode of payment was technically called *back-rent*, as the rent was always considerably in arrear." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 140.

BACKS, *s. pl.* The boards that are outermost in a tree when sawed, S. B.

BACKSET, *s.* Insert as sense 1. A check, any thing that prevents growth or vegetation, S.

"Though they should not incline to eat all the weeds, even those they leave, cannot, after such a *backset* and discouragement, come to seed so late in the season." Maxwell's Sci. Trans. p. 82.

BACKSET, *part. pa.* Wearied, fatigued, Buchan.

BACKSET, *s.* A sub-lease, in which the possession is restored to those who were primarily interested in it, or to some of them, on certain conditions.

"The earl of Marischall—got for himself a fifteen years tack frae the king of the customs of Aberdeen and Banff;—Marischall,—having got this tack, sets the same customs in *backset*, to some well-affected burgesses of Aberdeen." Spalding, i. 334. Expl. *subtack*, p. 338.

From *back*, *adv.* and *set*, a lease, or the *v. set*, to give in lease.

BACKSIDE, *s.* This term in S. does not merely signify the court or area behind a house, but is extended to a garden, Roxb.

The word as thus used has hurt the delicate feelings of many a fastidious South Briton, and perhaps been viewed as a proof of the indelicacy of the Scotch. But, *risum teneatis, amici*; it is a good E. word, expl. by Johns. "the yard or ground behind a house."

1. Pl. *backsides* is used, in Mearns, as denoting all the ground between a town on the sea-coast and the sea.

2. The more private entrances into a town by the *back* of it, Ayrs.

"It was told that the provost had privately returned from Eglinton Castle by the Gallows-knowes to the *backsides*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 173.

BACKSPARE, *s.* *Backspare* of breeches, the cleft, S. V. SPARE, *s.*

BACK-SPAULD, *s.* The hinder part of the shoulder, S.

"I did feel a rheumatize in my *backspauld* yestreen." The Pirate, i. 178. V. SPAULD.

To BACKSPEIR, *v. a.* 2. To cross-question, &c. S.] *Add*;

—"Whilk maid me, being then mickle occupied in publict about the kirk's effeares to be greatly suspected be the king, and *bak speirit* be all meanes: bot it was hard to find whilk was neuer thought." Melville's Diary, Life of A. Melville, ii. 41, N.

BACKSPEARER, *s.* A cross-examinator, S.

Tho' he can swear from side to side,

And lye, I think he cannot hide.

He has been several times affronted

By slie *back-spearers*, and accounted

An empty rogue.——

Cleland's Poems, p. 101.

BACK-SPRENT, *s.* The back-bone.] *Add*;

"An tou'lt worstle a fa' wi' I, tou sal kenn what chaunce too hess; for I hae found the *backsprents* o' the maist part of a' the wooers she has." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 272.

2. The designation given to the spring of a reel for winding yarn, which rises as the reel goes round, and gives a check in falling, to direct the person employed in reeling to distinguish the quantity by the regulated knots, S.; q. *back-spring*, because its elasticity brings it back to its original position.

3. The spring or catch which falls down, and enters the lock of a chest, S.

4. The spring in the back of a clasp-knife, S.

BACKTACK, BACKTAKE, *s.* A deed by which a wadsetter, instead of himself possessing the lands which he has in wadset, gives a lease of them to the reverser, to continue in force till they are redeemed, on condition of the payment of the interest of the wadset sum as rent, LL.S.

"Where lands are affected with wadsets, comprysings, assignments, or *backtakes*, that the same may be first compted in the burdens of the delinquents estate." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 204.

This is also called a *back-tack ducty*.

"Whether—liferenters—who has set their life-rent lands for ane *back tack ducty*—are—lyable to the out-reik of horse according to their proportion of rent." Ibid. p. 235.

BACK-TREAD, *s.* Retrogression.

"Beginning at the gross popery of the service-book and book of canons, he hath followed the *back-tread* of our defection, till he hath reformed the very first and smallest novations which entered in this church.—This *back-tread* leadeth yet farther to the prelacy in England," &c. Manifesto of the Scots army, A. 1640.

BACK-TREES, *s. pl.* The joists in a cot-house, &c. Roxb.

BACK-WATER, *s.* The water in a mill-race, which is gorged up by ice, or by the swelling of the river below, so that it cannot get away from the mill, S. It is called *Tail-water*, when it is in that state that it can easily get away.

BACKWIDDIE, BACKWOODIE, *s.* The chain which goes along the crook of a cart-saddle, fastened at the ends to the trams or shafts, S. B.; q. the *withy* that crosses the *back*; synon. RIGWIDDIE, q. v.

"*Backwoodie*, The band over the cart-saddle by which the shafts are supported, made originally of plaited withes [or *withies*]; now generally it is an iron chain." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

BACKCHALES, *s. pl.*

—"Manie—gave him counsall to pursue his awyn ryght, considerring he was allayed [allied] with the king of Scotland, and so bandit with him, that he neidit not to fear no *backchales* of thame as he had vont to do." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 251.

This refers to an intended expedition into France by the king of England. Should we view it as an *errat.* for *Back-cales*, as intimating that there was no danger of his being *called back* from France, by an incursion of the Scots, as in former times? In Ed. 1728—"He needed not to dread no *back fear* in Scotland." P. 105.

BACKET, *s.* 1. A square wooden trough, rather shallow, used for carrying coals, or ashes, S.; also, *Coal-bucket*, *Aiss-bucket*, S.

2. Used to denote a trough for carrying lime and mortar to masons, Fife, Loth.

"Fient a wink hae I sleepit this hale night, what wi' seeking *backets* and mason's auld duds, I've had a sair traikitnight o't." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 154.

They are denominated *lime-troughs* a few lines before, and *mortar troughs*, p. 141.

3. A small trough of wood, of an oblong form, with a sloping lid, (resembling the roof of a house), fastened by leathern bands, kept at the side of the fire for preserving salt dry. It is generally called the *saut-bucket*, S.

This seems a dimin. from Teut. *back* linter, alveus, mactra; Belg. *bak*, a trough. Fr. *bacquet*, a small and shallow tub.

BACKET-STANE, *s.* A stone at the side of a kitchen-fire, on which the *saut-bucket* rests.

At length it reacht the *bucket stane*,

The reek by chance was thick an' thrang,

But something gart the girdle ring,

Whar hint the *bucket stane* it hang.

Duff's Poems, p. 123.

BACKINGS, *s. pl.* Refuse of wool, &c.] *Add*,

Arthur Young uses this word, apparently as a peculiar one, giving it in Italics, when speaking of the county of Armagh.

"The rough stone, after heckling, will produce 8 lb. flax for coarse linen; and 4 lb. of dressed tow, and some for *backens*." Tour in Ireland, i. 141.

It seems to be used by the Scotch-Irish.

BAD BREAD. *To be in bad bread.* 1. To be

in necessitous circumstances, in regard to the means of sustenance, S.

2. To be in a state of danger, S.

BADDOCK, *s.* The fry of the coal-fish, &c.] *Add*;

The term appears to be of Gael. origin. For *bodach-ruadh* is expl. "a cod-fish," Shaw; i. e. the red *bodach*. Hence it would seem that *bodach* is the generic name of all fishes of the *Assellus* class.

BADDORDS, *s. pl.* Low raillery, &c.] *Add*;

This is a word of no authority. Dr. Beattie, who revised the proof sheets of the second edition of Ross's *Helenore*, makes this remark on it. "The strange word—*boddards*, [as it was originally printed] which I never met with before, is a corruption of *bad words*, and should therefore be spelled *bad-dords*."

BADGE, *s.* A large ill-shaped burden, Selkirks.

Hence perhaps A. Bor. "*badger*, a huckster,"

Grose; because he carries a pack or load.

Isl. *bagge*, *baggi*, onus, sarcina.

To **BADGER**, *v. a.* To beat; as, "*Badger* the loon," a common expression when the *herd*, or any youngster, is reckoned worthy of correction; Fife.

BADGER-REESHIL, *s.* A severe blow, Fife; borrowed, it is supposed from the hunting of the *badger*, or from the old game of **BEAT-THE-BADGER**, *q. v.* V. **REISSIL**.

Then but he ran wi' hasty breishell,

And laid on Hab a *badger-reishill*. *MS. Poem.*

BADGIE, *s.* Cognisance, armorial bearing.

In a room in the castle of Edinburgh, in which James VI. was born, under the arms is this inscription:

Lord Jesu Chryst that crownit was with thorne,
Preserve the Birth quhais *Badgie* heir is borne,
And send hir sonne succession to reigne still
Lang in this realme, if that it be thy will.
Als grant, O Lord, quhat ever of hir proceed
Be to thy glorie, honer, and prais. So beied.

19 Junii 1566.

It seems to be the same with *Baugie*, which G. Douglas uses in translating *insigne*. V. **BAUGIE**.

BAD-MONEY, **BALD-MONEY**, *s.* The plant Gentian, Roxb.

To **BAE**, *v. n.* To bleat, &c.] *Add*;

—The gimmers bleat and *bae*—

And the lambkins answer *mae*.

Tarry Woo, Herd's Coll. ii. 101.

BAE, *s.* The sound emitted in bleating.] *Add*;

I saw his herd yestreen gawn owre the *brae*;

Wi' heartfelt grief I heard their mournful *bae*.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 21.

BAFF, *s.* "Shot." Given as a word used in the North of S. Gl. Antiquary.

BAFFLE, *s.* A trifle, a thing of no value, Orkn. Sutherland.

"He contents himself with deponing, 'That the Genealogical Account of the Family of Carrick, in his former deposition, was a *baffle* of so little importance, that he took no care of it, and supposes it to be lost.'"

"But this *baffle*, as he is pleased to term it, had always been carefully preserved for more than a cen-

tury and a half," &c. Appeal, H. of Lords, W. Richan, Esq. of Rapness, &c. v. Thomas Traill, Esq. &c. A. 1808.

Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. *beffe* *nugae*, *beff-en*, *nugari*, *nugas* effutire. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *babil-iur*, *nugae* *babalorum*, from *babb-a* to prate, Dan. *babl-er*; especially as the letters *b*, *f*, and *p*, are frequently interchanged. Thus Germ. *baebel-n* id. also assumes the form of *paepel-n*. V. Ludwig.

2. Used in Angus, to denote what is either nonsensical or incredible; as, "*That's mere baffle*."

In this sense it very nearly resembles the Teut. term as signifying *nugae*. For it is viewed as synon. with S. *buff*.

BAFFLE, *s.* A portfolio, Mearns; synon. *Blad*.

BAG, *pret. v.* Built; from *Big*, *bigg*, but without authority.

My daddie *bag* his housie weel,

By dint o' head and dint o' heel,

By dint o' arm and dint o' steel, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 58.

To **BAG**, *v. a.* To cram the belly, to distend it by much eating, S.

This is used in a sense nearly allied in E. but as a neuter *v.* Hence A. Bor. "*bagging-time*, baiting-time;" Grose.

It deserves observation, that the same term in Teut. which signifies a skin, and hence a *bag*, denotes the *belly*.

BAG, *s.* A quiver.

Then bow and *bag* frae him he keist,

And fled as ferss as fire

Frae flint that day.

Christ's Kirk, C. i. st. 13.

"The quiver of arrows, which was often made of the skin of a beast." Callander, N.

Dan. *balg*, a sheath, a scabbard.

BAG, *s.* 1. To give, or *gie* one the *bag*, to give one the slip; to deceive one whose expectations have been raised as to any thing, either by a total disappointment, or by giving something far below what he expected, Loth.

2. To jilt in love, Lanarks.

BAG, **BAGGAGE**, *s.* Terms of disrespect or reprehension, applied to a child, Aberd.

Teut. *balgh*, puer. *Per contemptum* dicitur; Kilian. E. *baggage* denotes a worthless woman.

BAG and **BAGGAGE**, a hackneyed phrase in S.

It is introduced by Dr. Johns. as signifying "the goods that are to be carried away." But this definition does not fully convey the meaning. It properly denotes "the whole moveable property that any one possesses in the place from which the removal is made, as well as the implements used for containing them, and for conveying them away." Arbuthnot is the only authority quoted for this phrase. But it will be found, I imagine, that Dr. Johns., from his friendship for Arbuthnot, has sometimes, merely on his authority, sanctioned terms and phrases which are properly Scottish.

"Upon the last day of November, general Lesly returned, *bag and baggage*, from Ireland to Edinburgh." Spalding, ii. 59.

"This army, foot and horse, Highland and Low-

landmen, and Irish regiment, was estimate, *bag and baggage*, to be about 6000 men." Spalding, ii. 183.

It is not improbable that the phraseology has been borrowed from the military life, from the custom of soldiers carrying their whole stock of goods in their knapsacks. To this origin there might seem to be an allusion in the old song,

Bag and baggage on her back.

BAGGIE, *s.* A large minnow, Clydes., South of S. Sometimes a *bag-mennon*; apparently from the rotundity of its shape, *q. bagged*.

BAGGIE, *s.* The belly, S.O. Gl. Burns. From its being *bagged* or crammed with food; or as allied to Teut. *balgh*, venter.

BAGGIER, *s.* A casket.

"A *baggier* contening xiii ringis, viz. ane with a tablet sapheir, a counterfute diament, a poyntit small diament, & uther ten of small valew." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265.

Fr. *baguier*, petit coffre ou écrain où on ferre les bagues et les pierreries. *Arcula*, Dict. Trev.

BAGGIT, *adj.* 1. Having a big belly; generally applied to a beast, S.

2. Pregnant.

"Siclike that na man sla ane *baggit* hynd, nor yit thair calffis." Bellend. Cron. F. 61. Ceruam foetam, Boeth.

BAGGIT, *s.* 1. A contemptuous term for a child, Roxb. V. NEFFOW, *v.*

2. An insignificant little person; often used as equivalent to "pestilent creature," *ibid.* *synon. Shurf.*

3. Applied to a feeble sheep, *ibid.*

"And what's to come o' the poor bits o' plottin *baggits* a' winter, is mair nor I can tell." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 224.

Perhaps from the idea of frequent eating, as allied to *bagging-time*, the north of E., V. BAG, *v. a.* Teut. *balgh*, puer; O. Fr. *baguette*, babiole, Gl. Roquefort.

BAGGIT, **BAGIT** HORSS, *s.* A stallion.

Than Lichery, that lathly corss,

Berand lyk a *bagit horss*,

And Idilness did him leid.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

Berand, making a noise like a stallion. V. BEIR, *v.*

TO BAGHASH, *v. a.* To abuse with the tongue, to give opprobrious language to one, Perth., Fife.

But waes me! seldom that's the case,

Whan routhless whip-men, scant o' grace,

Baghash an' bann them to their face,—

An' swear they ne'er war worth their place,

When fail'd an' auld.

The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 84.

Chauc. uses the *v. bagge* as signifying to disdain, and *baggingly* for scornfully; allied perhaps to Alem. *baig-en* jactare; *verbaging* jactantia. Our term might be traced to Isl. *bage* jactura, *bag-a* nocere, *baag-ur* protervus. Or it might seem to be formed from Ital. *bagascia* a whore, or *bagascione* a bully. But I suspect that it has a more simple origin; as denoting such an abuse of one's good name, as might be com-

pared to the *hashing* or mincing of meat to be put into the *bag* in which a haggis is made.

BAGLIN, *s.* A puny child with a large belly, a misgrown child; *synon. Wamflin; Caithn.*

This seems merely a dimin. from the *n. v. to Bag*, to swell out.

BAGREL, *s.* A child.] *Add;*

2. A minnow, Ettr. For.

"Difficulty in fattening—a pig! baiting a hook for a *bagrel*!—a stickleback!—a perch!" Perils of Men, iii. 382.

3. A small person with a big belly; probably as resembling the shape of a minnow, Roxb.

4. Applied to all other animals that have big bellies, and are not otherwise well grown, *ibid.*

V. BAGGIT, *s.*

BAGREL, *adj.* Expressing the ideas of diminutiveness and of corpulency conjoined; as, "He's a *bagrel* body," i. e. one who although puny is very plump, Mearns.

Goth. *bagge*, sarcina; *bagur* gibbosus, *q. bunching out.*

BAGRIE, *s.* Trash.

When I think on this world's pelf,

And how little I hae o't to mysel;

I sigh when I look on my threadbare coat;

And shame fa' the gear and the *bagrie* o't.

Herd's Coll. ii. 19.

BAGS, *s. pl.* The entrails, Ettr. For.; probably from the use to which some of them are applied in Scottish cookery, as *haggis-bag*.

BAGWAME, *s.* A silly fellow, Ettr. For. *q. one* who knows only how to *bag* or cram his belly.

BAYCHT, *adj.* Both, Aberd. Reg. A. 1525. A perverted orthography, which however pretty nearly resembles Moes. G. *bagoth*, *id.* V. BATHE.

BAID, *pret. of Bide*, to suffer, S. V. BIDE, BYDE.

BAYED, *part. adj.* Bent, or giving way in the middle, Aberd.

Isl. *beig-a* flectere, *pret. beigde; beigia*, vile quid et recurvum; G. Andr.

BAIGIS, *s. pl.* Knapsacks.

Leslie to cum from lauis to you he fyrit,

Schairp from you vent to the lauis for neid;

As he vas vyse the vther planelie skyrit;

Gar paint thair *baigis*, to Geneue haist vith speid.

N. Burne's Admonition.

O. Fr. *baghe*, a bag for carrying what is necessary on a journey; or *bague*, equivalent to E. *baggage*.

TO BAIGLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk or run with short steps; applied to the motions of a child, Ettr. For.

2. To walk slowly as if much fatigued, Ettr. For.

Isl. *baekl-a*, luxare, *q. to walk as if one's limbs* were dislocated: or *baeggull*, onus equi clitelarii, lateri adpensum, *q. a burden* dangling by the side of a horse, G. Andr.; *baegg-l-a* convolvere, volutari, vel impedimento esse, Haldorson. Or, shall we view it as, by a change of *w* into *b*, originally the same with S. *Waigle*, Teut. *waegel-en* vacillare, motitare?

BA'ING, *s.* A match at football, S. B.

Has ne'er in a' this countra' been,
Sic shoudering and sic fa'ing,
As happen'd but few ouks sinsyne,
Here at the Christmas Ba'ing.

Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 123.

I need scarcely say that this is merely the S. pronunciation of *balling*, from *ba'* a ball.

BAIKBRED, *s.* A kneading-trough, S. B., Loth.

"Twa *baikbreddis*," *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.*
A. S. *bac-an* pinsere, and *bred* tabula.

BAIKEN, *s.* 1. "A *baiken* of skins," or
"hides," is a burden of skins, *Ettr. For.* It is
not used of any other burden.

Isl. *baakn* is rendered by G. Andr. moles, also onus.

2. A sort of flap; as, "the fell with the *baiken*,"
ibid.

BAIKIE, BAKIE, *s.* 1. The stake to which an
ox or cow is bound in the stall, *Ang.] Add;*

It has been supposed by some of my friends in
the south of S. that I have mistaken or been mis-
informed as to the meaning of this word, because
they understand it differently. But I have made
particular enquiry, and am assured that it is used in
no other sense in Angus. It has the same signi-
fication in Fife.

2. A piece of curved wood, about eighteen inches
long, with a hole in each end of it, through
which a rope passes to fix it to the stake below.
It has a corresponding piece of rope at top,
which after the *baikie* is round the neck of the
cow, is likewise tied round the stake, *Loth.*
South of S.

3. The stake of a tether, S. B.

"If the stake, provincially termed a *baikie*, be not
removed frequently, the cattle tread down a great
proportion of the grass." *Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 355.*

BAIKIE, *s.* 1. A square vessel made of wood,
&c.] *Add;*

2. A square wooden trough for holding provender
for cows, horses, &c.; as, "the cow's *baikie*,"
"the horse's *baikie*;" *Lanarks.*

3. A wooden vessel, of a square form, in which
dishes are washed, *Lanarks.*

BAIKIEFU', *s.* The fill of a wooden trough, S. O.

"I trust and hope, that the English high-priest
Laud—shall himself be cast into the mire, or choket
wi' the stoure of his own *bakiefu's* of abominations,
wherewith he would overwhelm and bury the Evan-
gel." *R. Gilhaize, ii. 104.*

BAIKIN, *s.* Apparently a corruption of *Baldachin*,
as denoting a canopy carried over the
host in Popish countries.

"Hose for my lords pontifical and 2 corporalls;
1 great stole with 2 tunicles of white damas, with
2 showes of cloath of gold. Item a *baikin* of green
broig satin with 3 other *baikins*." *Inventory of Vest-*
ments at Aberdeen, A. 1559. Hay's Scotia Sacra, p.
189. V. BANDKYN and BAWDEKYN.

BAIKINS, *s. pl.* A beating, a drubbing, *Ettr.*
For.

Isl. *beck-iar*, levi injuria afficere, *becking*, moles-
tatio; *Su.G. bok-a*, contundere, comminuere.

BAIKLET, BECKLET, *s.* 1. An under waist-

coat, or flannel shirt worn next the skin, some-
times pronounced *baiglet*; *Dumfr. Roxb.*

This is supposed to be corr. from *back-clout*, q. "a
cloth" or "clout for the back." A. S. *baec*, back, and
clut, a clout.

2. A piece of linen, sometimes of woollen, dress,
formerly worn above the shirt of a very young
child, *Twedd.*

Isl. *boegl-a*, fascibus involvere.

BAIKS, *s. pl.* "Ane pair of *baiks* of woll wyis;"
a balance belonging to wool-weights; *Aberd.*
Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. V. BAUK, BAWK.

BAIL, BAYLE, &c. *s.* 1. A flame.] *Add to etymon;*
The A. S. term, *bael-blyse*, must undoubtedly be
viewed as the origin of A. Bor. *bellibleiz*, which Ray
gives as a synonyme under *Lilly-low*, explaining it,
"a comfortable blaze." For the etymon of *Lilly-*
low, *V. Low, s.*

BAYLE-FYRE, *s.* 1. A bonfire.] *Last col.*
after l. 5, *Add;*

It thus appears, that the same term, which was
latterly used to denote a bonfire, was in an early age
applied to a funeral pile. Hence Isl. *bál* is rendered
by Haldorson, strues lignorum, rokus, pyra; and
Dan. *baal*, "a bon-fire, a pile of wood to burn dead
carcases;" *Wolff.*

2. Any large fire, *Ayrs.*

"A large fire, whether it be in a house or in the
fields, in Ayrshire, is still denominated a *bale*—or
Baal-fire." *Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 154.*

BAILLESS, BELLESS, *s.* Bellows.

"In the smiddy—tua pair of *bailless*." *Inven-*
tories, A. 1566, p. 168.

"Item, ane pair of *belless*." *Ibid. p. 169.*

This is more correct than the modern term *bellows-*
es, vulgarly used, *S.*

BAILLESS, *s.*

"Tuelf roses of diamantis, and tuelf ruby *bailless*
sett in gold emalled with quheit, blew and blak."
Inventories, A. 1579, p. 293. V. BALAS, and BALLAC.

BAILLIE, BAILIE, *s.* A magistrate, &c.] *Add;*

The learned Erskine has given a different view of
the origin of this designation. Having remarked that
"a precept of seisine" is "a command, by the su-
perior who grants the charter, to his *bailie*, to give
seisin or possession of the subject disposed to the
vassal or his attorney, by the delivery of the proper
symbols," he adds; "*Bailie* is derived from the Fr.
bailler, to deliver, because it is the bailie who de-
livers the possession at the superior's command."
Inst. B. ii. T. 3, sec. 33.

BAILLIE, *s.*

"The lord Fleming—seing the place win, past
out at a quyet part of the neather *bailie*, and beand
full sea, gat ane boit neir hand, and past in Argyle."
Bannatyne's Transact. p. 123.

This term is expl. "the postern gate, or sally-
port," *N. ibid.* But by looking to the article *BALYE*,
which is merely the same word under a different or-
thography, it will appear that this cannot be the
signification. A literary friend remarks, that "the
ditches, separating the peninsula of Burgh-head, in
the Moray Frith, from the land, over which was the
only passage by drawbridges into the fort, are still
called the *Brugh-bailies*."

It is evident that the *balye* must be understood as within the castle, from the more particular account given of it in the following extract from "The Inventory of the Munitioun and Insicht Geir in the Castell of Dumbertane, 1580."

"Item in the nedder hall of the neddir *bailyie* ane great girnell, quhilk will contene sextene chalder victuall, with the bodie of ane feild cairt for powder and bullett. Item in the over hall of the neddir *bailyie* ane man myln with all hir ganging geir. Item in the chalmer of deis of the over hall of the neddir *bailyie* twa stand beddis.—Item in the girnell of the neddir *bailyie* thre bollis malt. Item in the wyne sellar ane punsion of wyne with sex ferlottis of great salt with certane peittis and turves." P. 301, 302.

C. B. *beili* denotes an outlet; also, a court before a house. Teut. *balie*, conseptum, vallum, septum.

BAYNE, BANE, *adj.* 2. Alert, lively, active.] *Add*;

A. Bor. *bain* is evidently used in a sense nearly allied. "Very *bain* about one, officious, ready to help;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 322.

BAINIE, *adj.* Having large bones, S. O.

The brawnie, *bainie*, ploughman chiel,
Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel,
The strong forehammer.

Burns, iii. 15.

BAIR, penult. l. for *usus r. ursus*.

BAIRD, *s.* 1. A poet or bard, &c.] *Add*;

2. This term has been also expl. "Railer, lam-poener."

This turn cott now returning bak,
Trowand some great reward to tak;
Bot Englis men are not so daft,
Bot they perceaved his clocked craft.
They knew him for a sembling *baird*,
Whom to they wald give no reward.

Leg. Bp. St. Andr. Poems 16th Cent. p. 338.

I doubt much if the passage affords proof that this is the meaning. He seems rather to be designed a dissembling *baird*, because, like strolling minstrels, he oppressed the country under false pretences.

To BAIRD, *v. a.* To caparison. V. BARD.

BAIRDING, *s.* Scolding, invective.

"Johne Knox of his pregnant ingyne and accus-tomit craft of rayling and *bairding*, attributis to me a new style, calling me *Procutour for the Papistis*." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith, App. p. 221.

I am at a loss to know whether this word may have been formed from *Baird*, a poet, as those who assumed this name were latterly classed with *maisterful beggars*, who by force or abusive language acquired their sustenance; or from the same source with BARDACH, q. v. The term, however, may be only a vitiated orthography of *bearding*, from the E. *v. to beard*, "to take by the beard."

To BAIRGE, *v. n.* 1. To walk with a jerk or spring upwards, Ettr. For.

2. To strut, Aberd.; corr. perhaps from Fr. *bercer*, *bers-er*, to rock, to swing; or from *berg-er*, to wag up and down. Teut. *bersch-en*, prope-rare, accelerare.

BAIRGE, *s.* An affected bobbing walk, Ettr. For.

BAIRLYG, *adj.* Bare-legged. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

BAIRMAN, *s.* A bankrupt, &c.] *Add*;

2. This designation occurs in one of our old acts, where it does not seem necessarily to signify a bankrupt, but merely one who has no property of his own.

"Sindrie wikit personis, movit in dispyte aganis thair nychbouris, ceissis not commonlie in thair priuate revenge to hoch and slay oxin and horses in the pleuch, byre, and vthirwayis, and to hund out *bair men* and vagaboundis to the attempting of sic foull and schamefull enormiteis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 217.

BAIRN, BARNE, *s.* 1. A child, S.] *Add*;

2. Conjoined with the *adj. good*, denoting one in a state of due subjection, of whatever age or rank, S.

—"The lord Gordon—by the persuasion of his uncle the earl of Argyle—subscribed the covenant, and became a *good bairn*." Spalding, i. 290.

"This preaching was pleasantly heard, and he esteemed a *good bairn*, however he was before." Ib. p. 299.

A very respectable correspondent remarks that the S. phrase is used in a sense somewhat similar to that of the Fr. expression, *un bon enfant*.

BAIRN NOR BIRTH. A common pleonasm, used in a negative form, as, "She has neither *bairn nor birth* to mind," denoting that a woman is totally free of the cares of a young family, S.

To PART WI' BAIRN. To miscarry, S.

"The yeir efter, the queine *paired with bairne*, bot nane knew by quhat meane." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 61.

BAIRNHEID, *s.* Childishness.] *Insert as sense* 1. The state of childhood.

"Item, twa lytill small culppis of gold, maid to quene Magdalene quhane scho was ane barne. Item, ane bassing and laver, siclyk maid for hir in hir *barneheid*, the tane of agat, the uther of jespe, sett in gold, with ane lytill flacone of cristallyne of the samyne sort." Coll. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 63.

BAIRNIE, *s.* A little child, S.

"That the said Sprott's wife having given an egg to her *bairnie*, that came out of the pannell's house, there did strike out a lumpe about the bigness of a goose-egg, that continued on the bairne while it died, and was occasioned by hir enchanted egg." Law's Memor. Pref. lvii.

BAIRNIE OF THE E'E. The pupil of the eye, Mearns.

A beautiful metaphor, expressive of the instinctive watchfulness constantly employed for its preservation, like that of a tender mother towards the child of her love.

BAIRN'S-BAIRN, *s.* A grandchild, Aberd.

A. S. *bearna bearn*, pronepos; Su.G. *barna-barn*, grandchild; Dan. *barne barn*; Isl. *barne boern*, id.

BAIRNLESS, *adv.* Childless, without progeny, S.

A. S. *bearnleas*, Dan. *barneloos*, id.

BAIRNLY, *adj.* Childish.] *Add*;

"Sone eftir, the princes returnit fra thair inso-

lent and *barnelie* contencious to the camp." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 100. *Juvenili*, Lat.

BAIRNLINESS, *s.* Childishness, S.] *Add*;

"In veritie it is great *barnelines* to be sa hastelie seducit and begylit, especiallie in ane mater of sa greit importance: and the Apostle doith admonis ws to be *barnes* in malice, bot nocht in wit." J. Tyrie's Refutation, pref. 6.

BAIRNS' BARGAIN. 1. A bargain that may be easily broken; as, "I mak nae *bairns'* bargains," I make no pactions like those of children, S.

2. A mutual engagement to overlook, and exercise forbearance as to, all that has passed, especially if of an unpleasant description, Fife; synon. with the phrase, *Let-Abee for Let-Abee*.

BAIRN'S-PAN, *s.* A small pan of tinned iron, for dressing, or hastily warming, a child's meat, S.

BAIRNS-PART OF GEAR. That part of a father's personal estate to which his children are entitled to succeed, and of which he cannot deprive them by any testament, or other gratuitous deed to take effect after his death; a for-ensic phrase, S.; synon. *Legitim* and *Portion Natural*.

"The *bairns part* is their *legitim* or portion natural, so called, because it flows from the natural obligation of parents to provide for their children," &c. The *bairns part*—is only competent as to the father's means, and is not extended to the mother or grandfather; nor is it extended to any but lawful children. Neither is it extended to all children, but only to those who are not forisfamiliated; and it carries a third of the defunct's free moveables, debts being deduced, if his wife survived, and a half if there was no relict." Stair's Instit. p. 528.

Sw. *barnaarf*, the patrimony of children, from *barn* and *aarf*, inheritance.

BAIRNS-PLAY, *s.* The sport of children, S.

"Nay, verily I was a child before: all bygones are but *bairns-play*: I would I could begin to be a Christian in sad earnest." Ruth. Lett. P. i. ep. 96.

"Mr. Wodrow, out of his ignorance, and want of experience, writes of suffering, and embracing of the bloody rope, as if it were *bairns-play*. But now there is ground—to conclude from what they have done and left undone these many years by-gone, and from the breath they speak and write with (if they get not another spirit), that the greater part, both of ministers and professors, give but the old price, and find no *beans* in Prelacy, nor yet a sufficient ground to state their sufferings upon, on this side of black Popery, as long as they have either soul or conscience to mortgage in the cause; and if these would not do, to sell all out of the ground." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 131.

In this uncharitable sentence, *beans*, I suppose, should be *banes*, i. e. bones; according to the use of the phrase, used in E. writing, to *make no bones of* a thing, to make no scruple about it; a metaph. apparently borrowed from a dog that devours all.

BAIRNS-WOMAN, *s.* A dry nurse.] *Add*;

"The only servant—that he could not get rid of, owing to her age and infirmities, was Maudge Dob-

bie, who, in her youth, was *bairns-woman* to his son." The Entail, i. 2.

BAIRNTYME, BARNE-TEME, *s.* 1. Brood of children, &c.] *Add*;

2. The course of time during which a woman has born children, Mearns.

This sense proceeds on the idea that *time* is properly the final syllable, instead of A. S. *team*.

To BAISE, *v. a.* To persuade, to coax, Strathmore.

This has been derived from Fr. *bais-er* to kiss; q. to wheedle by endearments, It may, however, have a common origin with BAZED, q. v. as signifying to stupify one by constant solicitation; or rather be viewed as the same with Germ. *baiz-en*, irritare, instigare, impellere ad agendum, consilio aut adhortatione; Wachter.

BAISED, *part. pa.* Confused, at a loss what to do, S. V. BAZED.

To BAISS, *v. a.* To sew slightly, S.] *Add*;

1. Properly, to stitch two pieces of cloth together, that they may be kept straight in the sewing, S.

2. To sew with long stitches, to sew in a coarse and careless manner, S.; synon. *Scob*, Loth.

BAISS, *s.* The act of stitching two pieces of cloth together, previous to their being rightly sewed, S.

BAISSING-THREADS, BASING-THREADS, *s. pl.* The threads used in stitching before sewing, Selkirks.

To BAISS, *v. a.* To beat, to drub, Loth.

BAISSING, *s.* A drubbing, Selkirks.

Su.G. *bas-a* caedere, ferire.

BAISS, BAISE, *adj.* 1. Sad, sorrowful, Ettr. For.

2. Ashamed, ib. *Bais't* signifies extremely averse, Clydes. V. BAIST, *part. pa.*

"But quhan yer Maigestye jinkyt fra me in the baux, and left me in the darknesse, I was *baiss* to kum again wi' sikkan ane ancere [answer]." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii, 41.

Fr. *bas*, *basse*, humble, dejected. Fris. *baes-en* delirare.

To BAIST, *v. a.* To defeat, to overcome, S. B.] *Add*;

This is pron. *beast*, S. A. which would seem, indeed, to be the proper orthography; as the word is given by a celebrated writer of our country.

"Courage, comrade! Up thy heart, Billy, we will not be *beasted* at this bout, for I have got one trick, *ex hoc in hoc*." Urquhart's Rabelais, p. 29.

BAIST, *s.* 1. One who is struck by others, &c.] *Add*;

2. One who is overcome, S.

BAIST, *part. pa.* Apprehensive, afraid; as, "Wer't no for that I should na be sae *baist*," Dumfr.

Evidently allied to BUMBAZED. V. BAZED.

To BAIT, *v. a.* To steep skins in a ley made of hens' or pigeons' dung, for the purpose of reducing them to a proper softness, that they may be thoroughly cleansed before they are put into the *tan* or bark, S. After being thus *baited*, they are scraped with a knife called a *grainer*,

B A K

BAIT, s. The ley in which skins are put, S.

Su.G. *bet-a* fermento macerare; *beta hudar*, coria preparare fermentando, i. e. to bait hides, S. Teut. *beet-en het leeder*, preparare coria, (whence *beet-water*, aqua coriariorum;) also *bett-en*, fomentis foris applicatis tepefacere; Germ. *beitz-en*, "to steep, to infuse, to macerate," Ludwig. Ihre is inclined to consider Moes. G. *beists*, leaven, as the source of the other terms.

BAIT, BED, s. The grain of wood or stone, Aberd.

Isl. *beit*, lamina explanata.

To BAITCHIL, v. a. To beat soundly, Roxb.; apparently a dimin. from A. S. *beat-an*, to beat.

BAITH, adj. Both. V. **BATHE.**

BAITH-FATT, s. A bathing vat.

"The thrid sonne Johne Stewart was Erle of Marr, and was slane in the Canogait in ane *baith fatt*." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 5.

A. S. *baeth* thermæ, and *faet* vas.

BAITTENIN', part. pr. Thriving; as, "That's a fine *baittenin'* bairn," i. e. a thriving child; Menteith.

Most probably the same with E. *batten*, to fatten; which, Johns. observes, is of doubtful origin. The root may be Teut. *bat-en*, *baet-en*, prodesse, Isl. *baet-a*, reparare; whence *batn-a*, meliorescere, to grow better.

BAITTELE, adj. 1. Rich with grass, &c.] *Add*; It is also pron. *Bettle*.

It properly denotes that sort of pasture where the grass is short and close.

"We turn pasture to tillage,—and heather into green sward, and the poor yarpa, as the benighted creatures here call their peat-bogs, into *baittle* grass-land." The Pirate, iii. 182.

Thousands of steids stood on the hill,

Of sable trappings vaine;

And round on Ettrick's *baittle* haughs

Grew no kin kind of graine.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 124.

2. The term in Dumfr. is applied to lea, that has a thick sward of fine sweet grass. This is called a *bettle bit*.

Shall we view this as traduced from a common origin with Isl. *beit* pascuum, *beiti* pastum agere pecus, as applied to grass fit for pasture? It is perhaps the same with what Bp. Douglas denominates *Battill-gers*, q. v., also **BATTELL.**

BAIVENJAR, s. A tatterdemallion, a ragamuffin, Upp. Clydes.

This is undoubtedly a word left in this district since the time of the Stratclyde kingdom; C. B. *bawyn*, a dirty, mean fellow; from *baw*, dirty, mean. *Ba*, dirt, is given as the root; Owen.

BAIVIE, s. A large collection; applied to a numerous family, to a covey of partridges, &c. Ettr. For.

BAK, BACKE, s. The bat, S.] *Add*;

Backe is used by Huloet, in his Abcedarium, A. 1552. "*Backe* or *Reremouse* which flieth in the darke."

BAK, s. On *bak*, behind.

"The nobill Fabis, inclusit *baith on bak* and afore,—war al slane." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 186.

A. S. on *baec*, retro, retrorsum; whence E. *aback*.

B A L

BAKE, s. A small cake, a biscuit, S.

Here's crying out for *bakes* and gills.—

Burns, iii. 35.

From A. S. *bac-an*, Su.G. *bak-a*, &c. to bake.

* **To BAKE, v. a.** This term is rather restricted to the act of kneading, which is distinguished from what is called *firing* bread, S. B.

A. S. *bac-an*, Su.G. *bak-a*, have the same signification; pinsere.

In the operation of preparing bread, when this is performed by different persons, he who kneads is called the *Bakster*, Aberd.

In Angus, it is not reckoned *happy* for two persons to bake bread together. I have heard no reason assigned for this supersition.

BAKING-CASE, s. A kneading-trough. The *Back-bread*, in Aberd. *Bake-bread*, is the board on which the dough is kneaded in the *baking-case*.

BAKHEIR, s.

Thow hes broken conditioun, thow hes not done richt, Thow hecht no *bakheir* to bring, bot anerly we; Thairto I tuik thy hand, as thow was trew knight.

Rauf Coilyear, D. ij. a.

If properly one word, it must signify a supporter, a second; as if compounded of A. S. *baec* back, and *her* lord, or *hera* servant. But I rather think that it should be to bring *na bak heir*, i. e. "no backing here," or "hither."

BAK-LAND, s. A house or building lying back from the street, S.

"Anent the accioun—for the nocht sustenyng & vphalding of the *bak land*—& tennement of the said vinqhile Alexanderis, liand in the burgh of Edinburgh on the north half of the kingis gate;—and for the hurt, dampnage & scath sustenit be the said Johne & Jonet in the downfalling of the said *bak-land*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 149.

A house facing the street is called a *foreland*, S. V. **LAND.**

BAKSYD, s. The back part of a house, Aberd. Reg. MS.

"*Backside*, the back yard of a house where the poultry are kept. West." Grose. V. **BACKSIDE.**

BALA-PAT, s. "A pot in a farm-house for the use of the family during harvest, exclusive of the reapers' pot;" Allan's Dict.

Perhaps allied to Gael. *bail*, a place, a residence; or Isl. Su.G. *bol* praedium, villa, domicilium; q. the village-pot.

BALAS, s. A sort of precious stone, &c.] *Add*; "A precious stone, Fr. *balè*;" Palsgrave.

BALD, BAULD, adj. 2. Irascible, S.] *Add*;

"The third was—as *baul'* as ony ettercap." Journal from London, p. 2.

3. "Keen, biting," expressive of the state of the atmosphere, S.

—And Boreas, wi' his blasts sae *bauld*,

Was threat'ning a' our kye to kill.

Song, Tak' your auld cloak about you.

The *bauld* keen-biting force of Boreas by

The blust'ring south is blunted.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 175.

BALDERRY, s. Female handed orchis. [*Add*;

This name is also given to the *Orchis latifolia*. The word is pron. *Bawdry*; and it has been supposed that it may have originated from the term *Bawdry*; as the plant is vulgarly believed to have an aphrodisiacal virtue, and in some counties receives a gross designation from the form of the bulbs of the root. By children in Lanarks. the root is commonly designed, *The Laird and Lady*.

BALD-STROD, *s.*

A skeg, a scorner, a skald,

A bald strod, and a bald.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i, v. 100.

Probably *bald*, as used by itself, is equivalent to, a bold person. *Isl. strad* denotes obscene language or conduct; G. Andr. vo. *Stred*, p. 228.

BALEEN, *s.* The designation given, by the Scottish whale-fishers, and by fishers in general, to the whalebone of commerce.

Quaedam [balaenae] corneas laminas in ore habent, quae nautis nostris dicuntur, *Whales with baleen*; quod enim Angli *Whalebone* et *fins*, nostri *baleen* vocant. *Sibb. Phalainologia*, Praef.

It has been justly said, that *whalebone* is a very inaccurate denomination; and that in E. there is no appropriate term, equivalent to the *fanons* of the Fr.

Fr. *balenes*, "whall-bones; whall-bone bodies [boddice]; French bodies;" Cotgr. V. **BALLANT BODDICE**. Belg. *balyn*, whalebone, whalefins; Sewel. Both these, like Fr. *baleine*, the name of the whale, are obviously from the Lat. term. I have observed no similar designation in any of the Goth. dialects; notwithstanding the great variety of names given to the whale, according to the particular species, and the long acquaintance of the Goth. nations with whale-fishing.

BALGONE PIPPIN, a species of apple, S.

"The *Balgone pippin*, so named from the seat of Sir James Suttie in East Lothian, much resembles the golden pippin, and to all its excellencies adds the advantage of larger size." *Neill's Horticult.* Edin. Encycl. p. 209.

BALL, *s.* Bustle, disturbance, Aberd.

Isl. baul, boel, molestatio, noxa, dolor; G. Andr. p. 23.

BALL, *s.* A parcel, used in the sense of E. *bale*.

"Accordingly draw a bill of loading, which is of a common stile, bearing, that such a *ball* or coffer—is embarked this—day—, the which *ball* is consignable at London to Mr. —, merchant," &c. Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 95.

Fr. *balle*, "a packe, as of merchandise;" Cotgr. Teut. *bal fascis*.

BALLANDIS, *s. pl.* A balance for weighing.

"Ane pair of *ballandis* weyth wychtis pertainyng tharto of the grypt bynd, & ane wthir pair of the small bynd with the weichtis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 16.

"Item ane pair of *ballandis* of bras to wey poulder." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172.

BALLANT, *s.* A ballad; the general pronunciation among the vulgar throughout S.

"But they [the smugglers] stick to it, that they'll be streekit, and hae an auld wife when they're dying to rhyme ower prayers, and *ballants*, and charms, as they ca' them, rather than they'll hae a minister to

come and pray wi' them—that's an auld threep o' theirs." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 110. V. FERN-SEED.

"An' it were about Robin Hood, or some o' David Lindsay's *ballants*, ane wad ken better what to say to it." *Monastery*, i. 150.

BALLAT, **BALLIES**. *Ruby Ballat*, a species of ruby.

"Item ane blak hatt with ane hingar contenand ane greit *ruby ballat* with thre perlis, price xl crownis of wecht." *Coll. of Inventories*, A. 1516, p. 25. In MS. it might be read *balac*.

Balliesis occurs in the same sense.

"Tuelf roses of diamantis and tuelf *ruby balliesis* sett in gold anamalit with quheit blew and blak." *Ibid.* p. 267.

The same with *Balas*. Cotgr. defines *rubis balay*, "a rubie ballais; a kind of pale, or peach-coloured, rubie." L. B. *balasc-us*, carbunculus. *Lapis balagius*, defined by Albertus Magnus, *Gemma coloris rubei, lucida valde et substantiae transparentis*. He adds, *Dicitur esse femina carbunculi*; Du Cange.

BALL-CLAY, **PELL-CLAY**, *s.* Very adhesive clay, S. O.

"If steril and adhesive, it is sometimes termed strong as *ball-clay*." *Agr. Surv. Ayr.* p. 4. V. **PELL CLAY**.

BALLY-COG, *s.* A milk-pail, Banffs. synon. *Leglin*.

Dan. *balie* denotes a tub; Su.G. *balja*, cupa, obba; Low Sax. and Fris. *ballje*, id. Belg. *baalie*, "a tub, a bucket;" Sewel. The addition of *cog* must be modern.

BALLION, *s.* 1. A knapsack, Selkirks.

2. A tinker's box, in which his utensils are carried; or any box that may be carried on one's back; *ibid.* V. **BALLOWNIS**.

BALLION, *s.* The designation given to a reaper, who is not attached to any particular band or ridge, but who acts as a supernumerary; adjoining himself to those on one ridge who have fallen behind the reapers on another, and, after these have made up their lee-way, joining those who are next deficient in progress. The term is common in Linlithg.

BALLOCH, **BELLOCH**, *s.* A narrow pass, Stirrings.

"The access to the muir is by narrow passes called *ballochs*." P. Gargunnoch, *Stat. Acc.* xviii. 94.

"The road I came leads from Glen Pheagen, by a *belloch*, or deep opening through the mountains, into the head of Glen Fruive." *Blackw. Mag.* March 1819, p. 663.

Gael, *bealach*, id.

BALLOP, *s.* The old name for the flap in the forepart of the breeches, which is buttoned up, S. In E. formerly called the *cod-piece*.

Hence it seems allied to Lancash. *ballocks*, testicula.

BALLOWNIS, *s. pl.*

"Maisterfull strubling & streiking the saidis, &c. with *ballownis* under sylence of nycht." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Fr. *ballon* signifies a fardel, or small pack; L. B. *ballon-us*, id.

BALOW, *s.* 1. A lullaby.] *Add*;
 "Well is that soul which God in mercie exercis-
 eth daylie with one crosse or other, not suffering it
 to be rocked and lulled with Sathan's *balowes* in the
 cradle of securitie." Z. Boyd's L. Battell, p. 308.

To BALTER, *v. a.* To dance.
 —His couising Copyn Cull—
 Led the dance and began;
 Play us *Joly lemmane*;
 Sum trottit *Tras and Trenass*;
 Sum *balterit The Bass*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 302.

Corr. perhaps from O. Fr. *baladeur*, or L. B. *ba-*
lador, a dancer.

BAM, *s.* A sham, a quiz, S.

—"The laird, whose humble efforts at jocular-
 ity were chiefly confined to what was then called *bites*
 and *bams*, since denominated *hoaxes* and *quizzes*, had
 the fairest possible subject of wit in the unsuspect-
 ing Dominie." Guy Mannering, i. 41.

This is a cant term. "*Bam*. A jocular imposi-
 tion, the same as a humbug." Grose's Class. Dict.

BAMLING, *adj.* A *bamling* chield, an awk-
 wardly-made, clumsy fellow, Roxb.

BAMULLO, BOMULLOCH, *s.*] *Add*;

The ghost referred to above, according to the ac-
 count communicated from Scotland to Mr. Aubrey,
 was of the female gender.

"But whether this man saw any more than *Brown-*
nie and *Meg Mullach*, I am not very sure.—*Meg Mul-*
lack, [r. *Mullach*] and *Brownie*,—are two ghosts,
 which (as it is constantly reported) of old haunted
 a family in Strathspey of the name of *Grant*. They
 appeared at first [i. the first] in the likeness of a
 young lass; the second of a young lad." Miscella-
 nies, p. 212.

* To BAN, BANN, *v. n.* 1. Often applied in S.,
 although improperly, to those irreverent ex-
 clamations which many use in conversation, as
 distinguished from cursing.

Ne'er curse nor *bann*, I you implore,
 In neither fun nor passion.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 75.

2. Used to denote that kind of imprecation in
 which the name of God is not introduced, S.

Foul fa' the coof! that I should *ban*;

We *sudna ban* in vain.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 124.

3. Even where there is no direct imprecation, ap-
 plied to that unhallowed mode of negation,
 used by many, in which the devil's name, or
 some equivalent term, is introduced as giving
 greater force to the language, S.

"We ar Paul's bishopis, Sir, Christ's bishopis;
 ha'd us as we are." 'The *d—l haid* aills you,' re-
 plied James, 'but that ye would all be alike; ye
 cannot abide ony to be abone you.' "Sir," said the
 minister, "do not *ban*." M'Crie's Life of Knox, ii. 299.

BANCKE. To *beate a bancke*, apparently to beat
 what in S. is called a *ruff*, or roll.

"The drummer-major, accompanied with the
 rest of the drummers of the regiment, being com-
 manded, *beate a bancke* in head of the regiment."
 Monro's Exped. P. 2, p. 33.

Su.G. *bank-a-pulsare*, a frequentative from *ban-a*, id.
 BAND, *s.* Bond, obligation.] *Add*;

—"He that *makis band*, or is sworn man to ony
 uther man, bot allanerlie to the king, sall be punisht
 to the deith." Auld lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 683.

BANDER, *s.* A person engaged to one or more
 in a bond or covenant.

"Montrose, and so many of the *banders* as hap-
 pened to be at home at that time, were cited to ap-
 pear." Guthry's Mem. p. 90.

BAND of a hill, *s.* The top or summit of the
 ridge, Roxb.] *Add*;

"Weel, weel," quo' Robin, "keep the *band of the*
hill a' the way." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 317.

C. B. *bant* a height, from *ban*, high, lofty, or *ban*
 prominence. Gael. *beann*, a mountain.

BAND, *s.*

"Ilk soldier was furnished with twa sarks, coat,
 breeks, hose, and bonnet, *bands* and shoone, a sword
 and musket," &c. Spalding, ii. 150.

This might seem to denote neckcloths in general, a
 sense in which the E. word was used, although now
 restricted in its application to an official appendage
 of the neckcloth. It has, however, been suggested
 to me, that it may denote those *bands* or straps of
 leather, which soldiers used formerly to wear above
 their garters. This is undoubtedly confirmed by
 the phrase, "*houiss* [hose?] and *bandis*." Aberd.
 Reg. A. 1538, V. 15.

BAND, *s.* A hinge; as, "the *bands* of a door;"
 its hinges, S; a restricted sense of the Gothic
 term *band*, ligamen.

BAND, *s.* The rope or tie by which black cat-
 tle are fastened to the stake, S.

To BAND (TAKE), To unite; a phrase borrowed
 from architecture.

"Lord make them corner-stones in Jerusalem,
 and give them grace, in their youth, to *take band*
 with the fair chief Corner-stone." Ruth. Lett. P. iii.
 ep. 20.

BANDLESS, *adj.* Altogether abandoned to
 wickedness, pron. *ban'less*, Clydes. q. without
bands or bonds.

BANDLESSLIE, *adv.* Regardlessly, *ibid*.

BANDLESSNESS, *s.* The state of abandonment to
 wickedness, *ibid*.

BANDSMAN, *s.* A binder of sheaves in har-
 vest, Galloway; *synon. Bandster*.

"A good deal of dexterity is requisite to perform
 this part of the work well, and as the *bandsmen* are
 often taken indiscriminately from the common la-
 bourers, it is for the most part done in a manner so
 slovenly, as in bad harvests, to occasion much loss
 and trouble, which might otherwise be prevented."
 Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 129.

BAND-STANE, *s.* A stone that goes through
 on both sides of a wall; thus denominated, be-
 cause it *binds* the rest together, S.

"Thre dossand of *bandstanis* & thre laid of pen-
 dis," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, v. 16.

"I am amaist persuaded its the ghaist of a stane-
 mason—see siccan *band-stanes* as he's laid!" Tales
 of my Landlord, i. 79.

BAND-STRING, *s.* 1. A string going across the breast for tying in an ornamental way, *S.*

"He saw a weel-fa'ared auld gentleman standing by his bedside, in the moonlight, in a queer-fashioned dress, wi' mony a button and a *band-string* about it." *Antiquary*, i. 202.

2. The designation given to a species of confection, of a long shape, *S.*

BANDWIN, **BANWIN**, *s.* As many reapers as may be served by one bandster; formerly eight, now, in Lothian at least, generally six.

"The harvest strength is distributed into bands, consisting each of six reapers, provincially called *shearers*, with a binder or *bandster*, which squad is provincially termed a *ban-win*." *Agr. Surv. Berw.* p. 226.

Perhaps from *A. S. band*, vinculum, and *win*, labor. I have, however, heard it derived from *band*, the denomination given to all the reapers on a field, and *win*, to dry by exposing to the air.

It is otherwise expl. in *Dumfr.* "A field of shearers in a *bandwin*" is a phrase which includes several parties of reapers, each party having a *bandster* attached to it. They begin by cutting an angle off the field, which leaves the ridges of different lengths. Then one party begins by itself with the two shortest ridges, the second with the two next, and so on in proportion to the number of parties. When those of the first division have cut down their *land*, they return to take up what is called a *new land*; and in this manner all the parties keep at separate distances from each other, till the field be finished. This mode is preferred by some, as producing more equal exertion, and a greater quantity of work in the same time.

BANDWIN RIG. A ridge so broad that it may contain a *band* of reapers called a *win*, *Berw.*

"On dry turnip soils, either upon laying down to grass, or when ploughed from ley for oats, the ridges are commonly 30 feet broad, called *bandwin* ridges, and quite flat." *Agr. Surv. Berw.* p. 132, 133.

BANDY, *s.* The stickleback, *Aberd.*; abbrev. perhaps from another name of this fish, **BAN-STICKLE**, *q. v.*

BANE, *s.* Bone. *S.] Add;*

"It does na cum fra the *bane*," a proverbial phrase applied to a confession that does not seem sincere. It is probably borrowed from meat, that is not sufficiently roasted or boiled, which does not easily separate from the bone.

A' FRAE THE BANE. *V. BEIN*, *s.* Bone.

BANE, *adj.* Of or belonging to bone, *S.*; as, a *bane caimb*, a comb made of bone, as distinguished from one made of horn.

"Item, a *bane* coffre, & in it a grete cors of gold, with four precious stanis, and a chenye of gold." *Coll. Inventories*, A. 1488, p. 12.

BANE-DRY, *adj.* Thoroughly dry, *Clydes.*; *q.* as dry as bones exposed to sun and wind. It seems to include the idea of the feeling of hardness that clothes have when thoroughly dried.

BANE-DYKE, *s.* A beast is said to be *gane to the bane-dyke*, when reduced to skin and bone, *Clydes.*

Perhaps *q.* good for nothing but to travel to the *dyke* where the *bones* of dead horses lie.

BANE-GREASE, *s.* The oily substance produced from *bones*, which are bruised and stewed on a slow fire, *S.*

BANE-IDLE, *adj.* Totally unoccupied, *Lanarks.*

Can there be an allusion to one who has got nothing before him at a meal but a *bone* that he has already picked bare?

BANE. KING OF BANE.] Add;

The *bean* seems to have been used merely as a species of lot. Whence this use of it was borrowed by the western nations of Europe, it is impossible to say. I can find no proof that it was one of the *sortes* employed by the Romans. The Greeks, however, anciently gave their ballots by means of the *bean*. The *κίβητοι*, or beans, "were of two sorts, white and black; the white were whole, and were made use of to absolve; the black were bored through, and were the instruments of condemnation." *Potter's Antiq.* i. 119.

It was customary with the Romans, in their *Sa-turnalia*, as Alexander ab Alexandro has observed, "to divide kingdoms among persons who were equal in rank, who, during the rest of the day, acted as sovereigns, assuming the purple of the magistrate." *Gen. Dies*, lib. ii. c. 22. It is not improbable, that, on the empire becoming Christian, those who endeavoured to make proselytes to the new religion by carnal policy, substituted the allusion to "the kings of the east" as an excuse for retaining the sovereign of the *Saturnalia*.

In addition to what is said as to the *farthing* baked in the new-year cakes, it may be observed, that the custom of putting a ring into the bride's cake at a wedding, still common in *S.*, may have been borrowed from the Twelfth-cake.

Grose mentions another custom, *A. Bór.* in which the *bean* is used in a similar manner, and which, notwithstanding the variation as to circumstances, may be viewed as having the same origin. "*Scadding of Peas.* A custom in the North of boiling the common grey peas in the shells, and eating them with butter and salt. A *bean*, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-pods; whosoever gets this bean is to be first married." *Gl.*

BANE, *adj.* Ready, prepared.

—Thidder returning agane

To seik your auld moder mak you *bane*.

Doug. Virg. 70. l. 32.

"Perhaps for *boun*, metri gratia;" *Rudd. Teut.* *bane*, however, signifies via aperta, and *banen den wech*, viam planam reddere, *Su.G. ban-a*, viam munire. As this is the version of

—Antiquam exquirite matrem,

mak you bane may be equivalent to search out the direct way. Or we may trace it perhaps still more directly to *Isl. beinn*, rectus, straight, from *bein-a* expedire, negotium promovere, *beina ferd eins*, iter ejus adjuvare, dirigere.

BANE-FYER, *s.* Bonfire, *S.] Add;*

Under **BAYLE-FIRE**, it has been said that, from this word, "by a change of the letters of the same organs, our *banefire*, and *E. bonfire*," may have been formed. Somner, however, I find, after explaining

A. S. *bael*, *bael-fyr*, "a great fire wherein dead bodies were burned," adds, "a *bonefire*, so called from burning the deads bones in it."

BANE-PRICKLE, *s.* The stickle-back, Clydes.

V. BANSTICKLE.

BANFF. This good town, for what reason I cannot divine, seems to have been viewed rather in a contemptible light. Hence a variety of proverbs have originated.

"Gae to *Banff*, and buy bend-leather;" West of S. "Gang to *Banff*, and bittle," or beetle "beans." "Gang to *Banff*, and bind bickers," Loth. All these suggest the idea of useless travel, or idle labour.

To BANG, *v. a.*] *R. v. n.*

To BANG, *v. a.* 1. To beat, to overcome, to overpower, Loth. Roxb. Dumfr. This seems merely an oblique sense of the *E. v.* as signifying to beat, to maul.

2. To surpass, in whatever way; as, "It *bangs* a' prent," i. e. it goes beyond every thing; in allusion to what has been printed, although used figuratively, Roxb.

Of a' the lasses o' the thrang
Nane was sae trig as Nelly;
E'en ony rose her cheeks did *bang*,
Her leuks were like a lilly.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 119.

"The Lord—keep me from sic peril again; for this *bangs* a' I e'er met wi', frae the taws of that gloomin' auld thief Buchanan, to the last gliff I got wi' the villain Bothwell, whan he drave to be in at my very secret chamber." St. Johnstoun, iii. 146.

To BANG *aff* or *off*, *v. a.* 1. To let off with violence, to let fly, S.

"Twa unlucky red-coats—just got a glisk o' his honour as he gaed into the wood, and *banged off* a gun at him." *Waverley*, iii. 238.

2. To throw with violence, Aberd.

BANG, *s.* 1. An action, &c.] *Insert as sense*

2. *In a bang*, in a huff, Aberd.

BANG, *adj.* 1. Vehement, violent; as, "a *bang* fire;" a strong fire, one that burns fiercely; Roxb.

Isl. *bang-ast*, belluino more insultare.

2. Agile, and at the same time powerful; as "a *bang* chield;" *ibid.*

BANGEISTER, BANGSTER, *s.*] *Insert as sense*

2. A victor, Ettr. For.

To BANGISTER-SWIPE, *v. n.* To cozen, to deceive by artful means, Roxb.

From *Bangeister*, *q. v.* and A. S. *swipe*, Teut. *sweepe*, flagellum, scutica; *q. by* a sudden stroke as of a whip. From the meaning of the first term, however, the word seems originally to have included the idea of violence, as well as that of rapidity of motion.

BANGIE, *adj.* Huffish, pettish, irritable, Aberd.

BANG-RAPE, *s.* A rope with a noose, used by thieves in carrying off corn or hay, Clydes. Ayrs.

From *bang* as denoting violence and expedition.

BANGSOME, *adj.* Quarrelsome, Aberd.

Some red their hair, some main'd their banes,
Some bann'd the *bangsome* billies.

Christmas Ba'ing, Edit. 1805.

In edit. 1809, it is *bensome*, and in Gl. *binsome*. But *bangsome* seems the proper term.

BANG-THE-BEGGAR, *s.* A strong staff, a powerful *kent*, or *rung*, Roxb.

The use of this term suggests the *v. bang-a*, to beat, as the origin of Teut. *benghel*, *bengel*, Su.G. *baengel*, fustis, a strong staff or stick, as being the instrument used for beating.

2. Humorously transferred to a constable, Dumfr.

This designation is given to a beadle in Derbyshire; Grose.

BANGNUE, *s.* Bustle about something trivial, much ado about nothing, Selkirks. Roxb.

This is written as nearly as possible according to the pronunciation, *ue* having the sound of *u purum*. There seems to be every reason to view it as of Fr. origin. Cotgrave gives a phrase which has great similarity; *Il est bien neuf*; "He is a very novice; he is very ignorant, inexpert, raw," &c. A novice in any profession generally makes more bustle than progress; or as a Scots peasant would emphatically express it, "There is more whistling than red land."

BANGREL, *s.* An ill-natured ungovernable woman, Ettr. For.

Formed like *Gangrel*, *Hangrel*, &c. from the *v.* to *Bang*, as denoting violence.

BANYEL, *s.* A slovenly idle fellow, Roxb.

Teut. *benghel*, rusticus; et homo stupidus. Su.G. *baengel*, hominem stupidum designat.

BANYEL, *s.* A bundle; used in a contemptuous way, Upp. Clydes.; TULLYAT, *synon.*

C. B. *bangaw*, bound together, compacted; or Isl. *bunga*, protuberantia; *q.* what swells out.

BANIS. MANTILLIS OF BANIS.

"That James Dury sall restore—an hundredth bug skinnis—thre *mantillis of banis*, price ix lb. thre cuschingis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 199.

L. B. *banoo*, vestis species, A. 1367; Du Cange. This seems to have been a kind of mantle.

BANKER, *s.* A bench-cloth or carpet.

"*Bankers* of verdure the dozen peeces—xl. s." Rates, A. 1611.

This seems to be the same with BANKURE, *q. v.*

Verdure seems to signify flowered. Fr. *ouvrage de verdure*, "flourisht work." Cotgr.

BANKER, *s.* One who buys corn sold by auction, Ettr. For.

BANKING-CROP, *s.* The corn bought or sold by auction, Niths.

Fr. *banquier* is *synon.* with *bannal* and *bannier*, signifying what is common, what every one may use, as paying for it. V. Cotgr.

BANKSET, *adj.* Full of little eminences and acclivities, Aberd.

"Where the land is flat, the expense of labour is much less on the same extent of land, than [*r. than*] when the ground has a considerable acclivity, or is rough; and in the provincial dialect of this county, *bank-set*." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 524.

BANKURE, *s.*

"Anent the—breking of the said maister Walteris chawmer, and takin out of the samyn of a conter, twa fedder beddis,—a pair of ffustiane blankatis, a *bankure*, four cuschingis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 315.

B A N

This seems to denote the covering of a seat, stool, or bench. Fr. *banquier*, "a bench-cloth, a carpet for a form or bench," Cotgr. L. B. *banquer-ium*, idem quod *bancale*; which is thus defined; Subsellii stragulum, tapes, quo scamnum, seu *bancus* insternitur; Du Cange. Teut. *banck-merc*, tapes.

BANNA, BANNO, s. What is elsewhere called a *Bannock*, Roxb.

BANNA-RACK, s. The piece of wood placed at a fire on the hearth, before which bannocks are put to be toasted, after they have been taken from the girdle, Ettr. For.

From *Banna*, and *Rack*, a wooden frame.

BANNAG, s. A white trout, a sea-trout, Argyles.

This word is incorporated into the English spoken in that district. Gael. *ban*, white; *banag*, any thing white.

BANNATE, BANNET, s. *Double Bannate*.

"That Lucas Broiss sall restore to Andrew Gude-fallow—a double *bannate*, price vj s. viii d., and certane gudis of houshold." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 157.

This may perhaps signify a *bonnet* of steel, Fr. *bonnet de fer*, called a scull-cap. The price seems to correspond; and *Doubles* was formerly used in this sense, S. "Doubles called harnes plates, or yron doubles." Rates, A. 1611. *Bannet* is still the pronunciation of *bonnet* in most counties of S.

NUKIT BANNET, the square cap worn by the clergy of the Romish church.

"In short quhill thairefter—no bischopes, frieris, preistis, channones, durst—weir *nuikit bannettis*, nother durst they put on surplices nor coullis." Pitscotie's Cron. p. 527. V. **BONNET**.

BANNET-FIRE, s. A punishment inflicted by boys, on one of their play-fellows who does any thing against the rules of the game in which they are engaged.

Two files are formed by his companions standing face to face, the intervening space being merely sufficient for allowing him to pass. Through this narrow passage he is obliged to walk slowly, with his face bent down to his knees; and as he passes the boys beat him on the back with their *bonnets*, Fife.

This seems to be an imitation of the military punishment of running the *gantelop*.

BANNET-FLUKE, s. The same fish which is in Angus called *Bannock-fluke*; from its supposed resemblance to the broad round *bonnet* formerly worn by males in Scotland, Fife.

BANNISTER, s. *Bannister of a stair*, properly the rails of a stair, but frequently used for the hand-rail only, S.

Most probably corr. from E. *ballister* or *baluster*, a small column or pilaster, as those are of which the rail of a stair is made.

BANNOCK, BONNOCK, s. 1. A sort of cake.] *Add*, immediately before etymon;

Also, that *bannocks* are generally made of barley-meal, and cakes of oat-meal.

2. The denomination given to one of the duties exacted at a mill, in consequence of thirlage, S. "*Bannock*, a small quantity of meal due to the

B A R

servants of a mill by these grinding their corns or thirled thereto, ordinarily termed in Charters of mills the sequels." Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.

"The sequels—pass by the name of knaveship,—and of *bannock*, and *lock*, or *gowpen*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. T. 9. sec. 19.

BANNOCK-EVEN, s. The same with *Fastrins-even*, or Shrove-Tuesday, Aberd.

This must have been denominated from the preparation of some cake or *bannock* for the festivities of this evening; as *Pancakes*, *Fritters*, &c. are used at this season in England. V. Brand's Popular Antiq. i. 71, &c.

BANNOCK FLUKE, s. The genuine turbot, &c.] *Add*;

"The fish commonly caught on the coast of the Mearns, are—turbot (called here *rodden-fluke*, and *bannock-fluke*)," &c. Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 415. V. **RODDEN-FLEUK**.

BANNOCK-STICK, s. A wooden instrument for rolling out bannocks, S.

A *bassie*, and a *bannock-stick*:

There's gear enough to make ye sick.

Hogg's Jacobite Relics, i. 118.

BANSEL, s. Synon. with *Hansel*; often signifying, like the latter, what is given for good luck, Perth.

The origin I cannot conjecture, unless it be q. *band-seal*, the seal of a bond or agreement, as originally denoting the first part of payment for any thing purchased; or like *sel* in *handsel*.

A. S. *bens-ian*, suppliciter petere, orare, or *ben*, precatio, and *sell-an*, dare; q. to give what is solicited.

BANSTICKLE, s. The three-spined stickle-back.] *Add*;

Perhaps from A. S. *bana*, pernicies, (Su.G. *bane*) and *sticel*, aculeus, as supposed to give a noxious sting.

BAP, s. 1. A thick cake, &c.] *Add*;

2. A roll, a small loaf of wheaten bread, of an oblong form, S.

The scogie lass does rin wi' haste

And bring the kale,

On which they dine and mak repast,

Or *baps* and ale.

The Harst Rig, st. 91.

"I shall not keep you longer in the king's highway, but take you back again to Lucky Thomson's Inn, where you may share with me, in idea, the comforts of a hungry stomach, *baps* and butter, &c. I had demolished at least one *bap*, *Anglicè* roll." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 41.

BAPPER, s. A vulgar, ludicrous designation for a baker; from one species of bread made by him, Aberd. V. **BAP**.

BAPTEM, s. Baptism; Fr. *baptême*.

"Als he gaif the sacrament of *baptem* to Teruanus, & maid hym archbischof of Pichtis." Bellend. Cron. B. vii. c. 18.

BAR, s. An infant's flannel waistcoat, Moray. V. **BARRIE**, synon.

BAR, s. *To play at bar*, a species of game anciently used in S.

"That na induellare within burgh purchess na out lordschip na maisterchip to landward, to rout, na rid, nor *pley at bar*, or ony vthir way in the oppressioun of his nychbour." Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Edit. 1814, p. 227.

It seems doubtful whether this may not denote the exercise of throwing a *bar* of iron, as a trial of strength, like *putting*, the *lang-bowls*, &c. "Casting of the *bar* is frequently mentioned by the romance writers as one part of an hero's education; and a poet of the sixteenth century thinks it highly commendable for kings and princes, by way of exercise, to throw 'the stone, the *barre*, or the plummet.' Henry the Eighth, after his accession to the throne, according to Hall and Holingshed, retained 'the casting of the *barre* among his favourite amusements. The sledge-hammer was also used for the same purpose as the *bar* and the stone; and, among the rustics, if Barclay be correct, an axle-tree." Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 59.

I hesitate, however, whether this may not refer to another sport, still known among young people in S. by the name of *Prisoners*. "There is a rustic game," says Strutt, "called *Base* or *bars*, and in some places, *prisoner's bars*.—The success of this pastime depends upon the agility of the candidates, and their skill in running. The first mention of this sport that I have met with, occurs in the Proclamations—early in the reign of Edward the Third, where it is spoken of as a childish amusement, and prohibited to be played in the avenues of the palace at Westminster, during the sessions of Parliament, because of the interruption it occasioned to the members and others, in passing to and fro as their business required.

"The performance of this pastime requires two parties of equal number, each of them having a *base* or *home*, as it is usually called, to themselves, at the distance of about twenty or thirty yards. The players then on either side taking hold of hands, extend themselves in length, and opposite to each other, as far as they conveniently can, always remembering that one of them must touch the *base*. When any one of them quits the hand of his fellow and runs into the field, which is called giving the chase, he is immediately followed by one of his opponents; he again is followed by a second from the former side, and he by a second opponent; and so on alternately, until as many are out as choose to run, every one pursuing the man he first followed, and no other; and if he overtake him near enough to touch him, his party claims one toward their game, and both return home. They then run forth again and again in like manner, until the number is completed that decides the victory; this number is optional, and I am told rarely exceeds twenty.—In Essex they play this game with the addition of two prisons, which are stakes driven into the ground, parallel with the home boundaries, and about thirty yards from them; and every person who is touched on either side in the chase, is sent to one or other of these prisons, where he must remain till the conclusion of the game, if not delivered previously by one of his associates, and this can only be accomplished by touching him," &c. Ibid. p. 63.

This game had in ancient times in E. been simply denominated *bars*, or, as in our Act, *playing at bars*. The statute of Edw. III. referred to above is thus expressed; Nul enfaunt ne autres *juer a barres*, ne a autres jues nient convenables come a oustre chaperon des gentz, ne a mettre mayn en eux, &c. Rot. Parl. an. 6. Edw. III. MS. Harl. 7058. BARBAR, s. A barbarian.

"Ah, Britain!—if thou, and thy houses, and inhabitants, would not be drowned in thy own blood shed by these *barbars* and burriers, let the bleeding of thy soul be seen by him." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 349.

BARBOUR'S KNYF, the denomination which would seem to have been anciently given to a razor.

—"A pare of cardis price xxx d., a caiss with thre *barbouris knyffis*, twa pare of *barbouris syssouris* [scissars], a kame, a *mvrrou* [mirror], price x s." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 282.

In this passage we have a curious trait of ancient manners. We could scarcely have expected, that in Scotland more than three centuries ago, especially in the north to which this act refers, any one, still less an ordinary squire, would have been so well accommodated with an apparatus for dressing.

To BARBULYIE, v. a. To disorder.] Add;

This word is still used in Perth. and Menteith, in the same sense.

BARBULYIE, s. Perplexity, quandary, Roxb.

"I—stude—swutheryng what it avysit me neiste to doo in thilke *barbulye*." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

To BARD, BAIRD, v. a. To caparison, to adorn with trappings: *Bardit*, *Bairdit*, pret. and part. pa. O. E. id.

His hors was *bairdit* full bravelie.

Lyndsay's Squire Meldrum. V. BARDIS.

BARDIN, s. Trappings for horses, the same with *Bardyngris*, only in singular.

"Item,—thair, certane auld harnes with foir geir and bak geir, with part of auld splentis, and *bardin* to hors." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 170.

BARDINESS, s. Petulant frowardness, pertness and irascibility, as manifested in conversation, S.

BARD'S CROFT, the designation given to a piece of land, on the property of a chieftain, hereditarily appropriated to the *Bard* of the family, S.

"Flora was so much beloved by them, that when Mac-Murrough composed a song, in which he enumerated all the principal beauties of the district, and intimated her superiority by concluding, that 'the fairest apple hung on the highest bough,' he received, in donatives from the individuals of the clan, more seed-barley than would have sowed his Highland Parnassus, the *Bard's Croft*, as it was called, ten times over." Waverley, i. 323, 324.

BAREFIT, BAREFOOT, adj. Barefooted, S.

The lasses, skelpin *barefit*, thrang,

In silks an' scarlets glitter.

Burns, iii. 31.

Much as our southern neighbours have supposed our females to be attached to the bare foot, on cer-

tain occasions the view of this is very unacceptable to males.

"Upon an expedition, they much regarded omens. —If a woman *barefoot* crossed the road before them, they seized her, and fetched blood from her forehead." Shaw's Moray, p. 232.

One might have supposed that the *foot*, as the party immediately offending, should rather have been the immediate subject of punishment. But some peculiar anti-magical result has still been attributed, by superstition, to "drawing blude aboon the breath." It is in this way alone, that one can expect to counteract a witch. The brow is the place always aimed at.

BAREFOOT-BROTH, BAREFIT-KAIL, s. Broth made with a little butter, without any meat having been boiled in it, Aberd.; also denominated *Muslin-kail, Lentrin-kail*, and more literally *Fleshless-kail, S.*

"The more economical way of using bear or barley, is, when it is ground in a barley mill, and boiled as pot barley, either with a little butter, and a few vegetables (in which case it is provincially called *bare-foot broth*), or with a bit of meat, where this can be had, or with milk, when it is called milk broth." Agr. Surv. of Aberd. p. 518.

I was musin in my mind,—

On hair-mould bannocks fed an' *bare-foot kail*.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 3.

Lang may ye blaw the reamin ale,—

While I slab up my *barefit kail*,

Your Norland Willie. Ibid. p. 173.

Evidently from the idea of a *bare foot*, as expressive of poverty. V. **MUSLIN KAIL**, and **LENTRYNE**.

To BARGANE, v. n. To fight, to contend.] *Add;*

This v. retains nearly all the force of its primary sense, S. B.

The lass, see yonder her, with the brown hair,
Bydby they call her, *bargains* tengh and sair,
That Lindy there sud by his promise bide.

Ross's Helenore, p. 100.

i. e. "contends strenuously."

BARGANE, s. Fight, battle, skirmish.] *Add;*

2. *Bargain* is used as denoting contention, or controversy, S. B.

Thus at their *bargain* we the lads maun leave,
Till of the squire some short account we give.

Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

3. In the following passage it denotes struggle, S. B.

A band of Kettrin hamphis'd all our braes,
Ca'd aff our gueeds at twelve hours of the day;
Nor had we maughts to turn again the prey.
Sair *bargain* made our herds to turn again,
But what needs mair? all was but wark in vain.

Ross's Helenore, p. 99.

BAR-GHAIST, s. "*Bar-guest*, a ghost, all in white, with large saucer eyes, commonly appearing near gates or stiles; there called *bars*. Yorks. Derived from *bar* and *gheist*;" Grose.

I give this Yorks. term, as occurring in the following passage:

"He understood Greek, Latin, and Hebrew; and

therefore, according to—his brother Wilfrid, needed not to care for ghaist or *bar-ghaist*, devil or dobbie." Rob Roy, ii. 24.

BARHEYD, adj. Bare-headed; Aberd. Reg. A. 1535.

To BARK, v. a. To tan, S.] *Insert* as sense

1. To strip a tree of its *bark*, especially for the purpose of tanning, S. *Barkit*, part. pa.

"He'll glour at an auld warld *barkit* aik-snag as if it were a queez-madam in full bearing." Rob Roy, ii. 158.

BARK-POTIS, s. pl. Tan-pits. "The yairdis & *barkpotis*." Aberd. Reg.

To BARKEN, v. n. To clot, to become hard.] *Add;*

"The best way's to let the blood *barken* on the cut—that saves plaisters, hinney." Guy Manner- ing, ii. 33.

BARKER, s. A tanner.

"Na Sutar, Tanner, or *Barker*, may buy hydis of mair price, but sic as hes the hornis and the earis of equall lenth." Balfour's Pract. p. 74.

Dan. *barker*, a tanner, from *bark-er*, to tan.

BARKING and FLEEING.] Add;

"O, the lands of Milnwood!—the bonny lands of Milnwood, that have been in the name of Morton for twa hundred years!" exclaimed his uncle; "they are *barking and fleeing*, outfield and infield, haugh and holme!" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 187.

"Half the country once belonged to my ancestors, and now the last furrows of it seem to be flying." "Fleeing!" said the writer, "they are *barking and fleeing* baith." St. Ronan, i. 236.

This phrase is expressed in a fuller manner in Fife: *He's hunting and hawking, but he'll soon be barking and fleeing*. It has been said in explanation, that the language being evidently meant to express the contrast produced by extravagance, it may intimate, that the prodigal as it were takes the place of his hounds and hawks. I do not, however, see how the term *barking* can be applied to him; as he would most probably wish to flee without making any noise.

BARKIT, part. pa. 1. Clotted, hardened, Aberd. 2. The face is said to be "*barkit wi' dirt*," when it is very dirty, encrusted with dirt, S.

A. Bor. "*barkit*, dirt, &c. hardened on hair;" Grose. He gives the same etymon that Rudd. has given. Haldorson renders Isl. *bark-a*, cutem induere, mentioning Dan. *beklaeder* as its synonyme, i. e. "to clothe, to cover over."

BARKIT, part. pa. Stripped of the bark, S. V. **BARK, v.**

BARLA-BREIKIS, BARLEY-BRACKS, s. A game, &c.] *Add;*

What if this game has had a Fr. origin, and thus a Fr. name? O. Fr. *barali* signifies barriers; *Barriere*, barricade, palissade; Roquefort. *Bracque*, "the name of a field neere Paris, wherein the schollers of the University use to sollace themselves. Rabelais;" Cotgr.

BARLEY-BREE, s. The essence or juice of *barley*, whether fermented or distilled, S.

When neebors anger at a plea,
And just as wud as wud can be,

How easy can the *barley-bree*
Cement the quarrel!
It's aye the cheapest lawyer's fee,
To taste the barrel.

Burns's Works, iii. 16. V. BREE, BRIE.

Barley broth is said by Johns. to be "a low word sometimes used for strong beer." He gives it on the authority of Shakespear.

BARLEY-BOX, *s.* A small box, &c.] *Add*;

This is called *Barrel-box*, *Aberd.*; whence it has been viewed as signifying a box like a *barrel*.

BARLEY-CORN, *s.* A species of grain, *Banffs.*

"It is commonly sown with mixed corns, and sometimes with what we call *barley-corn*."—" *Barley oats*,—so called from the meal being similar in taste to that of barley," *N. Surv. Banffs. App. p. 61.*

BARLEY-SICK, *adj.* Intoxicated, *sick* from the immoderate use of the *barley-bree*, *S. O.*

If Johnie see me *barley-sick*,
I doubt he'll claw my skin;
I'll tak a wee bit napockie,

Before that I gae in. *Song, Wee Wifockie.*

BARLEY-SICKNESS, *s.* Intoxication, *S. O.*

BARLEY-FEVER, *s.* Sickness occasioned by drunkenness, *S. O.*

BARLIKHOO, *s.* A fit of obstinacy, &c.] *R. Barlichood. Add*;

Barley-hood is the pronunciation of the southern counties, as of *Roxb.* It is defined, "bad humour in consequence of intemperate drinking."

Whan e'er they take their *barley-hoods*,
And heat of fancy fires their bludes;
Their vera kings and queens they take,
And kill them just for killing's sake.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 51.

BARLING, *s.* Expl. a firepole.

"*Barlings* or firepoles the hundreth—xx. l." *Rates*, A. 1611, p. 2.

BARM, *s.* Yeast, *S. A. S. bearm*, *id.*

I mention this word, merely to take notice of a very emphatic *S.* proverb. *Put out your barm where you took in your ale*; i. e. shew the effects of your ill-humour where you met with the offence. It is addressed to those, who being displeased at the conduct of one person, reserve their anger for others who have given no cause for it.

To BARM, *v. n.* To fret, to fume, to rise gradually into a rage, *Ettr. For.*

Evidently from the operation of *barm*.

BARMY-BRAINED, *adj.* The same with BARMY, sense 1.

"A wheen cork-headed *barmy-brained* gowks! that winna let puir folk sae muckle as die in quiet," &c. *St. Ronan*, iii. 164.

BARMING, *s.* Interest arising from money, *Ayrs.*

"My father, in his testament, ordained me to hae a hundred a year out of the *barming* o' his lying money," *The Entail*, i. 169.

Apparently in allusion to the rising of a mass in the state of fermentation.

BARMKYN, *s.* 1. The rampart or outermost fortification, &c.] *Add*;

"*Barmikin* wall, *barbacane*, a bulwark or watch-

tower, or fortification to a city or castle; used especially as a fence to the gates or walls; in which sense *barmikin* amounts to the same with what is otherwise called *antemurale*, *promurale*, *murus exterior* or *outer wall*." *Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict. in vo.*

2. "It is also used for an aperture in the walls of a tower or fortalice, through which to fire with muskets on the enemy." *Ibid.*

He refers to *Durie's Dec. Ramsay v. L. Conheath*, Dec. 18, 1630.

E. barbican is used in both senses. *V. Johnson.*

BARN-DOOR FOWL, a dunghill fowl, *S.*

"Never had there been such slaughtering of capons, and fat geese, and *barn-door fowls*." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 285.

BARNEAIGE, BARNAGE, *s.* Childhood.

"Nevir fra my *barneaige* intendit I to sik proud arrogance as to be a schismatik, nor yet to sik obstinat wilfulness as to be an heretik." *N. Winyet's Questions*, *Keith's Hist. App. p. 224.*

"Now in thair *barnage*;" *Aberd. Reg.*

BARNEHEID, *s.* Childhood; also, childishness. *V. under BARN.*

BARNY, *s.* Abbreviation of the name Barnaby or Barnabas; "*Barny Kaye*," *Acts 1585*, iii. 392. Sometimes *Berny*; "*Berny Cowpar*," p. 393.

BARNMAN, BARNSMAN, *s.* One whose province it is more peculiarly to labour in the *barn*, *S.*

"A *barnman*, of ordinary abilities, commonly threshed about two bolls (one quarter) of wheat in a day, which [it] was indeed necessary to do, in order to gain wages equal to a day-labourer." *Agr. Surv. M. Loth. p. 94.*

BARNS-BREAKING, *s.* 1. Any mischievous or injurious action; in allusion to the act of *breaking* up a *barn* for carrying off corn. *V. QUHAIP IN THE RAIP.*

"There is blood on your hand, and your clothes are torn. What *barns-breaking* have you been at? You have been drunk, Richard, and fighting." *Nigel*, i. 69.

2. "Idle frolic;" *Gl. Antiquary*, *S.*

BARNYARD, BARNYAIRD, *s.* A court, or inclosure, adjoining the *barn*, in which grain or straw is stacked, *S.*

"The *carte* or sled drawn by hors or some other beast, draweth it to the *barne*, or to the *barnyaird*." *Ressoning*, *Crosraguell* and *J. Knox*, *Prol. ij. b. V. BERNE-YARD.*

BARNYARD BEAUTY, a phrase commonly used to denote a buxom girl, who may appear handsome in the eyes of the vulgar, *S.*

BARRAS-DORE, *s.* A door made of *bars* of wood, alike distant from each other; *Aberd.*

BARRAT, *s.* 1. Hostile intercourse.] *Add*;

It is not improbable that *Barratta*, as used by the Goths in the sense of *praelium*, is the very word which the later Roman writers refer to as employed by the barbarians to denote the terrific shouts made by them when they rushed to battle. Thus *Ammianus Marcellinus* speaks:—*Pro terrifico fremitu, quem barbari dicunt Barritum*; *Lib. 26. c. 7. Et*

Romani quidem voce undique Martia concinentes, à minore solita ad majorem protolli, quam Gentilitate appellant *Barritum*. Barbari vero majorum laudes clamoribus stridebant inconditis, interque varios sermonis dissoni strepitus levioria praelia tentabantur. Lib. 31. c. 7.

BARRIE, *s.* 1. A swaddling cloth, &c.] *Add*;

I have not met with this word in print, except in a sarcastical song, where it seems rather to signify the undermost dress of a grown up female.

—Dinna be lang;

For petticoat's loose, and *barrie's* slitten,

And a's gaen wrang, and a's gane wrang.

Jacobite Relics, i. 270.

2. A woman's petticoat, Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

BARRITCHFU, *adj.* Harsh, stern; unfeeling, cruel; a strong expression, Aberd.

Q. Barrat-full, from *Barrat*, hostile intercourse, contention; compounded like Isl. *barratusam-r*, and *bardagafull-r*, both signifying pugnax, disposed to quarrel or fight. Some might prefer viewing it *q. barrace-full*, from *Barrace*, lists for combatants.

To **BARROW**, *v. a.* To borrow, S. O.

"I think I'm *barrowing* Tam's daffin ere he has done wi't a' himsell." Reg. Dalton, iii. 160.

BARROWMAN, *s.* One who carries stones, mortar, &c. to masons, when building, on a hand-*barrow*, S.

"I will give you to know that old masons are the best *barrowmen*." Perils of Man, ii. 326.

This alludes to the common proverb:

"An auld mason will mak a gude *barrowman*," S.

—Our hinds already

Stand metamorphosed into *barrowmen*,

Girt with fair aprons red with lime and sand.

Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 150.

BARROWSTEEL, *s.* A term used in regard to equal co-operation. When man and wife draw well together, each is said to *keep up his* or *her ain barrowsteel*, Roxb.

As A. S. *stele* signifies manubrium, a handle, O. E. id.;—the phrase may have been originally applied to the bearing, by different persons, of a load on a *barrow*.

BARROW-TRAM, *s.* 1. The limb of a hand-barrow, S.

2. "Jocularly applied to a raw-boned" person, S. Yit, thocht thy braunis be like twa *barrow trammis*, Defend thé, man.

Lyndsay's Works, Chalm. Ed. ii. 193. V. **TRAM**.

BARs, *s.* A grate, Roxb.; q. ribs of iron.

BAR-STANE, *s.* One of the upright stones which supports a grate, Roxb.; so called because the *bars* or ribs of the grate are fastened into them; synon. **CATSTANE**.

BARSK, *adj.* Harsh, husky; Allan. V. **BASK**.

BARTANE CLAYTH.

"Item—twa abbis, twa ameittis of *Bartane-clayth*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

Whether this be meant to denote British cloth, or cloth of *Bretagne* in France, or refers to the name of some town, as *Barton* in England, where it was manufactured, I cannot determine.

BARTENYIE, *adj.*

"Item, tua *bartenyie* falcones, monted for the wallis, and not for the feildis, with sufficient number of bullatis for thame." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 127.

Perhaps, artillery made in *Brittany*, or after the same pattern.

BARTILL, *s.* The abbreviation of Bartholomew; "*Bartill* Glendoning;" Acts, iii. 393.

Brattil seems the same, only transposed; "*Brattil* Irving;" *ibid*.

BARTILL-DAY, *s.* St. Bartholomew's day in the Popish calendar, Reg. Aberd. MS. A. 1560.

To **BARTIR**, *v. a.* To lodge, properly on free quarters.

"In the most eminent parts of the city they placed three great bodies of foot, the rest were put in small parties and *bartired* in the several lanes and suspected places." Mercur. Caledon. Feb. 1, 1661, p. 21.

Teut. *barleer-en*, exigere mulctam. It seems to be the same word, used with a deviation from the original sense.

BARTIZAN, *s.* A battlement.] *Add*;

—"The roof had some non-descript kind of projections called *bartizans*, and displayed at each frequent angle a small turret, rather resembling a pepper-box than a Gothic watch-tower." Waverley, i. 108.

2. Any kind of fence, as of stone or wood, Mearns.

To **BASH**, *v. a.* 1. To beat to sherds, Loth; **SMASH**, synon.

2. To beat with severe strokes, S. O.

Fir'd wi' indignance I turn'd round,

And *bash'd* wi' mony a fung

The Pack, that day.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 125.

3. To dint, or injure by crushing, Lanarks.

Su.G. *bas-a*, to strike. Hence,

BASH, *s.* 1. A blow, S. A.

The taen toor a' her neebour's mutch,

An' gae her a desperate *bash* on

The chafts that day.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 36.

"Then, giving two or three *bashes* on the face, he left me with a loud laugh of scorn." Hogg's Tales, i. 17.

2. A dint caused by a blow, Lanarks.

To **BASH UP**, *v. a.* An iron instrument is said to be *bashed up*, when the point is bowed in, Loth. It is nearly synon. with E. *Bevel*.

Isl. *basse*, pinnaculum a tergo in securi Romana; G. Andr.

To **BASHLE**, *v. a.* V. **BAUCHLE**, *v.*

BASING, **BASSING**, *s.* A bason.] *Add*;

"Item, twa grete *bassingis* ouregilt." Coll. of Inventories, A. 1488, p. 7.

BASIT, *part. pa.* Apparently humbled, abased.

"Quhatevir he wes that met him,—he departit weil *basit*, and defulyeit of his cleithing." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 223. This is the translation of *Mulctatus nudatusque*.

O. Fr. *abais-er* to humble, to abase.

BASK, *adj.* Very dry; as, "a *bask* day;" a day distinguished by drought, accompanied with a withering wind, destructive to vegetation, Dumfr.

Sibb. mentions *Bask* as synon. with *Hask*, and as signifying "dry and rough to the taste;" Roxb.

Shall we view this as softened from Dan. and Su.G. *barsk*, harsh, rough; or as allied to Sw. *bas-a sig i solen*, E. to *bask*, (Seren. Addend.)?

BASNATIS, *s. pl.*

"That Robert of Crechtoune sall—content and pay to Robert Broiss of Arth—twa blankatis price viij s., twa tageatis price of pece x s., thre *basnatis* price of the pece xij s. iiij d.," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 195.

Apparently small bowls or basons; from Fr. *basinette*, "a little bowl, a small bason;" Cotgr.; a dimin. from *bassin*, a bason.

BASNET, *s.* A helmet. V. **BASSANET**.

BA'-SPELL, **BA'-SPIEL**, *s.* A match at football, Aberd. S. A.

Jock Jalop shouted like a gun,

As something had him ail'd;

Fy, Sirs, co' he, the *ba'-spell's* won,

And we the *ba'* hae hail'd.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 133.

"I hear he says I staid away from the *Ba-spiel* on Fastern's Een for fear of him; and it was only for fear of the Country-keeper, for there was a warrant against me." Tales of my Landlord, i. 124.

V. **BONSPEL**.

BASS, *s.* 1. A mat laid at a door, &c.] *Add*;

2. *Bass* is used to denote the inner bark of a tree, S.

3. A sort of mat on which dishes are placed at table, especially meant for preserving the table from being stained by those that are hot, S.

BASSANAT, **BASNET**, *s.* A helmet.

"That ilke gentilman hafand ten pundis worth of land or mare be sufficiently harnest & anarmit, with *bassanat*, sellat, quhite hat, gorgeat or peissane, hale leg harnes, swerd, spere & dager." Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 226. *Basnet*, Ed. 1566, and Skene.

O. Fr. *bacinet*, *bassinnet*, L. B. *bacinet-um*, *basinet-um*.

It was a hat or casque of steel, very light, made in form of a bason. Is it reasonable, then, to laugh so immoderately at the worthy Don Quixote for the mistake he fell into about the barber's bason? The soldiers, who wore this, were in the French armies called *Bacinets*. V. Du Cange and Roquefort.

BASSEN'D, *adj.* V. **BAWSAND**.

BASSIE, **BASSY**, *s.* A large wooden dish, &c.]

Add;

This term had of old been used more generally.

"A *bassy* of bres;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

"Tua brasyne *basseis*;" Ibid. Fr. *bassier*, id.

BASSINAT, *s.* Some kind of fish.

"Ane multitude of fische was sene in Forth, the tane half of thame aboue the watter, na thing different from the figour of man, callit be the pepil *Bassinatis*. Thir fische hes blak skynnis hingand on thair bodyis, with quhilk sumtyme thair couir thair heid and thair cragis euynto thair schulderis. Quhen thir fische fletis in our seyis, thair signify great infortunitis to mortall pepyll." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 18. Nostri *Bassinates* vocant. Boeth.

I can discover no trace of this name anyw here else. Had it been given to them by our forefathers from the loose skin "with quhilk sumtyme thair co-

uerit thair heid;" from its supposed resemblance to a head-piece or helmet, Fr. *bassinnet*, L. B. *bacinet-um*, *basinet-um*, cassis, galea in modo *bacini*? The term *bacinetum* occurs in our Latin law-books so early as the reign of Robert Bruce; Stat. I. c. 27.—Habeat unum *basinetum*.

BASSE FEE.

"The said Robert, nor nane vtheris that has the saide priuilege, takis nouthier sesing nor reale possession of ony landis, bot has the vse fruyt of thar wifis propir landis for thar lifytyme, but possession or sesing.—For the quhilk the said Robert, nor nane vther sic like has na maner of fee,—nouthier richt, heretage, nor *basse fee*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 13.

This is obviously the same with *Base Fee* in the English law, "a tenure in fee at the will of the lord, distinguished from Socage free tenure;" or, according to Coke, "what may be defeated by limitation, or entry," &c. Jacob's Dict. We learn from Du Cange, that the L. B. term *Bassi* was sometimes used as synon. with *Vassi*, who, it is asserted by some, were the same with *Vassalli*, while others say that the former were the domestics of a sovereign or prince. Vo. *Vassus*, 2. col. 1425, 1426, 1428.

BAST, *pret.* Beat, struck.

Bast on thair basnetis thay beirnis or thay blan,

Haistely hewit thay togidder.—

Rauf Coilyear, D. j. b.

Su.G. *bas-a*, Isl. *beyst-a*, to strike. V. **BAIST**, v.

BASTANT, *adj.* Possessed of ability.

"If we had been provided of ball, we were sufficiently *bastant* to have kept the passe against our enemy." Monro's Exped. V. i. p. 20.

This phrase "sufficiently *bastant*" is tautological. For Fr. *bastance* signifies "sufficiency, what is enough;" Cotgr. *Bastant*, quod sufficit, quod satis est; from *bast-er*, etre in bon etat, *benè stare*; Dict. Trev.

Elsewhere it occurs in a better form.

—"His Majestie, perceiving the danger, not being *bastant* to resist the enemy, retired confusedly in great haste to Wolgast;" Ibid. p. 80.

BASTARD PYP. "Ane *bastard pyp* of fegis and rasingis," Aberd. Reg. A. 1525, V. 15; probably a pipe of figs and raisins of a smaller size, as this term in Fr. is applied to artillery of this description.

BASTIES, **BASTISH**, *adj.* 1. Coarse, hard, bound; a term applied to soil, Ayrs. *Bastous*, Lanarks.

2. Obstinate, applied to the temper; as "a *bastous* hizzie." *Ramstugerous*, synon. Ayrs.

Teut. Isl. *bast* cortex, q. covered with bark, having a hard coat on it. Hence Isl. *bastl*, rudis labor; *biast-r* labor continuus. Su.G. *bast-a*, to bind, ligare. To **BAT**, v. a. To strike, to beat, Ettr. For.

O. Goth. *bat-a*, Alem. *batt-en*, Fr. *batt-re*, id.

BAT, *s.* A blow on the side of the head, Loth.

BAT, *s.* Condition; as, "About the auld *bat*,"

Roxb., in an ordinary state; "About a *bat*," upon a par, Ettr. For.

Perhaps originally used in regard to those who had been ailing. Thus "the auld *bat*" would denote the former degree of recovery; Isl. *bate* me-

lioratio, in melius mutatio. Or, it might primarily denote the degree of nourishment acquired, or progress in feeding made, by a flock in a particular situation, or the quality of their pasture. For Su.G. *bete* signifies pascuum, *godt bete*, laeta pascua, good pasture, and *bat-a* pascere; Isl. *beit-a*, A. S. *bat-an*, inescare, E. *to bait*. To this source, I imagine, should we trace the E. v. *to batten*, to fatten, q. on a rich pasture, where there is good *baiting*.

BAT, s. A holme, a river-island, Tweedd. V. ANA.

BATAILL, BATTALL, s. 3. A division of an army, a battalion.] Add;

"The Albanis, assemblit togidder in this maner, deuidit thaym in syndry *battallis*, with capitans to hald thaym in gud array." Bellend. Cron. B. iii. c. 12.

* BATCH, s. A crew, a gang, properly of those who are viewed as of the same kidney or profession, S.

"A *batch* of wabster lads—planted themselves at the gable of the malt-kiln, where they were wont, when trade was better, to play at the handball." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 282.

This is nearly allied to—

An' there a *batch* o' wabster lads

Blackguarding frae K——k. Burns, iii. 32.

BATCHELOR COAL, a species of dead coal which appears white in the fire, Sutherl. V. GAIST, sense 3.

TO BATHER, BADDER, v. a. "To fatigue by impertinent remonstrances, or by ceaseless prating." Gl. Surv. Nairn. Synon. *Bother*, q. v.

"What signified his bringing a woman here to snotter and snivel, and *bather* their lordships?" Heart M. Loth. ii. 262.

BATHER, BADDER, s. 1. Plague, trouble, S. 2. Applied to a troublesome person, Aberd.

This term might be traced to Isl. *bodord*, a mandate; q. to teaze one with reiterated instructions or injunctions. C. B. *baldordd*, however, signifies tattle. V. BODWORD.

BATHIE, s. A booth or hovel; it is also used to denote a summer shealing, a hunting-seat, of boughs, &c.

"Angus painted in the most alarming colours—the wretched huts or *bathies* where he would be condemned to pass the night." Leg. Montrose, Tales, 3 Ser. iii. 328. V. BOTHIE.

BATHIE, s. The abbreviation of the name *Bethia*, S. B.

BATIE, BAWTY, s. 1. A name for a dog, &c.] Add;

3. The common name for a hare, Roxb.

Some distance aff where plantins grow,

And firs their bushy taps do rear,

There *Bawty* hopes to hide her pou,

And gain some sma respit frae fear.

The Hare's Complaint, A. Scott's Poems, p. 77.

Bawd is used in the same sense, Aberd. V. BAWD.

BATIE, adj. Round and plump, &c.] Add;

Perhaps from A. S. *bat-an* inescare, q. to bait well.

BATON, s. The instrument for beating mortar, Aberd.

BATRONS, s. A name given to the cat, Ayrs.; elsewhere *Badrans*, *Bauthrans*; q. v.

—How the auld uncanny matrons

Grew whiles a hare, a dog, or *batrons*.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 59.

BATS, s. pl. 1. The disease in horses, called in E. *Bots*, and caused by small worms, S.

The bleiring *Bats*, and the Benshaw.

Polwart. V. BLEIRING.

2. Ludicrously applied to a bowel complaint in men, Selkirks.; also used to denote a colic, S.O. BATT. To keep one at the *batt*, to keep one steady.

"I hae had eneuch ado wi' John Gray; for though he's nae bad hand when he's on the loom, it is nae easy matter to keep him at the *batt*." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 337.

Fr. *batte*, "the boulder of a saddle;" Cotgr.

BATTALL, s. A batallion. V. BATAILL.

BATTALINE, s. Perhaps, a projection, or kind of *veranda*, of stone.

"The great steeple had some windows; and the two lesser ones have *battalines*, slits, windows, and buttrages yet to be seen. The passage to the bells in the great steeple was from the south lesser steeple, by a *battaline* under the easing of the slates of said church; and there was another *battaline* under the easing of the slates of the toofall." Orem's Descr. Chanonry of Aberd. p. 64.

BATTALOUSS, adj. Brave in fight.

—At schreftis evin sum wes so *battalouss*,

That he wald win to his maister in field

Fourty florans— Colkelbie Son, v. 879.

BATTART, BATTARD, BATTER, s. A cannon of a smaller size.

"Item, upone the hill at the bak of the muni-tioun hous, twa *battartis* of found, mountit on thair stokkis, quheillis, and aixtreis, garnisit with iron having tua wadgis." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 166.

"Item, fyve buscheis of found for cannonis & *battered* quheillis." "Item, tua pair of irne calmes for moyan and *battard*." Ibid. p. 169.

"Inuentare of the munitione within the castell of Dunbartane.—Item, tuo *batteris* monted for the wallis, and not for the feildis, with sufficient number of bullatis for thame." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 126. *Battar*, p. 170.

Fr. *bastarde*, "a demie cannon, or demie culverin; a smaller piece of any kind;" Cotgr.

BATTELL, adj. Rich for pasture.

—"He swam our the same river with his beistis, to refresche thaim with the *battell* gers thairof." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 13. Loco herbido, ut quiete et *pabulo lacto* reficeret boves. Lat.

This is undoubtedly the same with BAITTLE, q. v.

BATTER, s. A glutinous substance.] Add;

I'll use nae weapon, but my *batter*,

To stap your mou'.

Shirrefs' Poems, To the Critics, xvi.

* "The author a bookbinder to trade." N.

It also occurs in O. E. "Vne paste, paast or *battre*;" Palsgrave, B. 3. F. 3. "*Batter* of floure, Fr. paste;" F. 19.

To BATTER, *v. a.* To lay a stone, &c.] L.

4. for *active* r. *active*. Add;

2. To give a wall, in building it, an inclination inwards, S.

BATTER, *s.* 1. The obliquity or slope given to a wall in building, by means of which it is made narrower from the bottom upwards, a term used in masonry, S. "A wall with a great *batter*;" i. e. inclined inwards in a considerable degree.

2. Used also to denote an expansion or widening, as a wall rises.

"When the kill is formed to four and a half feet high, and four and a half feet wide—the second *batter* begins; and from four and a half feet high, she must be built so as to be exactly ten feet wide within the walls, when she is ten feet high." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 193.

BATTER, *s.* A species of artillery. V. BATTART.

BATTICK, *s.* V. BATTOCK.

BATTIRT, *s.* A cannon of a smaller size.

"Imprimis, ane *battirt* of found markit with the armes of Bartanye, montit upoun ane auld stok, and her axtre, and quheillis garnysit with foure virols of irn." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 300. V. BATTART.

BATTLE, *adj.* Thick, squat; as, "a *battle* horse," the same otherwise called "a punch poney;" Buchan.

This may be the same word, pron. *baittle* and *bettle*, South of S. as applied to grass or sward. V. BATTELL.

BATTLE of *strae*, a bundle of straw, Loth. the same with E. *bottle*. Hence,

To BATTLE *strae*. V. To BOTTLE.

BATTOCK, *s.* A tuft of grass, a spot of gravel, or ground of any kind, surrounded by water, Selkirks. *Battick*, Loth. is defined a piece of firm land between two rivulets, or two branches of the same river. Gael. *bad*, a tuft. V. BAT, a holme.

BAVARIE, *s.* 1. A great-coat, properly one made meet for the body; an old term, S.

The fashion had been probably imported from *Bavaria*. E. *bavaroy*.

We—war, wi' rain, maist drown't to death,

Though we had on *bavaries*

Fu' side, that day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 177.

2. Used figuratively for a disguise, or what is employed to cover moral turpitude.

—Dinna use, to hide yer sin,

Hypocrisy's *Bavary*. Ibid. p. 90.

BAUB, *s.* Beat of drum.

—"For that effect, ordains a *baub* to be beatt throw the town, that none may pretend ignorant." Deed of Town-Council of Jedburgh, 1714. Petition of Fleshers, A. 1814.

It seems equivalent to S. *ruff*; and may be allied to Belg. *babb-en* garrire, because of the quick reiterated strokes,—when a roll is beat, or from the same origin with E. *bob* to strike.

BAUCH, BAUGH, *adj.*] Insert, as sense

3. Applied to tools that are turned in the edge; opposed to *Gleg*, S. B.

4. Not slippery, &c.

5. Indifferent, sorry, &c.

6. Abashed; synon. with E. *blate*; as, "He lookit unco *baugh*," he looked much out of countenance, Perth.

This nearly approaches to the signification of Isl. *bag-ur*, reluctans, renuens; as sense 2, "insufficient,—a *bauch* tradesman,"—to that of *bag-r* imperitus, given as a distinct word by Haldorson.

7. Backward, reluctant from timidity, Clydes.

8. Tired, jaded, South of S.

The auld wise man grew *baugh*,

And turn'd to shank away. Jacob. Rel. i. 71.

9. Not thriving, without animation, Moray.

BAUCHLY, *adv.* Sorrily, indifferently, S.] Add;

"It is long since I wrote—my mind of divisions;—whereof I may say, without vanity, how bluntly and *bauchly* soever the matter be handled, yet there is so much said there as will exempt me from a liability to this charge." M'Ward's Contend. p. 155.

To BAUCHLE, *v. a.* 1. To distort, &c.] Add to etymon;

The origin of Isl. *backell*, luxatus, is undoubtedly *biag-a* luxare; whence also *biagad-r* distortus, luxatus, Haldorson; Membrorum valetudine violatus, G. Andr. p. 28.

2. To treat contemptuously.] Add;

"Nevertheles the said offendar be foirfalt and lose his cause and matter, for the quhilk he at ane inconvenient time *bauchlit* and reprovit; and the uther partie to be thair of acquytit and dischargit for ever." Bordour Matteris, Balfour's Pract. p. 606.

"The said craft is abusit, and the maisteris and hedismen thair of gretly skaithit by the daily markat maid in cremys, and be vile persones throw the hie street, and on the bak half of the toun, in *bachlying* of the Hammyrmenis work and thair craft, in lak and dishonouring of our said burgh," &c. Seal of Cause for the Hammermen, A. 1496, Blue Blanket, p. 11, 12.

I have some doubt, however, whether this term may not denote that contempt brought on the trade by the sale of imperfect work made by apprentices; as allied to O. Fr. *bacele*, *bachle*, a female apprentice; Roquefort. V. BACHLEIT.

3. To *Bauchle* a lass, to jilt a young woman, Loth.

It is possible, that the word, as used in this sense, might have its origin from Fr. *bacul-er*, *bascul-er*, to bump on the posteriors; *a la bacule*, "the riding of the wild mare; also, the punishment of misses in some games, to be clapt on the bumme with a *bating-staffe*," Cotgr.; from *bas* low, and *cul* the buttock. I need scarcely add, that this mode of treatment has still been accounted disgraceful. Hence he, who was subjected to it, might be said to be *made a bauchle of*.

It is singular that there should be a Heb. *v.* similar in force, and bearing the very same sense, *בַּחֻל*; *bahhul*, fastidio affectus est, vel fastidivit, aversatus est; Stock. Lex.

To BAUCHLE, BACHLE, *v. n.* 1. To shamble, to move loosely on the hinder legs, S.

"The devil does not like to ride on a *bachling* beast, for fear of japs." Player's Scourge, p. 7.

Bachlane is evidently the part. pr. of the *v.* used in a neut. sense.

Na dentie geir this Doctor seikis,—
A bair clock, and a *bachlane* naig.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 327.

Expl. "stumbling." It may perhaps be used in this sense. But it is properly equivalent to *E. shambling*; as denoting a loose, awkward, and unequal motion. In this sense it is applied both to man and beast, *S.*

2. To walk as those who have flat soles, *Lanarks. V. v. a.*

Of the vast copiousness of the Scottish language, one who has not paid particular attention to it can scarcely form any idea. The more I am acquainted with it, the more I am convinced of this; especially from the circumstance of the friendly communication of a great variety of provincial terms, which have never been printed; and which I should never have had an opportunity of knowing, had I not been indebted to the exertions of others, who, from a laudable spirit of nationality, wish that all our old terms, as far as propriety can warrant, should be rescued from that oblivion into which many of them must otherwise soon have fallen.

A remark has been more than once made to me by some literary friends, which I have found to be verified in many instances;—that, notwithstanding the very liberal use of synonymous terms, our language possesses one peculiar beauty, in which, if equalled, it is not excelled, by any other. Even when terms may be viewed as in general synonymous, in most instances there is a shade of difference, often very nice, and perhaps scarcely perceptible by one who has not paid particular attention to their application; or who has no opportunity of doing so, from want of habitual or frequent intercourse with the lower classes. Still, when it has been in my power, I have endeavoured to point out these distinctions; but I am conscious that I must often have failed, from want of the same opportunities with many others, and from the difficulty of catching the nice shades of difference between terms of this description, so as to be able to define them perspicuously.

A friend to whom I am much indebted, has, among other communications, put it in my power to illustrate this observation by a pretty copious exemplification of the variety of terms, used in one district only, (the higher part of *Lanarkshire*) to denote an awkward mode of walking. What renders this more curious is, that he has selected those words only which have the same termination.

From the use of this in so many instances, it appears that the guttural conjoined with the most liquid of our sounds, as forming the termination *CHLE*, has been viewed by our forefathers, as expressive of awkwardness in motion.

Besides *BAUCHLE*, used both actively and passively, I have the following examples to submit to the reader:—

To *JAUCHLE*, *v. n.* To walk as one that has feeble joints.

To *SCRAUCHLE*, *v. n.* To use as it were both hands and feet in getting onward, to scramble.

To *SHAUCHLE*, *v. n.* To walk with a shuffling gait.

To *SNAUCHLE*, *v. n.* To walk in a snivelling manner.

To *TRAUCHLE*, *TRACHLE*, *v. n.* To walk, as it were trailing one's feet after one.

To *WAUCHLE*, *v. n.* To move from side to side in walking, like a young child.

To *HAUCHLE*, *v. n.* To walk as those do who are carrying a heavy burden.

To *HYCHLE*, *v. n.* To walk, carrying a burden with difficulty.

It may be observed that the termination used in *E.*, for expressing this awkward motion, has a strong analogy. This is *LE* without the guttural preceding, as *Waddle, Waggle, Wriggle, Shamble, Hobble, &c.*

By the same friend I have been supplied with another list of synonymes, from Upper *Clydesdale*, which also refer to awkward motion, although rather as denoting that which is of a bouncing kind. They have uniformly the termination *YEL*.

To *BANYEL*, *v. a.* To bandy backwards and forwards.

This is merely a modification of Teut. *bengel-en*, to beat, *caedere fustibus*, from *benghel fustis*, *baculus*; *Su.G. baengel*, id. from *Isl. bang-a ferire*, *percutere*. What is bandying indeed, but striking an object backwards and forwards.

BANYEL, *s.* 1. A large clumsy bundle.

2. One, who wears too many clothes, is said to be "just a *banyel* o' duds."

L. B. bandell-us fascia, from *Fr. bandeau*, id.

To *CANYEL*, *v. n.* To jolt, applied to any object whatsoever.

To *DANYEL*, *v. n.* To jolt as a cart does.

To *DUNYEL*, *v. n.* A term used to denote jolting, and at the same time the hollow sound made by it.

To *HANYEL*, *v. n.* To have a jaded appearance from excessive fatigue.

To *gang hanyellin'*, to walk with a slovenly and jaded appearance; *Haingle* synon.

BAUCHLE, *BACHEL*, *s.* 1. An old shoe.] *Add*;
—My thrummy-wheelin hose

O' my lean houghs haf hap, an' haf expose;

—Thro' my auld *bachle* peep'd my muckle tae.
Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 4.

"There was a great laugh when auld Mizy Spae-well came hirpling with her *bachle* in her hand, and flung it after him for gude luck." *Ann. of Par.* p. 37.

3. A mean feeble creature, *South of S.*

"The lassie has walth o' gear to maintain baeth the sel o' her, an' ony chop she likes to marry; and whin that's the case, I wod raether that she got a man than a *bauchle*." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, i. 282.

BAUCHLING, *s.* Taunting, scornful and contumelious rallying.

"And alswa because that *bauchling* and reproving at the assemblies affixt betwix the saidis realmis gevis greit occasioun of farther troubill and inconvenience, it is aggreit and ordanit betwix the saidis Commissionaris,—that na persoun or persounis, of ather of the saidis realmis, beir, schaw, or declair ony sign or taikin of reprimand or *bauchling*, aganis ony subject of the opposite realme, unles he be thairunto licensit be

the Wardanis of baith the realmis." Bordour Materis, Balfour's Pract. p. 606.

The term seems to include any indication of contempt by *signs* as well as by words.

BAUCHLES, *s. pl.* Two pieces of wood, fixed one on each side of a cart, without the body, longitudinally, for extending the surface. They differ from *shilmonts*, as not forming an oblong frame; the *bauchles* having no cross bars at the top and bottom of the cart; Perth.

BAUD, **BAWD**, *s.* A *baud* of whins, a *baud* of thistles, a quantity of whins or thistles, growing closely together, and covering a considerable space; Loth.

This resembles the use of the E. term *bed*, as used in regard to the vegetable kingdom. Gael. *bad*, a tuft.

BAUDRONS, *s.* A kindly designation for a cat, S. V. **BADRANS**.

And whiles a voice on *Baudrons* cried,
With sound uncouth, and sharp, and hie.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 117.

To **BAVER**, *v. n.* To shake, Renf. pron. q. *baiver*.

Meantime I'll sen' ye nae palaver

O' compliment, an' double claver,

But only say I never waver

In loove to you;

But now my hand begins to *baver*,

Adieu, adieu. *T. Scott's Poems*, p. 322.

Our term would seem to be a derivative from another, which appears in a more simple form in most of the northern dialects.

Belg. *beev-en*, to tremble; whence *beever*, a trembler; Sewel. A. S. *beof-ian*, Teut. *bev-en*, Su.G. *baefw-a*, tremere.

To **BAUF**, *v. n.* To walk so as to knock one's shoes against the stones, making a noise; particularly when wearing clogs or wooden shoes; as, "He gangs *bauf*—*baufin'* wi' his clogs, ye may hear him a mile aff," Dumfr.

This seems merely a provincial variety of **BAFF**, **BEFF**, to beat, to strike. V. **BEFF**, *v.*

BAUK, **BAWK**, *s.* 1. A cross-beam.] *Add*;

BAUK-HEIGHT, **BAWK-HEIGHT**, *adv.* As high as the *bauk* or beam of a house or barn, S.

To **LOUP BAUK-HEIGHT**, to spring as high as the cross-beams in a house, S.

He hads his trinkets to the light;—

Syne a' the lasses *loup bauk height*

Wi' perfect joy.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 28.

To **STENN**, or **STEND BAUK-HEIGHT**, the same with *to loup bauk-height*, Aberd.

He *stenn'd bauk-height* at ilka stride,

And rampag'd o'er the green.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner, p. 127.

Then insert, as sense

2. *Bauks*, in pl. expl. "the lofting of a house;" Ettr. For.

This seems to signify the flat inner roof of a cottage, between the sitting apartments and the proper roof.

3. The beam by which scales are suspended, &c.]

Add;

"*Baacks* for weighing. Great steel *baacks*—Great timber *baacks*," &c. Rates, A. 1670, p. 3.

Bauk is sometimes used metaphorically, as in the beautiful old S. Prov. borrowed from weighing: "The young lamb comes as often to the *bauk* as the auld ewe." The Prov. is generally used with respect to the uncertainty of human life, even in youth.

BAUKS and **BREDS**, a beam for weighing larger articles than can be received by scales, as wool, &c. Teviotd.

Breds signifies square boards. Here the Dan. and A. S. word *braede*, a board, is obviously retained.

BAUK, **BAWK**, *s.* A ridge of land, &c.] *Add*;

A learned friend suggests, that this term ought rather to be defined, "A *strip* of land left unploughed," without the specification of any determinate breadth, the *bauks* being in some instances broader than the ridges.

The Prov. "Make nae *bauks* of good beer land," is applied, when the plough is suffered to start out of the ground, so as to leave parts of it untilled.

In former ages, when the inhabitants of one village, perhaps from attachment to different interests, were wont to engage in many broils, it was customary for them to set fire to each other's standing corn. Hence it was judged necessary to divide their lands ridge by ridge. Thus no one could burn his neighbour's corn, without endangering his own. Hence the introduction of *bauks* for the distinction of the property of different persons.

To **BAUK**, *v. n.* To leave small strips of land not turned up in ploughing, S.

BAUKIE, *s.* A tether-stake, Buchan. V. **BAIKIE**.

BAUKIE, *s.* The bat, S. B. V. **BAK**, **BACKIE-BIRD**.

To **BAUKIE**, *v. a.* To raise a person on one's shoulders to any object beyond his reach, Ayrs.

Evidently q. *backie*, to lift on the back.

To **BAULD** the *glead*, to kindle the glowing coal, q. to make the fire *bold*, to blow it up, Roxb.

But now, alake! the time draws near,

When I, not worth a penny,

Shall scarce impart what wind, I fear,

Might *bauld a glead* for H—y.

Smith and Bellows, A. Scott's Poems, p. 145.

BAULDIE, *s.* An abbreviation of the name

Archibald, S. V. *Gentle Shepherd*.

BAULDLIE, *s.* Boldly, S.

"Yit sence thou spekis sua *bauldlie*, I vil propose ane cleir and manifest argument aganis the iurisdictione of the Pape." N. Burne, F. 95, a.

BAULDNESS, *s.* Boldness, audacity, S.

"Yit Johne Caluine takis on him the *bauldnes* to accuse him of ambitione." N. Burne, F. 95, a. V. **BALD**, **BAULD**.

—"Thevis, lymmaris, and sornaris ar sa multi-pleit and grown to sic *bauldnes*, that thay spair not to pas and wander ouer all partis of the realme seueralie or in cumpanyis togidder, armeit with swerdis, hacquebutis, pistolettis, and vtheris waponis invasive." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 43. V. **BALD**.

BAUTIE, *adj.* Guileful, Clydes.

Perhaps from Fr. *bat-ir*, (part. pa. *bati*) to compose,

to frame, to contrive. Indeed O. Fr. *bast-ir* signifies, tromper, faire illusion; and *baste* fourberie, tromperie, souplesse; Roquefort.

BAUWIE, *s.* The same with *Bowie*, as signifying a broad shallow milk-dish, Roxb.

BAW, *s.* The calf of the leg, Galloway.
Ane scours the plain well kilted to the *baw*,
Striving wi' hasty strides t' outrun the storm.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 96.

BAWAW, *s.* Used as a ludicrous term for a child, Ettr. For.

BAWBREK, BAWBRICK, *s.* A kneading-trough, or a board used for the same purpose, in baking bread, Loth. Roxb.

A. S. *bac-an*, or Dan. *bag-er* to bake, and perhaps Dan. *brikke*, a little round table. Or it might seem allied to Isl. *brak-a* subigere, q. to *bake* by kneading.

BAWBRIE, *s.* A broil, a great noise; a gipsy term; Roxb.; said to be also used in the same sense in Hindostanee.

BAWBURD, BAWBRET, *s.* The board on which bread is baked. V. BAWBRECK.

In this form the word seems rather to resemble

A. S. *bord*, a table. V. BURD.

BAWD, *s.* A hare, Aberd.] *Add*;

The term is used in the same sense, Roxb.

An intelligent correspondent has remarked to me that, although Dr. Johnson has not noticed this word, it is used by Shakespeare.

Mercutio. A *Bawd*, a *bawd*, soho!

Rom. What hast thou found?

Merc. No hare, Sir, &c.

Romeo and Juliet. Act ii. sc. 4.

BAWGIE, *s.* A name given to the great black and white gull, Shetl.

"*Larus Marinus*, (Lin. syst.) Swabie, *Bangie*, Great black and white Gull." Edmonstone's *Zetl.* ii. 256.

Perhaps abbreviated from the Norw. name of this bird, *Swartbag*.

To BAWME, *v. a.* To embalm.] *Add*;

O. E. id. "*I bawme*, I anoynt with bawme;" Palsgr.

B. iii. F. 158, a.

BAWSAND, BASSAND, *adj.* 1. Having a white spot, &c.] *Add*;

2. It seems to be also used as equivalent to *brindled* or streaked, S. A.

"He sounded his bugle, mounted his horse, set out with his followers, and returned next day with a bow of kye, and a *bassen'd* (brindled) bull." *Min-strelsy Border*, I. Introd. cviii. N. x.

Bawson occurs in Ben Johnson's *Sad Shepherd*, as applied to a young badger.

I am a lord of other geere! this fine

Smooth *bawsons* cub, the young grice of a gray;

Twa tynie urshins, and this ferret gay.

The terms are thus explained.

Thou woo thy love? thy mistresse? with twa
hedge hoggs?

A stinkand brock—a polcat?—

Perhaps it is equivalent to our *bawsand*.

BAWSY-BROWN; l. 1, for *hopgoblin* r. *hobgoblin*.

BAXTER, *s.* A baker.] *Add*;

—"Desires they be obliged to set all their *baxters* and brewers to work,—to have provided and in readiness 12,000 pound weight of good biscuit bread." Spalding, i. 215.

BE, *prep.* 2. Towards; as *be-east*, *be-west*, &c.] *Add*;

I find that this mode of composition has also been used by O. E. writers.

"The nexte daye, being the fourth daye of May, the sayde armye landed two myles *bewest* the towne of Lithe, at a place called Grantam Cragge." Expedition in Scotlande, Dalryell's Fragments, p. 4.

3. Of, concerning.] *Add*;

It occurs in the same sense in the Pref. to the Legend of the Bp. of St. Androis.

Be thir lait bischopis may this teall be tauld,

Bearand no fruite bot barren blockis of tymber.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 305.

4. By the time that.] *Add*;

"*Be* he had weill takin ane book and read ane little space thairupoun, the same voyce and wordis war heard with no lese fear and dreadour than befoir." Pitscottie's *Cron.* p. 70.

5. During; expressive of the lapse of time.

—"The remanent of the Lordis above-written to cum and remane *be* the said space of ane moneth, ilk ane of thame in thair awne rowme." This corresponds with what is said before; "The four Lordis that begane the first moneth—sall entre again—and remane *during* the space of ane moneth." Act, Striveling, A. 1546, Keith's *Hist. App.* p. 52.

It frequently occurs in this sense, Aberd. Reg. as; "*Be* the space," &c.

The A. S. *prep.* *be* is used in a similar sense; *Be Cnutas daege cinges*; Canuti die, i. e. Canuto regnante; Lye. Also *bi*: *Bi thaem faeder lifendum*; Vivente patre, Bed. 2. 5. A. S. *be* and *bi*, as signifying per, through, and applied to time, convey the same idea; also Teut. *bij*. *Bij daghe ende bij nachte*; nocte dieque; i. e. *during* the day, and *during* the night.

6. Without the aid of, in another way than.

"In this meane tyme this Cochran grew so familiar with the king that nothing was done *be* him, and all men that would have had their business *be* ed, dressed thamselvis to this Cochran, and maic him forspeaker for thame." Pitscottie's *Cron.* p. 184. *Without*, Ed. 1728.

—"Giff you do not your extrem devoir thairin to bring the samyn to lycht,—ye salbe na utherwayis estemit be us nor as favoraris and mainteinaris of sic personis, and sall underly the samyn punischment that thai oucht to sustene in cais we get knowledge heirof *be* you." Q. Regent, A. 1556, Keith's *Hist. App.* p. 84.

This might be rendered *besides*; as denoting other means *besides* those referred to.

7. Used in the sense of E. *from*.

"Aventine wes slane be thunder, on ane letill montane quhilk is now ane parte of Rome; *be* quhence the said montane wes eftir callit Aventine." Bel-lend. T. Liv. p. 8.

A. S. *be*, e, ex.

8. In comparison with; as, "John's auld *be* him," i. e. compared with him. V. BEIS.

9. As signifying than, Upper district of Roxb. ; as, "This field is bigger *be* that."

To BE, *v. subst.* Used in the same sense with *Let* or *Let be*, not to mention, not to speak of, to except, S.

To BE WI', *v. a.* To tolerate, to bear with, S. B. applied both to persons and things.

O haud your tongue wi' your weeping ;

Your weeping I maunna *be wi'*. Old Ballad.

* BEAD. To make a bead, "a Scottish phrase, applied when a ring of people is formed on any hurried or important business."

This phrase is supposed to have originated from the vulgar idea of the formation of the Adder-stone. This is considered as the result of the labour of the adders, which are said to "assemble to the amount of some hundreds in a certain time of summer, to cast off their sloughs and renew their age. They entwist and writhe themselves among each other until they throw off their last year's sloughs, half melted by their exertions. These are collected and plastered over with frothy saliva, and again wrought to and fro till they are condensed and shaped into an adder bead. Their hissing and noise are frequently heard by the shepherds, when about their painful act of renovation, and woe to those that approach them. The bead is often left, and it is treasured up by the shepherds as a talisman of good luck." Remains Nithsdale Song, N. p. 111.

Water, in which this bead or stone has been dipped or steeped, it is also believed, cures the bite of the adder. The phrase, *to make a bead*, seems confined to the South western counties of S.

BEAD, *s.* A cant term for a glass of spirits, Upp. Lanarks. It is also used in Edinburgh.

BEADHOUSE, *s.* An almshouse, S. B. V. under BEDIS.

* BEAGLE, *s.* 1. A bumbailiff, S.

There, *beagles* flew

To ha'd the souter lads in order.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 72.

"Beagle-Beadle;" Gl. *ibid.* But I should apprehend that this is a mistake.

2. Used as a ludicrous designation for one who makes an odd appearance ; as, one bespattered with mud is said to be "a pretty *beagle*;" Teviotd.

This must be a provincial E. use of the term originally denoting a small dog for the chace. For Serenius gives as a provincial phrase, "a precious *beagle*."

BEAL, *s.* An opening between hills, a narrow pass ; a term introduced from the Gaelic.

"Angus M'Aulay mumbled over a number of hard Gaelic names, descriptive of the different passes, precipices, corries, and *beals*, through which he said the road lay to Inverary." Leg. Montr. Tales, 3d Ser. iii. 330.

Beal is originally the same with *Balloch*, *Belloch*, (q. v.) which is merely its diminutive. In Ir. and Gael. *beal* primarily signifies the mouth ; thence transferred to a local orifice or opening.

To BEAM, BEIN, *v. a.* To beam the pot, to warm or season the tea-pot, before putting in the tea, Roxb.

As *bein* is said to be the correct pronunciation, it may be traced to Fr. *bain*, a bath, *baign-er*, to moisten, to wash ; from Lat. *baln-eum*. It may, however, be from *ben-ir*, to bless, to consecrate, as *benir une calice*, to bless a cup, *benir la table*, to make the sign of the cross before meat ; especially as we speak of *synding*, as signifying to wash slightly, perhaps in allusion to the superstitious custom of making the sign of the cross for purification.

BEAMFULT, *adj.* Indulged, Aberd.

Can this be q. *beam-filled*, having the eye so filled with a *beam*, as to have no perception of personal defects ? Or shall we trace it to Isl. *beima* domus, and *fyll-a* implere ; q. to be so full of home as to be unfit for the society of strangers ?

BEAM-SHIN'D, *part. adj.* Having the shin, or bone of the leg, rising with a sort of curve, S.

BEAN, *adj.* Comfortable, snug. V. BENE.

BEAND, *part. pa.* Being.

—"Bath the partiis *beand* personally present,—the lordis auditoris decretis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1476, p. 43.

"Thir wourdis *beand* said, he desiris redres of sic injuris as war to him committit." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 59.

This is the common orthography of the Reg. Aberd. A. S., and indeed of all our old writings.

A. S. *beond*, existens, the part. pr. of *beon* esse. As *ond* was the mark of this part of the v. in A. S., it also assumed the form of *and* in S., resembling *ands* the Moes. G. termination, and still more nearly that of the Isl. which is *ande*.

BEAN-SWAUP, *s.* 1. The hull of a bean, S. 2. Used to denote any thing of no value or strength, Ettr. For.

"An' Charlie come, he's as gude as some three, an' his backman's nae *bean-swaup* neither." Perils of Man, i. 88.

To BEAR ON HAND.] *Add ;*

The O. E. phrase is, *to bear in hand*. It properly signifies, to endeavour to persuade. "I am borne in *hande* of a thyng ; On me faict a croire. He wolde beare me in *hande* the kowe is woode ; Il me veult fayre a croyre de blanc que ce soynt noyr." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 141. a. "I beare in *hande*, I threp vpon a man that he hath done a dede, or make hym byleue so ;" Je fais accroyre. I beare hym in *hande* ; Je luis fais acroyre : He beareth me in *hande* ; Il me fait acroyre." Ibid. F. 162, b.

To BEAR UPON, *v. a.* To restrain one's self.] *Add ;* including the idea of the concealment of one's real feelings or sentiments, and of the assumption of an appearance opposed to these.

Teut. *ber-en*, *ghe-baer-en*, gestire vultum, simulare vultu, gestu et sermone aliquid prae se ferre, Kilian. This exactly corresponds with A. S. *baer-an*, *ge-baer-an*, se gerere, prae se ferre ; simulare, fingere.

They wist na fum to send upo' the chase,
Or how to look their cousin i' the face—
Till peep o' day, upo' themselves they bear,
Than aunt an' dauther sought her far and near !

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 66.

To BEAR HAND TO. To support, to lend assistance to.

"And as the Apostle sayeth well, Heb. 2. signs

serue to two ends, first to *beare hand* to the trueth, secondly, to confirme the faith of the beleueuer." Bruce's Eleven Serm. F. 3, b.

This sense is retained in the mod. vulgar phrase, *Bear a hand*, lend your aid, give your help. While this phrase denotes exertion in general, it is sometimes addressed to those who are remiss, as requiring a greater degree of exertion or activity, S.

BEAR, BERE, *s.* Barley.] *Add*;

"He pays nae green *bear* for that;" S. Prov. used to denote that a person inherits a particular defect, bad disposition, or vicious habit, from his parents; in allusion to one who possesses property without paying for it any duty in kind, or rent, to a superior.

BEAR-CURN, *s.* A term sometimes used in the same sense with BEAR-STANE, as being a sort of hand-mill, Fife. V. CURN, *v.*

BEAR-FEYS, *s.* Land appropriated to the raising of barley, Galloway.

"The infield was sometimes sown with oats, commonly, however, with *bear*—hence it still retains the appellation of *bear-land*, or *bear-feys*." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 41.

BEAR-LAND, *s.*] *Add*;

"*Bear-land* is that part of infield, which, being impoverished and worn out, we again dung, and prepare for *bear*, to bring the field in heart."

BEAR-LAVE, BEAR-LEAVE, *s.* Ground the first year after it has been cropped with *bear*. Then it is said, "The grund is in *bear-lave*," Lanarks. Maxwell writes it *Bear-leave*.

"The crofting consists of four breaks, whereof one, after a year's rest, is dunged for *bear*, the second is *bear-leave*, the third oat-leave, the fourth ley, one year old." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 213.

This appears to be *q.* ground left by *bear*.

Probably from A.S. *laf*, *lase*, reliquiae, like *heal-mes lase*, stipulae reliquiae; V. LAFE, LAVE, the remainder.

BEAR-MEAL-RAIK, *s.* A fruitless errand; supposed to originate from the disappointment of one who goes out in quest of oatmeal, and is obliged to satisfy himself with barley-meal, Upp. Lanarks.

BEAR-MEAL-WIFE, a woman who cannot pay what she owes, Ang.

BEAR-MELL, *s.* A mallet for beating the hulls off barley, S. V. KNOCKIN-MELL.

BEAR-PUNDLAR, *s.* An instrument for weighing barley, Orkn. V. LESH-PUND.

BEAR-ROOT, BEER-ROOT, *s.* Expl. "the first crop after *bear*" or barley. Agr. Surv. Banffs. p. 44.

BEAR-SEED, BEER-SEED, BEIR-SEED. 1. Barley, or big, S.

"The shower'll do muckle guid to the *beer-seed*.—It's been a sair drowth this three weeks." Tenant's Card. Beaton, p. 113.

2. That portion of agricultural labour which is appropriated to the raising of barley, S.

"Thairefter the Sessioun to begin and sitt the haill moneth of Aprile,—and at the end thair of to ryse, and vacance to be for the *beirseid* during the moneth of Maij." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 447.

3. The season for sowing barley, S.

"A dry season is not at all desireable for ploughing and sowing *bear-land*,—because it directly encourages—want of solidity. That defect is much supplied by a rainy *bear-seed*." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 49.

BEAR-SEED-BIRD, *s.* The yellow wagtail, *Motacilla flava* Linn., Loth., Roxb.

This name is analogous to Fr. *bergeronnette du printemps*, *Motacilla verna*, or the wagtail of spring.

BEAR-STANE, *s.* A hollow stone anciently used for removing the husks of *bear* or barley, S.

—"It is what was formerly called in this country a *bear stone*, hollow like a large mortar; and was made use of to unhusk the *bear* or barley, as a preparation for the pot, with a large wooden mell, long before barley-mills were known." Stat. Acc. xix. 561, 562.

The name here has evidently been Anglicised.

BEARANCE, *s.* Toleration, S.

Whan for your lies you ask a *bearance*,

They soud, at least, hae truth's appearance.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 96.

* BEARD, *s.*

It is a very odd superstition which many have, that, when a child of the female sex is baptised before a boy, she will certainly carry off the *beard* which of right belongs to the male child, S. Hence parents are often at pains to know the sexes of the infants, that they may be presented in due order.

BEARDIE, *s.* 1. The three-spined stickleback, S.

It has the name *Beardie* for the same reason for which it receives its E. name, because of the sharp prickles about its head.

2. A loche, *Cobitis fluviatilis barbatula*, Lanarks., *Beardie-lotch*, Loth., evidently from the six small fibres or beards on its upper mandible.

BEARDIE-LOWIE, *s.* The same, Roxb.

Perhaps from Teut. *luy piger*, as it is a dull fish, lying at the bottom of the water. O. Teut. *luegh*, however, signifies avidus, vorax.

To BEARGE, *v. n.* "To persist in clamorous repetition, though disregarded." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

It nearly resembles Sw. *biargh-a* to strike. V. *Baeria*, Ihre; and is perhaps originally the same with BAIRGE, and BERGE, *v.*

BEAR-TREE, *s.* Perhaps, a spoke used for carrying the dead to the place of interment. *Beir-tree*, however, signifies the bier itself, Aberd.

"Some say if they were in prison two or three days, they would be to carry out on their *bear-trees*." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 50.

To BEAST, *v. a.* To vanquish. V. BAIST.

BEAST. To Put the *Beast* on one's self, to take shame to one's self.

"The King's damage will be countervailed by—our being in the bitterness of our soul, (and instead of such an union, whereby the wrong done to Christ is buried) putting the *Beast* upon ourselves, for having been so base as not to have witnessed more zeal—against the usurpation of our Master's crown." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 151.

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This, I apprehend, refers to the person called the *baist* in the games of children, as submitting to be struck by his play-fellows. V. BAIST, s.

* BEAST, s. 1. A living creature of any kind, that is not of the human species, S.

"Pray, was it the sight or the smell of the *beast* that shocked you so much, my dear Lady Juliana?" Marriage, i. 59. "In Scotland, every thing that flies and swims ranks in the bestial tribe." N.

2. A horse. By way of eminence, a horse is, in Teviotdale, denominated *the beast*; no other animal receiving this designation. A man is said to have both a cow and a *beast* when he possesses a cow and a horse.

BEASTIE, s. A dimin. from *Beast*; generally used as expressive of affection or sympathy, S.

Wee, sleekit, cowrin, tim'rous *beastie*,

O, what a panic's in thy breastie!

Thou needna start awa sae hasty.

To a Mouse, Burns's Works, iii. 146.

BEAT OF LINT. V. BEET.

BEAT-THE-BADGER, s. An old game used in Fife; supposed the same with *Bannet-Fire*, q. v.

BEATTIE, s. The abbreviation of the old Scottish female name *Beatrix*; viewed as different from *Betty*, which is referred to Elizabeth, and differently sounded, S.

To BEB, v. n. To drink immoderately, to swill, to be addicted to intoxicating liquor, Ettr. For. E. to *bib*.

This is evidently from the same origin with *Bebble*, v.

To BECHLE, (gutt.) v. n. To cough, Upp. Clydes.

BECHLE, s. A settled cough, *ibid*.

This seems radically the same with BOICH, v. q. v.

BECK, s. Probably a brook or rivulet.

"There is a little *beck* in the face of the hill, where there stands a few houses, or rather corbie nests; a habitation which some people have chosen for the benefit they may make by accommodating strangers that pass that way, for they are all victualling-houses." Sir A. Balfour's Lett. p. 252.

This term is used in the north of England, and is the same with A.S. *becc*, Su.G. *baeck*, Germ. *bach*, Teut. *beke*, rivus.

BECK, s. A curtsy.] *Add*;

This, I find, is used in O. E.

"So sone as she knew who was her hostesse, after she had made a *beck* to the rest of the women standing next to the doore, she went to her and kissed her." Sadler's Papers, ii. 505.

BECKIE, s. The abbreviation of *Rebecca*, S.

BECKLET, s. An under-waistcoat, &c. V.

BAIKLET.

BED, pret. Abode.

— Then sped up to Cabrach sone,

Whair they *bed* all that night.

Battell of Balrinnies, Poems 16th Cent. p. 350.

A.S. *bad*, expectavit, from *bid-an*.

* BED, s. Both in the north and south of S. those, who are employed in making a bed,

B E D

reckon it unlucky to leave their work before it be finished. The least evil that can be looked for, is that the person, for whom it is made, will be deprived of rest for that night. Hence servants account it a sufficient reason for not answering the bell, or a call given in any way, that they were making a bed.

BED. A woman is said to *get her bed*, when she has born a child, Loth.

This resembles the Teut. idiom; *bedd-en*, in lecto collocare & curare puerperam.

To BED, v. a. To supply a horse or cow with litter, S.

BEDDING of a horse, s. Litter, S.

BED-EVIL, s. Sickness or indisposition which confines the patient to *bed*.

"Gif ony persoun essonyies himself be ressoun of bodilie seiknes, or *bed-evil*,—thair sall be four sufficient persounis send to him be the Judge, to sé gif the said essonyie be fraudfullie alledgit be decept, or not." Balfour's Pract. p. 349, 350.

From A. S. *bed lectus*, and *yfel*, malum, used to denote both natural and moral evil. V. BED-SEIK.

BEDFALLOW, s. Used as equivalent to *spouse* or *wife*.

—"With consent—of our said souerane Lord his Maiesties darrest *bedfallow*, for his heichnes entres," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 474.

BED-LARE, s. *Cheld bed lare*, child bed.

"George Robisone askit a not that—sene his wiff wes liand in the place clomit be the said prouest,—quhateuer scho or ony vtheris did suld turne him to na preiudice, consederung he allegiit that he haid red himself, his gudis, and seruandis of the said grond, and obeyit the kingis command, & becauss his wiff wes liand in cheld bed lare abidand the will of God." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 372.

This phraseology is nearly allied to that of CARE-BED LAIR, q. v.

BED-LARE, adj. Bedrid, confined to bed.

—"The lordis of counsale—assignit to the said Marion the x day of this instant moneth of October to pruft that Johne of Kerss wes seke & *bedlare* the tyme of the alienatioun of the said land, & how sone he deit thereftir," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 36.

This is an inversion of A. S. *leger-bedd* cubile, lectus, "a bed or couch;" also "a sick man's bed, a death-bed;" Somner; from *leg-en* jacere. *Leger* itself, however, which primarily signifies a bed, is more commonly transferred to the cause of recumbency; denoting sickness, disease. *Swar leger*, gravis morbus. *Legere*, "aegrotatio, invaletudo; sickness, a lying sick;" Somner. *Leger-faest*, "cubans, aegrotans, lecto affixus; keeping his bed, sick, bedrid."

BED-PLADES, s. pl. Blankets; a term which is used in this sense in the Linlithgow Papers.

Plaide is the Gael. word for a blanket.

BED-SEIK, adj. Confined to bed by indisposition.

It is enjoined, that if one be prevented from obeying a legal summons by sickness, "it be provin be a testimonial subscrivit be the Minister, Exhortar, or Reidar, at his parochie kirk, with twa witnessis,

B E E

that he is *bed-seik*, and may not travel." Balfour's Pract. p. 361. A. 1568.

A. S. *seoc*, sick, occurs in various composite terms; as *deofol-seoc*, demoniacus, i. e. devil-sick; *moneth-seoc*, lunaticus, *month-sick*; *fylle-seoc*, epilepticus, or having the falling-sickness. V. BED-EVIL.

BEDDY, *adj.*] *Add*;

It has been supposed that this term signifies, fond of lying in bed; in which sense it is used in Dumfries-shire, especially in the following prov. "Breeding wives are aye *beddy*." I do not, however, consider this as its sense, as applied to a dog.

A learned correspondent has transmitted to me, as the sense of *Beddy*, "forward, presumptuous." O. Fr. *badé* denoted a centinel placed on an elevated situation, that he might discover the enemy afar off, and sound the alarm. V. Roquefort.

BEDHOUSE, *s.* Almshouse.] *Add*;

"The provost and baillies—caused deal the wine in the *bead-house* among the poor men." Spalding, i. 68.

To BEDINK, *v. a.* To deck out trimly, Roxb. V. DINK, DENK.

BEDRAL, *s.* A beadle; a sexton; the common pron. in S. V. BETHEREL.

"I wadna like to live in't though, after what she said.—I wad put in auld Elspeth the *bedral's* widow—the like o' them's used wi' graves and ghaists and thae things." Guy Mannering, iii. 314.

"I'll hae her before Presbytery and Synod—I'm half a minister mysel', now that I'm *bedral* in an inhabited parish." Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 98.

To BEDRITE, *v. a.* To befoul with ordure.

It occurs in a strange Prov.; "God's will be done; but D—I *bedrite* the Spee-man [*r. spae-man*]"—spoken when people predict ill things to us. Kelly, p. 125.

BEDRITTEN, BEDIRTEN, *part. pa.* Defiled with excrement, S.

The first that he gat in his arms

Was a' *bedirtin* to the ene.

Wife of Auchtermuchty, Evergr. i. 142.

In some copies of the poem, *bedritten*. V. DIRT, and DRITE.

BEDS, *s. pl.* The *hop-Scotch*, a game of children, S., denominated from the form; sometimes by strangers called *Squares*. In Aberd. however, the spaces marked out are circular.

BEDSHANK, *s.* Expl. "sour dock," Loth.; i. e. buttermilk, more generally *sour doock*.

BEE, *s.* A hoop or ring of metal, put round the handle of any thing, into which a *tine* or prong is inserted, to prevent its twisting asunder, Dumfr.

Gael. *beacht* signifies a ring. But the S. word seems directly traduced from A. S. *beah*, *beh*, *beage*, annulus; Isl. *beigia*, circulus. The origin is the *v.* signifying to bend; A. S. *big-an*, Isl. *beyg-ia*, *flectere*, incurvare, &c.

* BEE. To hae a *Bee* in one's *bonnet*, to be hare-brained, S.

"If ony body kend o' the chance she has of the estate, there's mony a weel-doing man would think little of the *bee* in her *bonnet*." St. Ronan, i. 238.

This proverbial phrase is given by Kelly with an additional word, which I have never heard used:

B E E

"There is a *bee* in your *bonnet-case*;" equivalent to the E. proverb, "There's a maggot in your head." Scot. Prov. p. 321.

BEE-BREAD, *s.*] *Dele* the definition, and *insert*;

The substance provided for the sustentation of young bees, from their first formation till they are able to go abroad, S.

"The *Bee-bread* is for nourishing the young bees, and is thus prepared: The old bees put it in the cells, and a convenient portion of water and honey to it, which being wrought up to a certain degree of fermentation, it becomes proper food for the young." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 74.

This substance is also called SANDRACH, q. v.

Lye renders A. S. *beo-bread*, *favus*, i. e. a honey-comb. But perhaps the sense may have been mistaken.

BEE-HEADIT, *adj.* Harebrained, unsettled, S.; *synon. Cat-wittit.*

"Ye needna mind him, he's a *bee-headed* bodie."

This conveys nearly the same idea with the phrase, "to hae a *bee* in one's *bonnet*."

BEE-SCAP, *s.* Bee-hive, S.

"When I got home to my lodging, I was just like a demented man; my head was bizzing like a *bee-scap*, and I could hear [of] nothing but the bir of that wearyful woman's tongue." Steam-Boat, p. 83. V. SKEP.

Of, I apprehend, should be wanting before *nothing*.

BEED, *s.* Delay; for *baid*, or *bade*, apparently according to the pronunciation of Aberd.

Good gentillmen, we will ws cast

To Strathbolgie but *beed*.

Battell of Balrinnies, Poems 16th Cent. p. 349.

To BEEK, *v. n.* To bathe, Roxb.

Perhaps from A. Bor. *beek* or *beck*, a rivulet, a brook, Grose. Teut. *beke*, torrens; Su.G. *baeck*, A. S. *becc*, rivus; Isl. *beck-r*, Dan. *baek*, id.

BEEN, *v. subst.* 1st pers. pl. Are.

She weeped, and kist her children twain;

"My bairns, we *been* but deid."

Adam o' Gordon, st. 28.

Chaucer uses *ben* in the same sense. A. S. *beon* is the 1st pers. pl. of the optative, *simus*; *bithon*, id. indic.

To BEENE, *v. n.* "To swell by steeping any vessel of the cooper, when the staves have shrunk so as to gape a little from disuse." Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *buln-a*, to swell; whence S. *bolnit*, which, according to the pronunciation of the North country, would most probably be *beenit*. V. BOLDIN.

To BEENG, BYNGE. To cringe.] *Add*;

Beenjin, (improperly written), is expl. "fawning."

This sense is very nearly allied to that given in the definition.

But view some blades wi' houses fine,

While *beenjin* slaves ca' them divine,

What then? A prey

To languor, 'mid thae joys they pine

The lee lang day.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 187.

BEENIE, *s.* The abbreviation of the name *Robina*, S.

BEES. *In the Bees*, in a state of confusion, S. V. BEIS.

To BEET, *v. a.* To help, &c. V. BEIT.

BEET, BEAT *of lint*, a sheaf or bundle of flax, as made up for the mill, S. The *strick* is far smaller.

"The first row of the lint is put in slop-ways, with the crop-end downward, all the rest with the root-end downward;—the crop of the subsequent *beats* or sheaves still overlapping the band of the former." Maxwell's *Sel. Transact.* p. 330.

"If the flax is fallen, it ought to be pulled the sooner, that it may not rot. The *beets* should be no larger than a man can grasp in both hands, and tied very slack with a few dried rushes." Agr. Surv. Argyle, pp. 102, 103.

—"I harl't ye out tae the stennes, as wat's a *beet o' lint*, an' hingin' your lugs like a drouket craw." Saint Patrick, iii. 42.

I can scarcely view it as from the E. *v. beat*, although the flax is *beaten*; because it does not receive this name immediately in relation to this operation, but in general when made up in sheafs, even before being watered. Allied perhaps to Su.G. *bylte*, a bundle; or rather to *bit-a*, to bind up.

To BEET *Lint*, to tie up flax in sheaves, S.

BEETINBAND, *s.* The strap which binds a bundle of flax, Ayrs.

To BEETLE, *v. a.* To beat with a heavy mallet, S.

"Then lay it [yarn] out to dry in your bleaching-yard; but be sure never to beat or beetle it." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 344.

BEETRAW, *s.* The red beet, a root; more commonly *Beetrie*, S. B.

"The skin of the apple is of a deep red, and the inner corr [core] cuts red like *beetraw*." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 271.

Corr. from E. *beet-rave*, id. Fr. *bete* beet, and *rave* a radish.

BEETS, *pl.* Boots, Aberd.

—Lap aff the gloyd an' took my queets,
Threw by my hat, put aff my *beets*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 57.

To BEFLUM, *v. a.* To befool by cajoling language, S. Conveying the same idea with the E. *v. sham*.

"I *beflum'd* them wi' Colonel Talbot—wad they offer to keep up the price again the Duke's friend; did na they ken wha was master?" Waverley, iii. 355.

"An' I had been the Lord High Commissioner to the Estates o' Parliament, they couldna hae *beflum'd* me mair—and—I could hardly hae *beflum'd* them better neither." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 283.

BEFLUM, *s.* Idle, nonsensical, or cajoling talk, S.

V. BLEFLUM, *s.* which seems to be the more ancient orthography.

To BEGECK, *v. a.* To deceive.] *Add*;

Belg. *beguyg-en*, illudere; Kilian.

BEGG, *s.* Barley, Dumfr.; evidently the same with *big*, Cumberl.

Dan. *bygg*, Isl. *bygg*, hordeum.

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR, *s.* A game at

cards, either the same with, or very like that of Catch-honours, S. Aust.

BEGGAR'S BROWN, the designation commonly given to that light brown snuff which is made of the stem of tobacco, S.; in England generally denominated SCOTCH SNUFF.

BEGGER-BOLTS, *s. pl.* A sort of darts, &c.] *Add*;

An intelligent friend in Warwickshire remarks on this term; "These were merely stones. We call them *Beggars' Bullets* in the same ludicrous sense."

BEGOYT, *part. pa.* Foolish; as, "nasty *begoyt* creature," Banffs.

—Wise fowk say he is *begoyt*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 8. V. MINNOYT.

Fr. *bigaut*, "an asse, foole, noddie, ninnie." Cotgr.

To BEGOUK, *v. a.* To jilt in courtship, to slight a woman, Peebles.

BEGOUK, BEGOWK, *s.* The act of jilting, *ibid.*; synon. with *Begeik*, sense 2.

"If he has gi'en you the *be-gowk*, lat him gang, my woman; ye'll get anither an' a better." Saxon and Gael, ii. 32.

Belg. *voor de gek houden*, signifies to jilt. But our term more nearly resembles *guych-en*, ridere.

To BEGRUDGE, *v. a.* To regret, to grudge, S.

"No cavalier ought in any wise to *begrudge* honour that befalls his companions, even though they are ordered upon thrice his danger, quhilk another time, by the blessing of God, may be his own case." Waverley, iii. 5.

Johns. *vo. Grudge*, mentions, after Skinner, Fr. *grug-er*, to grind; also C. B. *grwgn-ach*, to murmur, to grumble. But it more nearly resembles old Sax. *groet-en*, accusare; lacerare, provocare; Kilian: or perhaps, Su.G. *graa*, subiratum esse, *in statu constructo*, *graat*; *graa paa en*, to hate; to which Teut. *grauw-en*, perstringere, procaciter lacerare, seems allied. Isl. *graedgi*, impetus, affectus quisque, and *graedska*, malitia radicata, (a grudge), odium, seem most nearly allied.

BEGRUTTEN, *part. pa.* Disfigured with weeping, S.] *Add*;

A hopeless maid of fifty years,

Begrutten sair, and blurr'd wi' tears,

Upon a day,

To air her blankets on the briers,

She went away.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 85.

"Indeed, poor things, as the case stands with them even now, you might take the heart out of their bodies, and they never find it out, they are *sae begrutten*." *Monastery*, i. 238.

"*Begrutten*,—over-weeped," N. Neither the use of the term here, nor the definition, gives the precise sense in which it is generally used.

* To BEGUILE, *v. a.* 1. To bring into error, to cause to mistake; as, "I'm *saer beguild*," I have fallen into a great mistake, S.

"I thank my God he never *beguiled* me yet." Walker's *Remark. Passages*, p. 10.

2. To disappoint, S.

"The Lord Aboyn comes to the road of Aberdeen,

still looking for the coming of his soldiers, but he was *beguiled*." Spalding, i. 165.

BEGUILE, s. A deception.] *Insert*,

"I verily think the world hath too soft an opinion of the gate to heaven, and that many shall get a blind and sad *beguile* for heaven; for there is more ado than a cold and frozen, Lord, Lord." Ruth. Lett. p. iii, ep. 48.

"O! says the spirits of just men made perfect, but yond man has given himself a great *beguile*, for he was looking for heaven and has gotten hell!" W. Guthrie's Sermon. p. 20.

To BEGUNK, v. a. 1. To cheat, to deceive, S.

Is there a lad, whose father is unkind,
One who has not a master to his mind,—
Whose sweetheart has *begunked* him, won his heart,
Then left him all forlorn to dree the smart?

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 426.

2. To baulk, to get the better of, Roxb. nearly synon. with *Beflum*, v.

BEGUNK, s. An illusion. V. BEGECK, v.] *Add*;

"I circumvented them—I played at boggle about the bush wi' them—I cajolled them; and if I have na gien Inch-Grabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie *begunk* they ken themselves." Waverley, iii. 352.

BEGUNKIT, part. adj. Cheated, Clydes. V. BEGECK.

BEGUNNYN, part. pa. Begun.

The Consale Generale haldyn at Strivilyn in the tolbuthe of that ilk, & *begunnyn* the tyisday the secunde day of the monethe of August," &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1440, Ed. 1814, p. 32.

A. S. *begunnen* coeptus, inceptus; Oros. ap Lye. BEHAD, pret. Demeaned, held, behaved.

"He knew—the mair princely that he *behad* him in his dignite riall, the mair his lawis and constitucounis wald be dred and estemit be rude and simpill pepill." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 15.

"Vortigern—*behad* hym sa prudently, that baith his nobylles and commonis wist nocht quhat honoure & pleasour they mycht do hym." Bellend. Cron. B. viii. c. 18.

If not from A. S. *behold-an* cavere, custodire; softened from *behaefd*, the pret. of A. S. *behabb-an* continere; comp. of *be* and *habb-an*, habere.

To BEHALD, BEHAUD, BEHAD, BEHOLD, v. a.

3. To wait, to delay.] *Add*; used both in an active and in a neuter sense—as including the idea of a suspension of determination or operation for a time; vulgarly *behaud*, S.

"Lieutenant Crouner Johnston was in his company—went out of Aberdeen with the marquis to Strathboggie, where he remained during these troublesome days;—but hearing this committee was adjourned to the 20th of May, they *beheld* but kepted still the fields." Spalding, i. 142–3. i. e. "they waited, but did not disband their forces."

"Anent this point may be added, that the lieutenant colonell could not pas this point, bot only to *behold* the treatie with the commissioneris, quhilk woud either resolve in a peace or a warre." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Addit. V. 665.

This is merely a secondary sense of the E. v.; q. "to look on."

4. To permit.

"They—desired him out of love (without any warrant) that he would be pleased to *behold* them to go on, otherwise they were making such preparation that they would come and might not be resisted." Spalding, i. 117.

5. To connive at, to take no notice of.

"The bishop in plain terms gave him the lie. Lorne said this lie was given to the Lords, not to him, and *beheld* him." Spalding, i. 56.

"The barons—thought best to send John Leith, &c. to sound the earl Marschal's mind, what he thought of this business, and to understand if his lordship would *behold* them, or if he would raise forces against them." Ibid. p. 154.

6. To view with an eye of watchfulness, scrutiny, or jealousy, S.; corresponding with one sense of the A. S. v.—cavere.

7. To warrant, to become bound; as, "I'll *behad* he'll do it;" "I'll *behad* her she'll come," I engage that this shall be the case, S.

I doubt much if the terms in this sense, should not be traced to a different origin, as exactly corresponding with A. S. *behat-an*, spondere, vovere, to promise, to vow.

BEHAND, adv. To come weel *behand*, to manage handsomely, Ettr. For.

"He didna come weel *behand* at rowing up a bairn, but he did as he could." Perils of Men, ii. 248.

This is synon. with its being said of a piece of work, that it comes well or ill to one's *hand*, as one shews dexterity in performing it, or the reverse, S.

* BEHIND, adv. Denoting the non-requital of a benefit, or neglect of an obligation; having *with* after it, and nearly equivalent to E. *behind-hand*, S.

"He was never *behind with* any that put their trust in him; and he will not be in our common." Walker's Life of Peden, p. 38. V. AHIND.

BEHUF, l. 2. for *Berecynthia* r. *Berecynthia*.

BEHUYD, pret. Behoved; Aberd. Reg.

BEHUIS, 2d p. sing. Behovest, or rather the 3d, signifying, it behoves you.

"Gif ye think na pereil thairin, quhilk ye *behuis* to do in the maner forsaid,—quhy attempt ye sik divisoun thairthrow, cryand, Papistis! Papistis!" N. Winyet's Fowrscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 230.

BEJAN CLASS.] *Insert* after definition;

This is also written *Bajan*.

"Thair schoole was the same where now the Professor of Humanity teacheth: which continued to be the schools for the *Bajan Classe* till the year 1602 or thereby." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edinr. p. 24, 57.

BAJAN, s. One belonging to the Bajan Class.

"The plague much relenting, the other classes returned to their wonted frequencie, only no *Bajans* convened all that year." Ibid. p. 63.

SEMIBAJAN CLASS, apparently the Humanity Class.

"The lower hall was there for the *Semibajan Classe*, and for the public meeting of the foure classes."

"The next day a Latin theam is given, and being

turned in Greek by the *Semibajan* Class, is publickly heard in the same manner." Craufurd, p. 24, 58.

To BEIK, BEKE, BEEK, *v. n.* To bask, S.] *Add*;
4. To diffuse heat; used to denote the genial influence of the rays of the sun, S. O.

—Glowan frae the lift a' roun',
The het sin rays are beakan,
An' dowless fowk, for health gane down,
Alang yer howms lie streekan
Their limms, this day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 55.

This writer has justly remarked, that the E. *v. to bask*, although the term most nearly corresponding, as it "only represents the situation of an object in the rays of the sun, is more restricted in its signification than" our *Beik*, which regards "both the active and the passive situation of an object. In English we can only say, that one *basks* in the sun; but in the Scotch we can say, either that one *beeks* in the sun, or that the sun *beeks* on him."—"Thus," he adds, "it is a very common phrase, 'The sin's beek-an vera het.'" N. *ibid.*

It appears from the etymon given under the *v.*, that Su.G. *bak-a* is used not only passively, but actively, as denoting the communication of heat.

BEIK, BEEK, *s.* The act of basking in the sun or at the fire, S.

2. That which communicates heat, S. O.

Life's just a wee bit sinny beek,
That bright, and brighter waxes,
Till ance, row'd up in gloamin' reek,
The darksome e'enning raxes
Her wings owre day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 88.

BEIK, *s.*

3. Perhaps used for beach, in the description of the *Munitioun* in the castle of Dunbarton.

"Item on the *beik* ane singill falcoun of found markit with the armes of Bartanye." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 300.

BEYIT, *pret.* Built, Reg. Aberd. MS.

This may be softened from A. S. *bycg-an*, to build; but it more nearly resembles *by-an*, to inhabit, whence *bye*, a habitation, Su.G. *by* id.

BEILD, BIELD, *s.* 1. Shelter, &c.] *Add*;

4. The shelter found by going to leeward. *In the beild of the dike*, on that side of the wall that is free from the blast, S.

It is a very expressive old S. Prov. "Fock maun bow to the bush that they seek *beild* frae." Hogg's *Brownie*, &c. ii. 197. Hence the phrase, STRAIT BIELDS, a shelter formed by a steep hill, Peebles.

"The natural shelters are the leeward sides of hills of steep declivity, or *strait bields*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p.

5. One who acts as a guardian or protector, S.

—They
Yeed hand in hand together at the play;
And as the billy had the start of yield,
To Nory he was aye a tenty *beild*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

Insert before etymon;

Instead of *building*, in O. E. *beldyng* was written.

"*Beldyng*, [Fr.] edification, bastiment;" Palsgrave, B. iii. F. 19.

To BEILD, *v. a.*] *Insert* as sense

1. To protect, to shelter, S.

"Davie Tait said, that Divine Providence had just been like a stell dike to the goodman. It had *bielidit* him frae the bitter storm o' the adversary's wrath, an' keepit a' the thunner-bolts o' the wicked frae brikking on his head." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 85.

"Sir Knight, we have in this land of Scotland an ancient saying, 'Scorn not the bush that *bielids* you,'—you are a guest in my father's house to shelter you from danger,—and scorn us not for our kindness." *Monastery*, ii. 54.

BEILDY, *adj.* Affording shelter, S.] *Add*;

"His Honour, ye see, being under hiding—lies a' day, and whiles a' night, in the cove in the dern hag; but though its a *beildy* enough bit, and the auld gudeman o' Corse Cleugh has panged it wi' a kemple o' strae amaist, yet when the country's quiet, and the night very cauld, his Honour whiles creeps down here to get a warm at the ingle." *Waverley*, iii. 237, 238.

2. Well-sheltered, enjoying shelter, Fife.

BEIKAT, *s.* A male salmon. V. BYKAT.

BEILED, *part. pa.* An ancient sea-faring term.

—"Scho being within the haven, the master is oblist to cause the marineris to search and sé quhair the ship sould ly saiffie, but danger:—and the master aught to see the ship tyit and *beiled*, quhairthrow the ship and merchandice may not be put to ony danger or skaith." *Ship Lawis*, Balfour's Pract. p. 618.

It may be equivalent to *moored*; as signifying that the ship is so placed, and secured by ropes, as to be in no hazard of suffering damage from other ships for want of room. The term is probably of Scandinavian origin, from Isl. *bil*, interstitium, intercapedo vel spatium loci. Verel. gives an example of its being used with respect to the relative position of ships: *Var bil mikit i milli skipanna*; Magnum interstitium erat inter naves. Hence, *bil-a* retrocedere, subtrahere se. Can it be for E. *belayed*?

BEILIN, *s.* A suppuration, S. V. BEIL, *v.*] *Add*;

A. Bor. "*beiling*, matter mixed with blood running out of a sore." *Thoresby*, Ray's Lett. p. 323.

To BEILL, *v. a.* To give pain or trouble to; as, "I'll no *beill* my head about it," *Lanarks*.

Most probably borrowed from the idea of the pain of suppuration.

To BEIN the Pot. V. BEAM, *v.*

BEIN, *adj.* Wealthy, &c. V. BENE, BEIN.

To BEIN, *v. a.* To render comfortable. V. under BENE, *adj.*

BEINNESS, *s.* Snugness, comfort. V. *ut sup.*

BEIN, *s.* Bone, Ang.] *Add*;

This corresponds to the sound of the word in several northern languages; Isl. and Alem. *bein*; Belg. *been*; Su.G. *ben*, id.

BEING, BING, *s.* The beach of the sea-shore, Mearns.

Can the beach receive this denomination from *bing*, a heap, because it is formed of accumulated sand, shells, &c.?

* BEÏNG, BEÏN', *s.* Means of sustenance; as

"He has a gude *bein'*," he is well provided for;
 "He has nae *bein'* ava," he has no visible means
 of support, Fife.

BEIR-SEID, *s.* That portion of agricultural
 labour which is appropriated to the raising of
 barley. V. BEAR-SEED.

BEYR-TREE, *s.* The *beir* on which a corpse
 is carried to the grave, Aberd.

"Thre new *beyr treis*," Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

BEIS; BEES. *In the Bees.*] *Add*;

—"But now, Mr. Macwheeble, let us proceed to
 business." This word had somewhat a sedative ef-
 fect; but the Bailie's head, as he expressed himself,
 was still *in the bees*." Waverley, iii. 270.

BEIS, *v. s.* Be; third p. sing. subj. S.] *Add*;
 This form occurs often in our acts.

"Farther, gif ony notaris *beis* conuict of falsat,—
 thay sall be punist as followis," &c. Acts Mary
 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 496.

BEIS, BEES, *adv.* In comparison with; as,
 "Ye're auld *beis* me," you are older than I am,
 you are old compared with me; "I was sober
 yesternicht *beis* you," I was sober in compari-
 son of you, or you were more intoxicated than
 I was; Loth. Fife.

It is not easy to trace this term; as it must either
 be a combination, or elliptical. The first phrase
 might perhaps be resolved: "You are old, to *be* as
 me," i. e. too old to be likened to me. Or the first
 part of the word may be the prep. *be* or *by*, "old *be*
 as me," i. e. by what I am. Or, viewing *beis* as the
 same with *abeis*, as *beis* is sometimes used for *be*, the
 term may be equivalent to *albeit*. The resolution
 would then be: "*Albeit* William be tall, John sur-
 passes him in this respect." Or shall we view it
 as a part of the A. S. substantive verb? "I was so-
 ber *byst* you," in A. S. *byst thu*, sis tu, q. *be* you, in
 what state you choose to suppose.

BEYSAND, *part. adj.* Expl. "Quite at a loss,
 benumbed, stupified," Ettr. For.

This is most probably allied to Isl. *bysn*, prodi-
 gium, portentum; q. "as one who has seen a pro-
 digy?" *bysn-a* portendo; *Thad bysnar*, ultra modum
 gravat; *bisnamikid*, permagnum, supra modum, Hal-
 dorson. Su.G. *baxn-as*, obstupefieri, notwithstand-
 ing the change of *s* into *x*, is apparently from a com-
 mon origin. V. BYSSYM, *s.*

BEIST, BEISTYN, *s.* The first milk of a cow,
 &c.] *Add* to etymon; A. S. *bysting*, id.

BEIST-MILK, *s.* The same, Mearns.; *Beistlings*,
 Annandale.

BEIST-CHEESE, *s.* The first milk boiled to a thick
 consistence somewhat resembling cheese newly
 made, Mearns.; *Beistyn-cheese*, id. Lanarks.

To BEIT, BETE, BET, BEET, *v. a.* 1. To
 help, &c.] Conjoin this immediately with the
 quotation from Ramsay; adding *Bett*, part. pa.
 to the end of sense 1. *Insert* as sense

3. To excite affection, as applied to the mind.

It warms me, it charms me,

To mention but her name;

It heats me, it *beets* me,

And sets me a' on flame. Burns, iii. 159.

4. To bring into a better state, &c.] *Add*; To
 abate, to mitigate. After the quotation from
 Wallace, *Add*;

The term is used in this sense in Sir Tristrem, p. 187.

Mi bale thou fond to *bet*,

For love of Ysonde fre.

Insert here all the illustration given under sense
 1. to—*Bett*, part. pa.

Junius, in his usual way, derives E. *better*, from
 Gr. *βελτιον*, and *best* from *βελτιστος*. Ihre, after Wach-
 ter, views Su.G. *baettre*, melior, as originating from
 obsolete *bat* or *bas*, bonus. Schilter indeed mentions
bat, *bato*, bonus, utilis, proficiens, which he describes
 as "an old term of the Celts and Goths;" giving
 Moes.G. *bet-an*, proficere, and A. S. *gebet-an*, emen-
 dare, as its derivatives. I do not wonder that Schil-
 ter should fall into this error. But it is surprising
 that Ihre should stumble in the same manner. It
 seems perfectly clear, that E. *better*, Su.G. *baettre*,
 &c. must be traced to A. S. *bet-an*, Isl. *bet-a*, and the
 other synon. verbs signifying emendare, reparare.
 Although Alem. *bat*, or *baz*, as viewed in relation to
 the comparative *bezirun*, *bessern*, melior, has a posi-
 tive form, it is merely the part. pa. of the very v.
batt-en, which Schilter gives as signifying prodesse;
 just as A. S. *bet*, melius, is the part. pa. of *bet-an* emen-
 dare. Thus in the proof given by Lye from John iv.
 52. "Then enquired he of them the hour when he
bet waere, melius habuerit," the language literally sig-
 nifies, as in our version, "began to amend." For
 the primary use of this term necessarily implied the
 idea of comparison with the former state of the sub-
 ject spoken of. Thus Isl. *baettir* signifies resartus, q.
 mended; and *bate*, melioratio, seems merely the part.
 of *bat-a* emendare, also expl. beatum facere; G. Andr.
 Perhaps Ihre was misled by finding so old an exam-
 ple of the comparative as Moes.G. *batizo* melius. But
 if this be not from *bot-an*, proficere, juvare, radically
 one with A. S. *bet-an*; may we not, from the form
 of the v. *ga-batn-an* proficere, suppose, that *bat-an*
 had been used as well as *bot-an*? The change of the
 vowel, however, is immaterial. Thus, *better* prop-
 erly signifies what is amended, or brought to a state
 preferable to that in which it was before.

To BEET A MISTER, To supply a want, S.

"If twa or three hunder pounds can *beet a mister*
 for you in a strait, ye sanna want it, come of a' what
 will." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 314.

This phrase had been in use as early as the time
 of Gawin Douglas. V. MISTER. Where he speaks of

Tymmer to *bete* airis, and vther *misteris*;—
 he evidently means wood for supplying the loss of oars,
 or for mending them, as well as for other necessities.

BEET-MISTER, *s.* A stop-gap, a substitute, Loth.
 Roxb.

"Next she enlarged on the advantage of saving
 old clothes to be what she called *beet-masters* to the
 new." Tales of My Landlord, iv. 252.

If the ingenious writer has not mistaken the pro-
 per meaning of this term, it has received an improp-
 er orthography. It simply signifies, to supply a
 necessity. V. BEIT, *v.*

To this exactly agrees Lancash. *beet-need*, "a help
 on particular occasions;" Tim. Bobbins. Grose writes
 it, but I apprehend erroneously, *beent-need*, Gl.

B E I

BEITING, BETING, s. Supply, the act of aiding, S.

"Our souerane lord—ratifies—all—statutes of his hienes burrowis within this realme, tending to the *beiting* and reparatioun of thair wallis, streittis, havynnis and portis." Acts Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, IV. 80.

—"The brig of Tay foranent the burgh of Perth is decayit; and—the proveist, ballies, and communitie tharoff hes already deburssit lairge and sumptuous expenssis vpoun the *beting* and reparing thair-*of*," &c. Ibid. III. 108.

BEYZLESS, adv. In the extreme. *Beyzless ill*, extremely bad. "She is a *beyzless* clink," she is a great talebearer, Upp. Clydes.

Perhaps q. *bias-less*, without any *bias* or tendency to the contrary.

BEKIN, s. A beacon, a signal.

"He tuke thare tentis afore thay persavit thame perfutely segeit, and incontinent made ane *bekin* of reik, as was devisit be the dictator." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 348.

A. S. *beacn*, Dan. *bakn*, id.

BELCH, BELGH, s. 1. A monster.] *Add*;

3. A brat, a contemptuous designation for a child; *Belshagh*, *synon.*, both used in Strathmore.

BELD, adj. Bald.] *Add*;

It occurs in this form in Maitl. Poems, p. 193.

My curland hair, my cristel ene

Ar *beld* and bleird, as all may se.

Tho' thin thy locks, and *beld* thy brow,

Thou ance were armfu' fit, I trow,

To mense a kintra en', Jo.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 47.

BELDNESS, BELTHNESS, s. Baldness, Clydes.

To BELEAGUER, v. a. To surround in a threatening and violent manner.

"Those women *beleaguered* them, and threatened to burn the house about their ears, unless they did presently nominate two commissioners for the town, to join with the supplicants." Guthry's Mem. p. 29.

BEILCHER, BELCHEIR, BELECHER, s. Entertainment.

This term, now obsolete, had evidently been used three centuries ago; for it occurs in various passages in the MS. records.

In the Lord Treasurer's accounts for 1512, are the following entries:

"Item at the dissolution of the airis of Air be the lords command to Johne Browne burges of Air for *belcheir* sex pundis xij s. & iiij d. and to the servandis of the house xx s. Sum . . . vij l. xij s. iiij d.

"Item richtsua in Kirkcudbryt to Allane Maklane be the lords commandis for *belcheir* iij l. vj s. viij d."

"Thai sall pay for ilk persone ilk nycht jd, the first nycht ijd; & gif thai byd langar jd. And this sovme to be pait for *beilcher*, & na mare vnder the pane to the takar to be jugeit ane oppressar & inditit tharfor."—"And the lordis justice & commissionaris, that passis to the aris, call the officiaris of ilk tovne as [thai] pas throw the cuntree,—& aviss hereupoun quhat the fute men [travellers on foot] sall pay, the horss man sall pay, & quhat he sall pay

B E L

that is bettir lugit, and quhat wer for his lugin & *belecher*." Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 243.

Fr. *belle chere*, literally, good entertainment; *Chere*, "victuals, entertainment for the teeth;" Cotgr.

The phrase is used by Chaucer:

—I wende withouten doute,

That he had yeve it me, because of you,

To don therwith min honour and my prow,

For cosinage, and eke for *belle chere*,

That he hath had ful often times here.

Shipmannes Tale, v. 13339.

"Good cheer;" Gl. Tyrwh.

To BELENE, v. n. To tarry.] *Add*;

In the *Additions*, at the end of Dict. vol. ii. I had said: "It has been conjectured with great probability, that *grenes so grene* should be *greues*, i. e. groves so green." This conjecture is supported, I find, by the reading of the same Poem, published under the title of *The Auntyrs off Arthure*, &c. by Mr. D. Laing, Edin. 1822, st. 6. Only, in the MS. from which this is printed, instead of *belenes*, the reading is *by leuys*, which obscures the sense.

BELEVE, s. Hope.

"They become desparit of ony *beleve*." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 74. V. BELEFE.

BELFUFF, s. An ideal hill supposed to be near Heckie—or Heckle-birnie. The term occurs in the proverbial phrase, "Gang ye to the back o' *Belfuff*," Aberd.

BELGHE, s. Eructation, E. *belch*.

"This age is defiled with filthie *belghes* of blasphemy.—His custom was to defile the aire with most filthie *belghs* of blasphemie." Z. Boyd's L. Battel, pp. 1002. 1186.

This approaches to the ancient form of the E. word. For Huloet gives *belke* or *bolke* (S. *bok*), as signifying ructo, and *synon.* with *balche*. A. S. *bealc-an*, id. Seren. views Goth. *bell-a*, cum sonitu pelli, as the radical word.

BELICKIT.

"They—were ey sae ready to come in ahint the haun, that naeboddy, haud aff themsels, cou'd get feen't *belickit* o' ony guid that was gawn." Saint Patrick, i. 74. V. BLACKBELICKIT.

BELIE, adv. By and by, Berwicks.; merely a corr. of BELYVE, BELIFF, &c. q. v.

BE-LIKE, adj. Probable; as, "That story's no *be-like*," Lanarks.

BELYK, adv. Probably, E. *belike*.

"The Lord Hereis and Lochinware departed home, wha *belyk* had not agried to subscribe with them of the castell." Bannatyne's Trans. p. 131.

BELYVE, adv. 2. By and by.] *Add*;

Ben Jonson uses *by live* in this sense, as a North-country word:

—I have—twentie swarme of bees,

Whilke (all the summer) hum about the hive,

And bring mee waxe, and honey in *by live*.

Sad Shepherd.

BELL, BEL, s. A bubble in water or any liquid; *Saip-bells*, bubbles formed by blowing out soapy water, S.

"Are they not *Bullatae nugae*, belling babblings, watrie *bels*," &c.? Bp. Galloway. V. BELLER, v.

Teut. *belle bulla*, synonym. with *bobbel*; Belg. *water-bal*, id. Shall we view these terms as allied to Fr. *bouille* (Lat. *bull-a*) a bubble, *bouill-ir* to bubble up? To BELL, *v. n.* To bubble up, to throw up or bear bubbles, S.

—When the scum turns blue,
And the blood *bells* through,

There's something aneath that will change the man. *Perils of Man*, ii. 44.

BELL, *s.* The blossom of a plant; as, "Lint in the *bell*," flax in flower; Gl. Burns. *Heather-bells*, &c.

Bell in E. is used to denote the cup of a flower.

BELL on a horse's face, *s.* A blaze, a white mark, S.

This might seem akin to S. *bail*, a blaze in another sense; or Isl. *bael-a*, urere (V. Ihre, vo. *Baal*, rogus); as resembling a mark caused by fire, and often indeed thus impressed on a horse's face by dealers. But Armor. *baill* is precisely the same; Tache ou marque blanche que quelques chevaux ont sur le front. O. Fr. *baillet*, celui qui a une tache ou une étoile blanche au front. Pelletier, Dict. Bret.

BELL of the Brae, the highest part of the slope of a hill, S.

I know not whether this alludes to the form of a *bell*, or is denominated, more generally, from the idea of rotundity, as perhaps allied to Teut. *belle*, *bull-a*. C. B. *bul* denotes a prominence, or that which juts out.

BELLAM, *s.* A stroke or blow, S. B.

This seems radically the same with BELLUM, *q. v.* BELLANDINE, *s.* A broil, a squabble.

"There are the chaps alraidy watching to hae a *bellandine* wi' thee—an' thou tak nae guod caire, lad, thou's in cwotty Wollie's hand." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 267.

Can this be corrupted, and changed in its application, from Fr. *ballandin*, a dancer?

To BELLER, *v. n.* To bubble up.

"Are they not bullatæ nugæ, *belling* babblings, watrie bels, easily dissipate by the smallest winds, or rather euanishes of their own accord?" Bp. Gal-
loway's Dikaiol. p. 109.

This seems radically different from *buller*; as perhaps allied to Isl. *bilur* impetus venti, *bilgia* fluctus maris, *bolg-a* intumescere, or *belg-ia* inflare buccas; G. Andr.

BELLEIS, BELLIS, *s.* A pair of bellows, Aberd. Reg.

BELL-HEATHER, *s.* Cross-leaved Heath, S.

"Erica tetralix, *Bell-heather*." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 23.

To BELLY one's self o' Water, to take a belly-full of water, Aberd.; apparently synonym. with the common S. phrase, *to bag one's self wi' water*.

BELLICAL, *adj.* Warlike, martial; Lat. *bellic-us*.

"That na maner of persoun—rais ony bandis of men of weir on hors or fute with culuerings—or vther munition bellicall quhatsumeuer," &c. Acts Mary 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 539.

BELLICON, *s.* A blustering fellow, Ayrs.

Fr. *belliqueux*, warlike; or *baligaut*, fanfaron, impertinent, Roquefort.

BELLICOUS, *adj.* Warlike.

"The uther impediment was gretter; and that was be the societie of sum border men, quhais myndis at na tyme are ather martiall or *bellicous*, but only given to rieff and spuilyie; and they, not mindfull of honorabill prisoneris, addrest thameselues to mercheand buithes and houss, quhilk they brak up and spuilyiet." Hist. James the Sext, p. 148.

Fr. *belliqueux*, Lat. *bellicos-us*, id.

BELLIE-MANTIE, *s.* The name given to the play of Blindman's-buff, Upp. Clydes.

For the first part of the word, V. BELLY BLIND. As anciently in this game he, who was the chief actor, was not only hoodwinked, but enveloped in the skin of an animal; the latter part of the word may be from Fr. *manteau*, *q.* "Billy with the mantle," or cloak.

BELLY-FLAUGHT.] *Add*;

There is an obvious analogy between this term and Isl. *vembilflaka*, supinus in terra; Haldorson. *Vembill* signifies abdomen; *flaka*, as used in the sense of supine, may be from *flaki*, any thing flat, or *flak-a*, to spread out in the way of cutting up, like S. *spelder*.

BELLY-GOURDON, *s.* A glutton, Fife.

Perhaps from *belly*, and *gurd*, *gourd*, to gorge. O. Fr. *gordin* signifies stupide, hébête.

BELLING, *s.* The state of desiring the male, &c.] *Add*;

This etymon is confirmed by the explanation given of the term by Phillips; "Belling, a term among hunters, who say, a roe *belleth*, when she makes a noise in rutting time." *Bellith* is used by Chaucer, and expl. by Urry, "belloweth, roareth;" yrwhitt, id.

BELLY-RACK, *s.* An act of gormandising, Lanarks.; *q.* *racking*, or stretching, the *belly*.

BELLIS, *s. pl.* Black bellis of Berwick.

Buschmont of Beruik, mak you for the gait.—

Lykas the last tym that your camp come heir,

Lend vs ane borrouing of your auld blak *bellis*.—

As thay haue brouin that bargane, sa thay drank,
And rewis that tyme that euer thay saw your *bellis*.

Sege Castel of Edin. Poems 16th Cent. p. 287.

This, I suppose, alludes to some cant phrase used in those times, when Berwick was a bone of contention between Scotland and England. Her artillery seem to have been called her *black bells*, because the air so often rung with this harsh music. It is to be observed, that, on this occasion, Sir William Drury, Marshal of Berwick, was commanded to join the Regent in besieging the Castle of Edinburgh. V. Spotswood, p. 270. In the poem itself, it is afterwards said, in an address to Q. Elizabeth;

Is not the *cannones* cum at your command,

Strecht to distroy the tratoures wald our gang us?
P. 289.

Before these arrived from Berwick, as would seem, they had none for besieging the castle.

Quha mycht do mair, but ordinance, nor we? *Ibid.*

BELLISAND, BELLISANT, *adj.* Elegant, or having an imposing appearance.

His sadill circulit and set rich sa on

His brydil *bellisand* and gay.—

Rauf Coilyear, B. iiij. b.

"The one is the number of God his building and frame: the other, but the number of a man. That is, a building and body, howsoever in all outward ap-

pearance, more *bellisant* and greater than the first, yet but of a man his invention." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 121.

Fr. *belle* used adverbially, and *seant* decent, becoming, q. having a good appearance.

BELLONIE, *s.* A noisy brawling woman, Ayrs. Lat. *Bellona*.

To BELLRAIVE, *v. n.* To rove about, to be unsteady; to act hastily and without consideration, Roxb.

The last syllable seems to be the same with E. *to rove*, Isl. *hraf-a*, loco movere. The first, I suspect, indicates that the term has been originally applied to a wedder, which carried the *bell*, being too much disposed to roam; and thus, that it conveys the same idea with BELLWAVER.

BELLUM, *s.* Force, impetus, Loth. syn. *Bensel*.

This might seem allied to Isl. *bell-a* cum sonitu pelli, cum crepitu collidi.

BELL-WARE, *s.* The *Zostera marina*, Linn.

"The sea-weed, or *bell-ware*, which grows about low water mark, (*zostera marina*), is firm and fibry, with many hollow balls on its leaves: this is the kelp weed along the Scottish shores." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 182.

To BELLWAVER, *v. n.* 1. To straggle.] *Add*;

"When ye war no liken tae come back, we thought ye war a' gane a *bellwaverin* thegither." Saint Patrick, i. 165.

2. To fluctuate.] *Add*;

"I doubt me, his wits have gone a *bellwaverin* by the road. It was but now that he spoke in somewhat better form." Monastery, i. 202.

3. Applied to narrative, when one does not tell a story coherently, *ibid*.

This term, I have been assured, is pronounced *Bull-waver* in Lanarks., being primarily applied to the *bull*, when roaming in quest of the female of his species; and secondarily, in relation to man, when supposed to be engaged in some amorous pursuit. By others I am assured, that in Lanarks. it is used as simply signifying to move backwards and forwards. Thus it is said of any piece of cloth, hung up to be dried, that it is "*bellwaverin* in the wind."

To BELOW *one's self*, to demean. *I wadna below mysell sae far*, Fife, Perth. Evidently formed from the adv.

BELSHACH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A contemptuous designation for a child, equivalent to *Brat*, Strathm.

Perhaps from Gael. *biolasgach* talkative, *biolasgadh* prattling.

BELSHIE, *adj.* Fat and at the same time diminutive, Upp. Clydes.

To BELT, *v. a.* 1. To gird, in a general sense, S. *Belt* is sometimes used as the part. pa.

Belt he was with ane swerd of mettell brycht, Of quham the skabert of broun jasse was picht. Doug. Virg. 108. v. 46.

2. To gird, as expressive of an honorary distinction.

"This Williame was the sixt *belted* earle of the hous of Douglas." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 17.

"William Hay, then constable of Scotland, was the first *belted* earle of Erroll." *Ibid*. p. 125.

It seems probable that *belted*, as applied to an Earl, referred to the former mode of investiture in S.

"I find this difference," says Sir George Mackenzie, "in the creation of many Earles from what is here set down; that the four gentlemen bear the honours thus, the first, the penon; the second, the standart; the third, sword and *belt*; the fourth, the crown;—and that the Lyon offered first to his Majesty the sword and *belt*, and receiving it back, put it on the person nobilitat." Observ. on Precedency, p. 34.

3. To gird, metaph. &c. as in Dict.] *Add*;

Belt our loynyeis with verite, put apon vs the brest plait of rychteousness." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, F. 189, a.

4. To surround, to environ, in a hostile manner.

—"The chancellour sould not knaw ws to come for the seidging of the castle, whill [till] we have the seidge evin *beltit* about the wallis." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 10.

"Ambrose hauand victorie on this wyse, followit on Vortigern, & *beltit* the castel with strang sege." Bellend. Cron B. viii. c. 19. *Arctissima circumdare obsidione*; Boeth.

"Eftir this, he *beltit* the ciete with wallis, foussyes, and trincheis, in all partis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 78. Isl. *belt-a* zona cingere, succingere.

BELT, *s.* Often used to denote a stripe of planting, S.

"I have built about thirty rood of stone-dike,—connecting Saunders Mill's garden-wall with the fence round the Fir *Belt*." Lights and Shadows, p. 214.

BELTED PLAID, that species of mantle worn by Highlanders in full military dress, S.

"The uniform was a scarlet jacket, &c. tartan plaid of twelve yards plaited round the middle of the body, the upper part being fixed on the left shoulder ready to be thrown loose and wrapped over both shoulders and firelock in rainy weather. At night the plaid served the purpose of a blanket, and was a sufficient covering for the Highlander. These were called *belted plaids*, from being kept tight to the body by a *belt*, and were worn on guards, reviews, and on all occasions when the men were in full dress." Col. Stewart's Sketches, i. 246, 247.

BELTING, *s.* One of the forms used in former times, in making a lord of parliament.

—"Our souerane lord exceptis—all—infestmentis grantit be his hienes of sic pairtis—of the kirk-landis already erectit in temporall lordschippis and baronies to sic persoun or persounes as hes already—ressauit the honouris, ordouris, and estaittis of lordis of parliament be the solemne forme of *belting* and vtheris ceremonies obseruit in sic caissis, and hes sensyne enterit and sittin in parliament as temporall lordis." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

"*Belting*, the ceremony of admitting a nobleman when created in Parl., so termed from putting on his sword and *belt*, which was thus expressed, *per cincturam gladii, ac unius cappae honoris et dignitatis, et circuli aurei circa caput positionem*," &c. Spotiswoode's MS. Law Dict. in vo.

It would seem that this form had been borrowed from the mode of conferring knighthood. Hence the old phrase, *a beltit knight*.

B E L

To BELT, *v. a.* To flog.] *Add*;

"I kend your father weel; he's a good cannie man." "I wish he had *beltit* your shoulders as aft as he has done mine, ye maybe wadna hae said sae muckle for him." Hogg's *Brownie*, &c. ii. 162.

To BELT, *v. n.* To come forward with a sudden spring.] *Add* to etymon;

Isl. *bell-a* cum sonitu pelli, cum crepitu collidi; G. Andr. p. 26.

BELTANE, BELTEIN, *s.* Col. 5. l. 26. for *fest- val r. festival*.

Col. 7. after l. 18. *Insert*;

Martin gives the same account of the extinction of all the fires in the Western Islands. He assigns a reason for it, however, which Obrien might judge it better to omit.

"Another god of the Britons was *Belus*, or *Belinus*, which seems to have been the Assyrian god *Bel*, or *Belus*; and probably from this pagan deity comes the Scots term of *Beltin*,—having its first rise from the custom practised by the Druids in the isles, of extinguishing all the fires in the parish *until the tythes were paid*; and upon payment of them, the fires were kindled in each family, and never till then. In these days malefactors were burnt between two fires; hence when they would express a man to be in a great strait, they say, *He is between two fires of Bel*, which in their language they express thus, *Edir da hin Veaul or Bel*." Martin's *West. Isl.* p. 105.

These fires, however, were at times used merely for purification.

"It was an expiatory punishment for criminals to stand for a limited time betwixt two contiguous fires, or to walk barefooted thrice over the burning ashes of a Carn-Fire." Shaw's *Moray*, p. 231.

The same writer says; "In the Highlands, the first day of May is still called *La Baaltine*,—corruptly *Beltan-day*, i. e. the day of Baal's Fire." *Ibid.* p. 240, 241.

In regard to the superstitions connected with this day, we also learn from Shaw, that in the north of S., upon Maunday-Thursday, the several herds cut staves of service wood [or *Rowantree*] about three feet long, and put two cross sticks into clefts in one end of the staff. These staves they laid up till the first of May. On that day—having adorned the heads of their staves with wild herbs, they fixed them on the tops, or above the doors, of their several cots; and this they fancied would preserve the cattle from diseases till next May." *Ibid.*

Martin mentions a singular superstition retained in the Isle of Lewis.

"The natives in the village Barvas retain an ancient custom of sending a man very early to cross Barvas river, every first day of May, to prevent any females crossing it first; for that, they say, would hinder the salmon from coming into the river all the year round." *West. Isl.* p. 7.

BELTER, *s.*

"I'll stand ahint a dike, and gie them a *better* wi' stanes, till I hae na left the souls in their bodies—if ye approve o't." The *Entail*, ii. 160.

This seems equivalent to *bickering*. Gael. *bual-am* to beat, *buailte* beat, *bualadh* beating, *bualtaire* one who beats or threshes another.

B E N

BEN, *s.* A word used, not only in composition, but singly, as denoting a mountain, S.

O sweet was the cot of my father,
That stood in the wood up the glen;
And sweet was the red-blooming heather,
And the river that flow'd from the *Ben*.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 421.

This is undoubtedly a Celt. term; C. B. *ban*, signifying a prominence, or what is high; Ir. Gael. *beann*, *bein*, a summit, a mountain. C. B. *pen* is synon.; and is generally viewed as forming the root of Lat. *Pennin-us*, or what are now called the *Appennines*; and as giving name to the Deus *Penninus* of the ancients. V. BIN.

BEN, *s.* A kind of salmon, smaller, darker in the back, and whiter in the belly, than those commonly taken; generally from seven to ten pounds in weight, and viewed as a different species. This is the first kind that appears in the Solway Frith; generally about the end of March. They are taken from that time till the beginning of May. For this reason, they are also denominated *Wair-bens*, that is, the fish that come in *Spring*. Annandale.

—"While there was a free run to the Annan, clean salmon, in high perfection, were in use to be taken there in the months of January and February; and from January till April was the principal run of that species of salmon called *Bens*, till then a principal part of the fishing in this river, but which seem to have been exterminated by the improved mode of fishing at Newbie."

—"Those that run first, in January and February, and even so late as the beginning of May, called *Bens*, will, it is reasonable to believe, spawn sooner than another sort which begin to run about the middle of May, and continue till the middle of July." Fisher- man's *Lett. to Proprietors, &c. of Fisheries in Sol- way*, p. 8.

Gael. *bean* signifies quick, nimble, which might regard the liveliness and activity of this species. It may, however, be from *ban*, white, from the colour of its belly; as the char is called *red-wame* from the redness of the same part of the body. *Wair-ben* must, in this case, be viewed as a term of later formation; *wair* being the Gothic designation of Spring.

BEN, *prep.* Towards the inner part of a house, S.

—"Ye came in to visit John Buchannan's bairne, being sick of a palsie, and bad the father and mother go *ben* the house a whyle, and pray to God for him." Law's *Memor.* Pref. lx.

To COME BEN, *v. n.* To be advanced, to come to honour, S. B.

'Twas that grim gossip, chandler-chafed want,
Wi' threadbair claiting, and an ambry scant,
Gar'd him cry on thee, to blaw throw his pen,
Wi' leed that well might help him to *come ben*,
An' crack amo' the best o' ilka sex.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

BEN, BENN, *s.* The interior apartment of a house, S.

"A tolerable hut is divided into three parts: a butt, which is the kitchen; a *benn*, an inner room; and a byar, where the cattle are housed." Sir J. Carr's *Caledonian Sketches*, p. 405.

BEN-END, s. Inner part of a house.] *Add*;

"He pu'd up his bit shabble of a sword an' dang aff my bonnet, when I was a free man i' my ain *ben-end*." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 18.

"Patrick Chisolm's house had but one fire-place in ane apartment which served for kitchen and hall; but it had a kind of *ben-end*, as it was then, and is always to this day, denominated in that part of the country." *Perils of Man*, i. 78.

Ben, bin, "within; analogous to *bout*, or *but*, without;" *Norfolk*; *Grose*.

THE-BEN, adv. In the interior apartment, *Ang.*

Then auntie says, sit down, my bonny hen,
And tak a piece, your bed's be made *the-ben*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 33. *V. THAIR-BEN.*

BENCH, s. A frame fixed to the wall for holding plates, &c. *Aberd.* *Bink*, *Angus*, q. v.

BEND, s. A spring, a leap, a bound.

Scho lap upon me with ane *bend*.

Lyndsay, *V. Gl. Chalm.*

This has been traced to *Fr. bond*, *id.* But perhaps it is merely an oblique use of the *E. s.*, as expressive of the incurvation of the body which generally precedes a leap.

To BEND, v. n. To spring, to bound, *Ibid.*

BEND, s.

"Item, ane halk gluif embroderit with gold, with twa huidis embroderit with gold, and ane plane.—Item, twa *bendis* of taffatie, the ane quheit, the uther blew." *Inventories*, A. 1579, p. 281.

"*Bend*, *exp.* a muffler, kercher, or cowl, a *Fr. Gen. bende, bande, fascia, vinculum*;" *Skinner*.

BEND, BEND-LEATHER, s. Leather thickened by tanning, for the soles of boots and shoes, *S.*

"Leather vocat. *Bend leather*, the hund. pound, 1l. 10s." *Rates*, A. 1670.

BEND ANEUGH, expl. "Bravely enough," *Aberd.*

—Said there was nane in a' the battle,
That bruilyeit *bend aneugh*.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing. *V. BENDIT UP.*

BENDIT UP, part. pa.

This, in different places, is given as the reading of *Pitscottie*, Ed. 1814, where *boldened* occurs in the preceding editions; as in the following passages:—

"Being *bendit up* with sick licentious prerogatives aboue otheris, they set no difference betuixt richt and vrong," &c. P. 67. *Boldened up*, Ed. 1728.

"Magnus Reid, nothing effeired of this disadvantage, bot rather *bendit up*, and kindled thairat in greater ire nor became ane wyse chiftane, rushed forward vpoun Craigiewallace thinking to have slaine him." P. 79. "*Boldened and kindled up*." Ed. 1728.

BENDROLE, BANDROLL, BEDROLL, s. A term used to denote the rest, formerly used for a heavy musket.

"That euerie gentilmen vailyeant in yeirlie rent thrie hundreth merkis—be furnist with ane licht corslat and pik, or ells ane muscat with forcat *bed-roll*.—That euerie ane of thair nyctbouris burgessis,—worth fyve hundreth pundis of frie geir be furnist with ane compleit licht corslet, ane pik, ane halbert or tua handit suorde, or ells ane muscat with forcat

bendrole and *heidpece*." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 169. *Bandroll*, *ibid.* p. 191.

The latter is obviously the true reading, the same with *Fr. banderole*, *E. bandrol*, which properly denotes a small flag or pennon worn at the point of a lance. For, as we learn from *Grose*, "muskets were so heavy as to require a *fork*, called a rest, to support them when presented in order to fire; sometimes these rests were armed with a contrivance called a swine's feather, which was a sort of sword blade, or tuck, that issued from the staff of the rest at the head.—Rests were of different lengths, according to the heights of the men who were to use them; they were shod with sharp iron ferrils, for sticking them into the ground, and were on the march, when the musquet was shouldered, carried in the right hand, or hung upon it by means of a string or loop tied under the head." *Milit. Hist.* ii. 292, 293. *V. FORCAT.*

BENE, BEIN, adj. 3. Pleasant;] *Add*;
comfortably situated, *S.*

—While the ringing blast

Against my casement beats, while sleet and snaw,
In wreathed storm, lies thick on ilka hill,
May I, baith *bein* an' warm, within my cot
Look heedfu' to the times!—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 149.

"Edie has been heard to say, 'This is a gay *bean* place, and it's a comfort to hae sic a corner to sit in in a bad day.'" *Antiquary*, iii. 353.

8. It is used in a peculiar sense in *Lanarks.* A *bein cask* is one that is perfectly water-tight.

A friend suggests with great plausibility, that this may be from *Fr. bien* well; as many terms of this kind seem to have been introduced by the *Scotch lairds*, in consequence of their intercourse with France.

To BEIN, v. a. To render comfortable. A house is said to be *bein'd*, when thoroughly dried, *Roxb.*

Evidently from *Bene, Bein, adj.* in sense 2.; if not immediately from the *Isl. v. bein-a*, expedire, negotium promovere.

BENELY, BEINLY, adv. 1. In the possession of fulness, *S.*] *Add*;

2. Well, abundantly, *S.*

She's the lady o' a yard,

An' her house is *bienlie* thacket.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 155.

3. Exhibiting the appearance of wealth, *S.*

"The children were likewise *beinly* apparelled, and the two sons were buirdly and brave laddies." *R. Gilhaize*, iii. 104.

4. Happily, *S.* Thus it is said of a hare;

Poor hairy-footed thing! undreaming thou

Of this ill-fated hour, dost *bienly* lie,

And chew thy cud among the wheaten store.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 27.

BEINLIKE, BIEN-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of abundance, *S.*

"*Bein-like*—creditable in appearance;" *Gl. Siller Gun*, p. 147.

BEINNESS, s. Snugness in temporal circumstances, moderate wealth, *S.*

"During the dear years—an honest farmer—had

been reduced from *beinness* to poverty." Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 329.

BENEFEIT, *part. adj.* Beneficed.

"Gif it happinnis ony of the Prelatis, Clerkis, or vther *benefeit* men being with thame in the said seruice to be slane or die in maner foirsaid,—that the nerrest of thair kin qualifeit and habill thairfoir, or vthers thay pleisto name sall haue thair benefice." Acts Mary 1557, Ed. 1814, p. 501, 502, also Ed. 1566.

Perhaps *q. benefaict*, or *benefacti*, from L. B. *benefacere*, to endow with a benefice.

BENEFICIAL, *adj.* Of or belonging to a benefice; Fr. *beneficial*, *id.*

—"The occasioun thairof is, the directioun of let-trez of horning in *beneficial* materis generallie aganis all and sindrie, quhairby it occurris dalie that the beneficeit man his takismen ane or ma,—charge ane tennent addettit in payment to the prelatt for his dewtie quhairby diuerss double poindingis cumis in befoir the lordis of Sessioun," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 573.

* **BENEFIT**, *s.* What is given to servants besides their wages in money, Galloway.

"Cottagers are paid partly in money, and partly by what is termed a *benefit*. This consists of a house, garden, and fuel; as much corn, or meal and potatoes, as are thought necessary for the maintenance of their families; and sometimes maintenance for a cow or a pig. The amount of the whole may be estimated, on an average, at £30 per annum." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 301.

BENEW, *adv.* Beneath, below, Aberd.; also *Benjau*.

A pair of grey hoggars well clinked *benew*,
Of nae other lit but the hue of the ewe,
With a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew,
Was the fee they sought at the beginning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

Benew is also used as a prep. *To clink*, apparently to fasten. A. S. *beneoth*, *id.*

BENJIE, *l.* The abbreviation of the name *Benjamin*, *s.*

BENNELS, *s. pl.* A kind of mats, made of reeds woven together, for the purpose of forming partitions in cottages; or laid across the rafters in the inside of a house for forming a roof, Roxb.

If not synon. with Teut. *bendel* fascia, or allied to Isl. *bendl-a* concatenare, perhaps *q. ben-walls*, as forming a sort of wall for separating the *ben* from the *but*.

BENNELS, *LINT-BENNELS*, *s. pl.* The seed of flax, Roxb.; synon. *Bolls*, *Bows*.

BENNYST, *part. pa.* Banished; Aberd. Reg. A. 1530, V. 16.

BENSELL, *BENSAIL*, *s. l.* Force, violence, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Exposure to a violent wind; as, "I'm sure ye bade a sair *bensel*," I am sure that ye suffered a severe attack of the gale, being so much exposed to it, Galloway.

3. Transferred to a place exposed to the violence of a storm; and directly opposed to *bield*, *s.* Hence the phrase, *Bensill o' the brae*, that part

or point of an eminence which is most exposed to the weather, Fife.

4. *Bensel o' a fire*, a strong fire, South and West of S.

5. Stretch, full bent.

"Men weary, and so fall from that zealous, serious manner of carriage in it that becometh; for our spirits are soon out of *bensall*, and that derogateth from the weight of the thing." Durham on Scandal, p. 79, Ed. 1659.

6. A severe stroke, &c. as in *Dict.*

7. A severe rebuke, &c.

To BENSIE, *v. a.* To strike impetuously, Aberd.

Isl. *bangs-az*, belluino more insultare; *bangsi*, a bear, denominated from its violent strokes; *Ursus*, quod pangat et percutiat, G. Andr.

"*To Bensel*, to beat or bang. Vox rustica, Yorks." Grose.

BENSHIE, *BENSHI*, *s.* Expl. "Fairy's wife." *Add*;

The *Benshee*, or *Banshee*, of Ireland is thus described.

"The *Banshee* is a species of aristocratic fairy, who in the shape of a little hideous old woman, has been known to appear, and heard to sing in a mournful supernatural voice under the windows of great houses, to warn the family that some of them were soon to die. In the last century, every great family in Ireland had a *Banshee*, who attended regularly, but latterly their visits and songs have been discontinued." Edgeworth's *Castle Rackrent*, p. 21, N.

BENSOME, *adj.* Quarrelsome, Aberd.

Some redd their hair, some maen'd their banes,
Some bann'd the *bensome* billies.

Christmas Ba'ing, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.* p. 134.

V. *BANGSOME*.

BENT, *s.* 3. The open field.] *Add*;

For battel byd thai baulddie on yon *bent*.

King Hart, i. 19.

5. *To Tak the Bent* is used in the same sense; although not always implying that one leaves the country.

"Take the *bent*, Mr. Rashleigh. Make ae pair o' legs worth twa pair o' hands; ye hae dune that before now." Rob Roy, ii. 259.

"Ye may bide there, Mark my man,—but as for me,—I *stake the bent*." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 289.

6. *To Tak to the Bent*, *id.* often signifying to fly from one's creditors, S.

"This enables him to cheat his neighbours for a time; and—he takes to the *bent*, and leaves them all in the lurch." Perils of Man, ii. 319.

BENTINESS, *s.* The state of being covered with *bent*, S.

BENT-MOSS, *s.* A soil composed of firm moss covered with a thick herbage of *bent*, Ayrs.

"*Bent-moss*—prevails, to a very great extent, in the county of Ayr. It is always found more or less on the verges of deep moss, and on reclining ground, over a subsoil of clay." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 35, 36.

BENT SYLVER. V. *BLEEZE-MONEY*.

BENTER, *s.* Given as the name of a fowl, Agr. Surv. Sutherl. p. 169. V. *BEWTER*.

B E R

BENWART, *adv.* Inward, towards the interior of a house.

Than *benwart* thay yeid quhair brandis was bricht,
To ane bricht byrnand fyre as the carll bad.

Rauf Coilyear, A. iij. b. V. BEN.

BENWEED, *s.* S. Ragwort, Ayrs.

"The young soldier marched briskly along,—switching away the heads of the thistles and *benweeds* in his path." The Entail, iii. 115. V. BUNWEDE.

KICK-AT-THE-BENWEED, *adj.* Headstrong, unmanageable, Ayrs.

"And what will he say for himself, the *kick-at-the-benweed* foal that he is? If his mother had laid on the taws better, he would nae hae been sae skeigh." The Entail, iii. 68.

BEOWL'D, *part. adj.* Distorted, as *beowl'd legs*, Fife; from the same origin with *BOWLIE*, q. v.

BERESSONE OF. By reason of; Aberd. Reg. *passim*.

To BERGE, (*g soft*), *v. n.* To scold, to storm; generally including the idea of impotent wrath, and used only of women and children, S. O. V. BEARGE.

BERGIN, *part. pr.*

"But we're worried—clean worried with the auld wife's *bergin* about infidelity and scoffin—and sic like." Peter's Letters, iii. 215.

BERGUYLT, *s.* The Black Goby, a fish. Shetl.

"*Gobius Niger*, (Lin. Syst.) Black Fishack, Black Goby.—This appears to be the *berggylte* of Pontopidan.—It is called *berguylt* in Zetland." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 310.

The first part of the word is undoubtedly *berg*, a rock; because it is "found adhering to the rocks."

BERIALl, *adj.* Shining like beryl.

—The new cullour alichting all the landis,
Forgane the stanryis schene and *beriall* strandis.

Doug. Virg. Prol. 400, 10.

BERIALl, *s.*

This word occurs in Aberd. Reg. V. 24. 381. But whether it denotes the act, or the place of interment, I have no opportunity of determining.

A. S. *byrgels* signifies both; sepulchrum, sepultura, Lye; "a tombe, item a buriall," Somner. V. BE-RIIS.

BERLIK MALT, malt made of barley.

"In the actioun—persewit be James erle of Buchane aganis George of Kenlochquhy for the wrangwis detentioun & withhaldin fra him of fifty quarteris of *berlik malt* of Inglis met," &c. "That the said George sall content and pay—fifty quarteris of *berlik malt* of the price that it wes of of Lammes last bipast." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 117.

BERLIN, *s.* A sort of galley.

"There's a place where their *berlins* and gallies, as they ca'd them, used to lie in lang syne, but its no used now, because its ill carrying goods up the narrow stairs or ower the rocks." Guy Mannering, iii. 18. Also written *Bierling*, q. v.

BERNY, *s.* The abbreviation of Barnaby or Barnabas. V. BARNY.

BERNMAN, *s.* A thrasher of corn, S. A.; elsewhere *barnman*.

B E S

BERN-WINDLIN, *s.* A ludicrous term for a kiss given in the corner of a barn, Ettr. For.

BERNE-YARD, *s.* The inclosure adjoining a *barn*, in which the produce of the fields is stacked for preservation during winter, S. *barn-yard*.

"Anent the actioun—again Andro Gray, tuiching the wrangwiss occupacion of a berne, a bire, & a *berne-yarde*, & bigging of a dike on his landis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1473, p. 28. V. BERNE.

A. S. *bern* horreum, and *geard* sepimentum.

To BERRY, *v. a.* 1. To beat; as to *berry a bairn*, to beat a child, Roxb. Annand.

2. To thrash corn, Ibid. Dumfr.

A. Bor. "to *berry*, to thresh, i. e. to beat out the *berry*, or grain of the corn. Hence a *berrier*, a thrasher; and the *berrying stead*, the threshing-floor;" Ray.

But Ray's etymon is quite whimsical. The term is evidently the same with Su. G. *baer-ia*, Isl. *ber-ia*, ferire, pulsare; item, pugnare. The Su. G. *v.* also signifies to thresh. V. IHRE.

BERSERKAR, **BERSERKER**, *s.* A name given to men said to have been possessed of preternatural strength and extreme ferocity.

"The *Berserkars* were champions who lived before the blessed days of Saint Olave, and who used to run like madmen on swords, and spears—and snap them all into pieces as a finner would go through a herring-net; and then, when the fury went off, were as weak and unstable as water." The Pirate, i. 28.

V. EYTTYN, and WARWOLF.

BERVIE HADDOCK, a haddock splitted, and half-dried with the smoke of a fire of wood. These haddocks receive no more heat than is necessary for preserving them properly. They are often by abbreviation called *Bervies*, S.

They have their name from Inverbervie, in Kincardineshire, as they are all mostly prepared in the vicinity.

BERWARD, *s.* One who keeps bears; E. *bearward*.

—A *berward*, a brawler,

And ane aip ledar. *Colkelbie Son*, F. 1. v. 65.

To BESAİK, *v. a.* To beseech. Aberd. Reg. V. BESEİK.

BESEINE, **BESEEN**, *part. pa.* 1. Well acquainted or conversant with, skilled.

—"I was in companie sundrie and divers tymes with wyse and prudent men, weill *beseine* in histories both new and old." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 39. *Beseen*, later editions.

—"Weill *beseine* in divine letteris." Ibid. p. 85.

—"Well *beseen* and practised in wars." Ib. p. 263.

2. Provided, furnished, fitted out.

"His lord set forth of his lodging with all his attendants in very good order and richly *beseen*." Pitscottie, *ut sup.* p. 365.

The latter is nearly the same with the sense in which the term is used by Spenser; "Adapted; adjusted, becoming;" Johns.

A. S. *be-se-on*, Teut. *be-si-en*, intueri. *Beseen*, in the first sense, denotes one who has looked well upon or into any thing; in the second, one who has been well looked to, or cared for in any respect.

B E S

To BESET, *v. a.* To become; used as synonym with *S. set*.

—"If thou be the childe of darknes, thou shalt be drunken both in soule and body; if thou be the childe of God, doe as *besets* thy estate, sleep not but wake, wake in the spirit and soule, and have the inward senses of thy soule open." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 258.

Teut. *be-sett-en* componere; *be-set*, decens, aptus, *V. SET, v.*

BESID, *pret.* "Burst with a bizzing noise, like bottled beer."

Dunbar—Maitland Poems.

V. Gl. Pink. This is the same with *S. bizzed*.

BESYNES, *s.* 1. Business.] *Add*;

2. Trouble, disturbance.

"We—are aggreit and determit, in all behalves, to put in executioun sic thingis as appertenis trew and faithful subjects of this realme, to do, not onlie for defence thairof, gif it sall be invadit; but alsua to keip the samyn fra *besynes*, gif reasonable and honest wayis may be had." Lett. Earl of Arran to Hen. VIII. Keith's Hist. App. p. 12.

—"Quharapone gif it please your Grace sua to do, it sall follow, that mekle *besines* being removit, quietnes and reste may be inducit, to the pleasour of God, encresment of justice and all verteu." Ibid.

Belg. *byse*, or *bysen*, turbatus. From *Su.G. bes-a* was formed the designation given to the useful goblins, corresponding with our *Brownies*; *Tomtebesar*, lemures, qui putabantur genii benefici esse domum circueuntes, visuri si quid in ordinem esset redigendum, aut emendandum; *q. busy* about the house, from *tomt* area, domus, and the *v. bes-a*. From the same origin is the *Su.G.* denomination given to pedlars or hawkers, *besekræmare*, or *bissekraemare*, institores, qui merces suas per regiones circumferebant. This in *S.* would be *besy*, i. e. *busy*, *creamers*.

Though *Ihre* does not mention *E. busy*, as he deduces both these terms, which express the exertion and bustle of *business*, from *bes-a*; it is evident, that he viewed the idea of the ardent exertion denoted by them as borrowed from the agitation of animals when disturbed by the gad-fly.

This seems to be in fact the primary sense of the word, though I find no proof of its being thus used in *A.S.* I am satisfied, however, that the root is *Su.G. bes-a*, a term used concerning beasts, which run hither and thither with violence, when stung by gad-flies; or Teut. *bijis-en*, *bies-en*, which is radically the same; *Furente ac violenta impetu agitari*, insano more discurrere; *Kilian*.

BESLE, *v. n.* *L. 5*, for *naugauri* r. *nugari*.

BESOM, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a low woman; a prostitute, *S.*

"Ill-fa'ard, crazy, crack-brained gowk, that she is,—to set up to be sae muckle better than ither folk, the auld *besom*, and to bring sae muckle distress on a douce quiet family." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 206.

I do not think that this is originally the same with *E. besom*, although the same orthography is here used. *V. BYSSYM, &c.*

BESS, BESSIE, *s.* Abbreviations of the name Elizabeth; *Bessie* being now more commonly

B E T

given to old women, *S.* This had not been the case formerly, as appears from the beautiful song, *Bessie Bell and Mary Gray*.

BESSY-LORCH, *s.* The fish in *E.* called a loach, *Gobites pluvialis*, of which this seems merely a corr., *Roxb.*; *Fr. loche*.

BEST. *To Best*, used adverbially, as signifying "over and above; gain, saving;" *Shetl.*

BEST AUCHT, the most valuable article, of a particular description, that any man possessed, claimed by a landlord on the death of his tenant; more properly used to denote the best horse or ox employed in labour. *V. HERREYELDE*.

This custom had been known to the ancient Germans. *Flandr. hoofd-stoel*, servitutis genus, quo directus dominus sibi optat vendicatque clientis prestantissimum jumentum aut optimam suppellectilis partem. *Kilian*.

BESTED, *part. pa.* Overwhelmed, overpowered, *S.*

It seems doubtful if this be the same with *E. bestead*, which is used to denote treatment or accommodation in an indefinite way. *Skinner*, among his antiquated words, gives *bestad* as probably signifying *perditus*, from Belg. *bested-en* consumere. *Chaucer* uses this word in the sense of "oppressed, distressed."

BESTIAL, BESTIAL, *s.* A term used to denote all the cattle, horses, sheep, &c. on a farm, *S.*

"The ground thereof fertil in corne and store; and besides all other kindes of *bestiall*, fruteful of mares, for breeding of horse." Descr. of the Kingdom of Scotlande.

"He received their commission graciously,—and directed them to go and live upon the lands and *bestial* pertaining to the lands of Drum and Pitfoddels, and to keep togethir unbroken or separate, and there to stay while further advertisement." *Spalding, i. 129*.

"If no other object was kept in view, but to produce the greatest possible rent, it required no depth of understanding to find out that the rearing of *bestial* in place of men was the most lucrative speculation." *Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 327*.

Fr. bestial, bestiall, bestail, "beasts, or cattell of any sort; as oxen, sheep," &c.; *Cotgr. L. B. bestiale, bestialia, pecudes*; *Du Cange*.

BEST-MAN, *s.* Brideman, *S.*] *Add*;

"A sorrowfuller wedding was never in Glen Erredine, although Mr. Henry was the *best man* himself." 'The best man?' Cecil; I do not understand you. I should have thought the bridegroom might be the most important personage for that day at least.' Cecil soon made me comprehend, that she meant a bride-man, whose office, she said, was to accompany the bridegroom when he went to invite guests to his wedding, and to attend him when he conducted his bride to her home." *Discipline, iii. 21, 22*.

"Presently after the two bridegrooms entered, accompanied each by his friend, or *best man*, as this person is called in Scotland, and whose office is to pull off the glove of the bridegroom." *St. Johnston, iii. 90*.

To BET, *v. a.* To abate, to mitigate. *V. BEIT, v.*

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To BET, *v. a.* Apparently for *beat*, to defeat.

"The citie of Edinburgh and ministry thereof, were very earnest—for the promoting of learning, their great intention being to have an universitie founded in the citie; but the three universities,—by the power of the bishops—did *bet* their enterprise." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 19.

BET, *part. pa.* *Bet down*, beat, or broken down
"Quhen thay war cumyn to Inchechuthill, thay fand the brig *bet down*." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 19.

Inchechuthill must be viewed as an error of the copier for *Inchetuthill*. *Tulina* is the word used by Boece.

To BET, BETE, *v. a.* To strike.

Over all the cieté enrageit scho here and thare Wandris, as ane stirkin hynd, quham the stalkar, Or scho persaif, from fer *betis* with his flaine Amyd the woddis of Crete.—*Doug. Virg.* 102, 7.

The wound produced is called the *byt*, l. 10, which shews the relation of *Byt* to the *v.* as its derivative. V. BYT, *s.* and BET, *pret.*

To BETECH, BETEACH, *v. a.* To consign.] *Add*;
"I *betake* you to God: Je vous recommande a Dieu." Palsgr. F. 461, a.

BETHANK, *s.* *In your bethank*, indebted to you, Ayrs.

"Ye could na help it; and I am none *in your bethank* for the courtesie." Spaewife, ii. 244.

BETHANKIT, *s.* A ludicrous, and therefore an indecent, designation for a religious act, that of giving *thanks* after meat, Ayrs.

Then auld guidman, maist like to rive,
Bethankit hums. Burns, iii. 219.

BETHEREL, BETHRAL, *s.* An inferior officer in a parish or congregation, whose business it is to wait on the pastor in his official work, to attend on the session when they meet, to summon delinquents, &c. S.

This is obviously a corr. of E. *beadle*; but the duties of the Scottish officer do not exactly correspond either with those of the beadle or of the sexton in England.

"While they were thus reviewing—the first epistle of the doctor, the *betherel* came in to say that Meg and Tam were at the door." Ayrshire Legatees, p. 19.

The term is used in the same work, in a sense which I do not think authorised, as equivalent to *bellman*.

"But I must stop; for the postman, with his bell, like the *betheral* of some ancient borough's town summoning to a burial, is in the street, and warns me to conclude." Ibid. p. 26.

"Mony a rosy quean, that made mouths at the lucken brows o' Madge Mackettrick—has come under the uncanny crook o' this little finger, decked out fu' dainty in her lily-white linens to be wedded with the *bedral's* spade to the clod o' the valley and the slime-worm." Ibid. p. 387.

"If the *bedral* hadna gien me a drap of usquebaugh, I might e'en hae died of your ladyship's liquor." St. Ronan, iii. 155.

The term *beddal* is used in older books.

"*Beddals*, or *beadles*, are by our judicatories called *officers*: They are to the church what the *apparitores*

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were to civil courts, *magistratum ministri*, so called, quia praesto sunt obsequunturque magistratibus." Pardovan's Coll. p. 50.

BETHOUT, *prep.* and *adv.* Without, Fife.

Cripple Archy gat up,

Bethout e'er a stammer.

MS. Poem.

Athout is used in the same sense, *ibid.* *Bethout* may be analogous to A. S. *be-utan*, sine; foris; q. *be-the-out*. But perhaps it is merely a corr. from the change of *w* into *b*.

* BETIMES, *s.* 1. By and by, in a little, S.

2. At times, occasionally.

BETING, *s.* Reparation. V. under BEIT, *v.*

* BETTER, *adj.* 1. More, in reference to number, S.; as, *better than a dozen*, more than twelve.

This sense of the word seems unknown in E. writing. It corresponds, however, with the Goth. tongues. Su.G. *baettre*, id. *Tusen en fem betur*, a thousand and five more.

2. Higher in price. *I paid better than a shilling*, i. e. more than a shilling, S.

It bears a similar sense in Su.G.; *up baettre*, altius, as we say, *better up*, i. e. higher up, or having more elevation.

3. Often used in regard to health, S.

BETTERS, *s. pl.* *Ten betters*, ten times better, Aberd.

BETTIRNESS, *s.* 1. Superiority.

"That the thrid parte of the half of the landis of Medop ar bettir than the thrid parte of the landis of Maneristoun:—And becauss the modificatioun of the *bettirnes* of the said tercis suld be haid and maid be certane frendis, the lordis tharfore ordinis the said James to bring the said modificatioun of frendis to the said day, & sic vtheris preffis as he will vse in the said mater." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 247, 248.

2. Emendation, amelioration; applied especially as to health.

Thus Su.G. *baetra* is used. Quoque usurpatur de valetudine; Ihre. It may be observed that as the old positive of *better* was, according to Wachter, *bat bonus*, the radical idea seems retained in the Isl. v. *baete*, *bat-a*, emendare. V. G. Andr. p. 22.

BETTER SCHAPE, cheaper, at a lower price.

"That the craftis men of burrowis, sic as cordinaris and vtheris, takis of men of the samin craft cummand to the market on the Monunday a penny of ilk man, quhilk is the causs of derth and exalting of thair pennyworthis, sic as schone [shoes] was wont to be sauld for xij d. or *better schape*, and vther merchandise that is exaltit for a penny to sax or aucht pennyis, quhilk is greit skaith to the commone profet." Acts Ja. IV. 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 234.

This phrase seems to be a sort of comparative from that used in the positive, *good cheap*, E.

BETTY, *s.* More commonly one of the abbreviations of *Elizabeth*; sometimes that of the old Scottish female name *Beatrix*, S.

BETTLE, *s.* Stroke, blow, Aberd.

—A chiel came wi' a feugh,

Box'd him on the a—e with a bald *bettle*,

Till a' the hindlings leugh

At him that day.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing, Ed. 1805.

This seems a diminutive from *beat* a blow, also a contusion, S. B.

BETWEKIS, *prep.* Betwixt, Aberd. Reg. V. ATWEESH.

To BEUCHEL, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To walk with short steps, or in a feeble, constrained, or halting manner, to shamble. "A *beuchelin* body," one who walks in this manner, Roxb.

Teut. *boechel-en*, *buechel-en*, *niti*, *conari*.

BEUCHEL, *s.* A little, feeble, and crooked creature, *ibid.*

Germ. *bügel*, Teut. *beughel*, Su.G. *bygel*, *curvatura*; Isl. *beygl-a* *tortuosum reddo*, from *beyg-ia*, to bend.

To BEVER, BAIVER, BEVVER, *v. n.* To shake, to tremble; especially, from age or infirmity; as, "We're auld *beverin* bodies;" "Beverin wi' the perils," shaking with the palsy, Roxb. Berwicks. V. BEVEREN. *Add* to etymon;

A.S. *beoff-ian*, tremere, *trepidare*, *bef-ian*, *bif-gean*, *id. beofung*, *bifung*, tremor. Alem. Franc. *bib-un*, tremere.

BEUER, BEVER, *s.* A beaver.

"Besyde Lochnes—ar mony martrikis, *beuers*, *quhitredis*, and *toddis*." Bellend. Descr. ch. 8.

This refers to what is said by Boece. *Ad haec martirillae, fouinae,—fibri, lutraeque incomparabili numero.*

I take notice of this word, because it seems to afford a proof that this animal once existed in Scotland. Sibbald says, "Boethius dicit *fibrum seu castorem* in Scotia reperiri; an nunc reperietur, nescio." *Prodrom. P. ii. lib. 3. p. 10.*

The Gael. name, it is said by a learned friend, is *los lydan*, which signifies *broad tail*; *los* denoting a tail, and *leathan* broad.

C. B. *afangc* signifies a beaver, written by Lhuyd *avangk*, *adhangk*. It is also denominated *lhostlydan*. Ir. *davaran loisleathain*.

"Beavers," says Pennant, "were formerly found in Great Britain; but the breed has been extirpated many years ago. The latest account we have of them is in Giraldus Cambrensis, who travelled through Wales in 1188. He gives a brief history of their manners; and adds, that in his time they were found only in the river Teivi. Two or three lakes in that principality still bear the name *Llyn yr afangc*, or the beaver lake.—We imagine they must have been very scarce even in earlier times; for by the laws of *Hoel dda*, the price of a beaver's skin (*croen llostlydan*) was fixed at one hundred and twenty pence, a great sum in those days." *Brit. Zool. i. 70.*

That the testimony of Boece is, in this instance, worthy of credit, appears from this circumstance, that a head of this animal has lately been dug up from a peat moss in Berwickshire; and is now in the Museum of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

There is also part of the skeleton of a beaver, which was presented by the late Dr. Farquharson, from the Loch of Marlies in Perthshire.

* BEVERAGE, *s.* The third sense of this term, as given by Johns. is, "A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes."

In S. it suggests another idea. The *beverage* of

a new piece of dress, is a salute given by the person who appears in it for the first time, more commonly by a male to a favourite female. One is said to *gie the beverage*, or to *get the beverage*; as, "She gat the *beverage* o' his braw new coat." One or two generations ago, when the use of the razor was more sparing, it was very common for a man to give the *beverage* of his beard.

BEVIE (of a fire), *s.* *Add*;

"*Bauen* great fagottes, [Fr.] *faullourde*;" *Palsgrave, B. iii. f. 19.*

BEVIL-EDGE, *s.* The edge of a sharp tool, sloping towards the point, a term much used by masons, S. V. BEVEL, *v. E.*

To BEWAVE, BEWAUE, *v. a.* 1. To shield, to hide, Renfr.; obviously the same with *Bywaue*, used by G. Doug. q. v.

2. To lay wait for, to overpower by means of some base stratagem, Ayrs.

This seems to be merely a secondary sense, borrowed from the artful means frequently employed to shroud a wicked design; the A.S. and Moes.G. verbs both signifying to wrap together, to fold about, to cloak, &c.

BEWEST, *prep.* Towards the west, S.

"We marched immediately after them, and came in sight of them about Glenlivat, *bevest* Balveny some few miles." *Baillie's Lett. ii. 266.* V. BE, *prep.*

BEWIDDIED, *part. adj.* Deranged, Ettr. For.

"Gin ye dought accept o' my father's humble cheer the night——" 'The callant's *bewiddied*, an' waur than *bewiddied*,' said Pate, 'we hae nae cheer for oursels.'" *Perils of Man, i. 57.*

From *be* and Teut. *woed-en* *insanire*.

To BEWILL, *v. a.* To cause to go astray, Buchan; *synon.* with E. *bewilder*.

Meg Souter's son a mautent loll,—

Tuik thro' the feerd a dytit scull.

I kenna what *bewill'd* him.

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

From *be*, and *will*, lost in error, q. v.

BEWITH, *s.* A place of residence, a domicile, Perth.

I am at a loss whether to view this as formed in the same manner with *Bewith*, a substitute; or as allied to the Goth. verbs signifying to build, to inhabit, A.S. *by-an*, Su.G. *bo*, *bo-a*, *bu-a*, Isl. *by*, in pret. *buid*, inhabited; whence *bud*, Su.G. *bod*, mansion, E. *booth*, and S. *bothie*.

BEWTER, *s.* The bittern.

"Ther is great store of—capercalegs, *blackwaks*, murefowls, heth-hens, swanes, *bewters*, turtle-doves, herons, doves, steares or stirlings," &c. Sir R. Gordon's Sutherl. p. 3.

The author of the Agr. Surv. of Sutherl. must have quoted from another MS. than that from which the work has been published. For he writes—"swans, *benters*, turtledoves." V. p. 169.

The latter is undoubtedly an error of some transcriber. For *bewters* must mean Bitterns, as we find the name sometimes written *Butovr*, q. v.

Blakwaks in the MS. quoted Agr. Surv. is *black cock*. In it also, before "swans," *tarmakins* are mentioned.

BEYONT, *prep.* Beyond, S.

BACK-O'-BEYONT, *adv.* 1. At a great distance; *synon. Fer outby, S.*

"You, wi' some o' your auld warld stories, that the mind o' man canna resist, whirled them to the back of beyont to look at the auld Roman camp." *Antiquary, i. 37.*

The term occurs in the following ludicrous phrase, "At the Back-o'-Beyont, where the grey mare foaled the fiddler," i. e. threw him off in the dirt, *S.*

2. When a person is asked where he got such a thing, and does not choose to tell, he answers that he got it at the Back-o'-Beyont, *Roxb.*

3. It is also used satirically, when one pretends not to believe the account given by another of the place where he met with any thing, *Roxb.*

BEZWELL, *adv.* However, *Orkn.*; perhaps an abbrev. for "It will be as well."

BHALIE, *s.* A town or village, *Gael.*

—"This dwelling stood on the very spot where Unah's hut had formerly reared its weed-crowned head in the centre of the ancient *bhalie*." *Clan-Albin, iv. 341.*

Under the term *BAL*, I have remarked the radical affinity between this and *Goth. bol*, used in a similar sense.

BY, *prep.*] *Insert as sense*

3. Above, more than, in preference to.

Bot cheifly murne and mak thy mane,
Thow Kirk of Edinburgh allane,
For thow may rew *by* all the rest,
That this day thow wants sickin ane,
Thy speciall Pastour.—

Davidson's Schort Discurs. st. 7.

Sanctandrois als not to leif out,
His deith thou may deploir but dout.
Thow knawis he lude the *by* the laue;
For first in thé he gaue the rout
Till Antechrist that Romische slaue. *Ibid. st. 13.*

i. e. He loved thee above the rest.

Quhen he was not far fra his graue,
He come to the *by* all the rest. *Ibid.*

He made thee his residence in preference to every other place.

4. In a way of distinction from, *S.*

The schipman sayis, "Rycht weill ye may him ken,
Throu graith takynns, full clerly *by* his men.
His cot armour is seyn in mony steid," &c.

Wallace, B. ix. 104, Ed. 1820.

i. e. "You may certainly distinguish him from his men by obvious marks."

5. Without.

"The earle of Angus—appeired most lustie in the queine's sight, for shoe loved him verrie weill, and so tuik him to be hir husband, *by* the adwyse and counsall of the lordis, for they knew nothing thair of a long time thairefter." *Pitscottie's Cron. p. 284.*

—"The queine had tint hir government of the prince and authoritie of the countrie, because shoe had takin ane husband *by* the consent of hir lordis." *Ibid. p. 285.*

Then subjoin that which is given as the 3. sense in *Dict. as*

6. Away from, without regard to, contrary to. Dele *without* in definition.

7. *By himsell, or hersell*; denoting the want of the exercise of reason; beside himself or herself. *V. HIMSELL.*

8. *By one's mind*, deprived of reason.

"They ware in no wayes content tharewith, bot raged in furie as if they had beine *by* thair myndis." *Pitscottie's Cron. p. 416.*

BY, adv.] Add, as sense

2. As signifying although; as, "*I carena by*," I don't care though I agree to your proposal, *S.*

3. Denoting approximation, or approach from some distance; used in the composition of various adverbs, *S.*

DOWN-BY, *adv.* Downwards; implying the idea that the distance is not great, *S.*

IN-BY, *adv.* Nearer to any object; *q. v.*

OUR-BY, *adv.* This, as well as *Through-by*, is used by neighbours in the phrase, "Come *our-by*," or "Come *throw-by*," when parks, woods, streams, or something that must be passed *through* or *over*, intervenes between their respective residences, *S.*

OUT-BY, *adv.* *q. v.*

THROUGH-BY. *V. OUR-BY.*

UP-BY, *adv.* Upwards, *S.*

TO BY, *v. a.* To purchase, to buy.

"That na burgh haue ane wecht to *by* with, and ane vther to sell with, different in wecht thairfra, bot all wechtis, mesouris and mettis, for *bying* and selling, to be vniversall baith to burgh and land in all tymes thairefter." *Acts Mary 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 540.*

This is also the orthography of the *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538 passim*; as, "to *by* thame clayss."

A. S. byg-an, emere.

BYAR, *s.* A purchaser; *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.*

BIAS. A word used as a mark of the superlative degree, &c.] *Add*;

—"We sent you warnin—by our faithfu' servant Colonel Stuart, whae, we are told, met nae *bias* courtesy, your Lordship not even deignin to see him." *St. Johnstoun, ii. 276.*

Perhaps this should rather be written *Byous*, which is the orthography adopted by some of my correspondents. *V. BYOUS.*

BYBILL, *s.* *Col. 2, l. 4, for byb e r. byble.*

BIBLIOTHEC, *s.* A library. *Fr. bibliothèque, Lat. bibliotheca.*

"In the *bibliothec* of the Duke of Florence,—thair is auld vryttin bukes of the succession of the Paipis," &c. *Nicol Burn, F. 97, a.*

BIBLIOTHECAR, *s.* A librarian; *Lat. bibliothecarius.*

"Anastasius, *bibliothecar* of the kirk of Rome—vryttis that eftir the death of Leo the fourt,—Benedictus the thrid vas chosin immediatlie eftir him, sua that your Ionet hes na place quhair scho may sitt." *Ibid.* This regards Pope Joan.

The term is also used, *Aberd. Reg.*

TO BICK AND BIRR, *v. n.* To cry as grouse. *Birr* is expl. as especially denoting the latter part of this cry, *Roxb.*

And ay the murecokke *biks and birris.*

Birr is also used by itself.

B I C

Its ne the murekokke *birris* at morne,
Nor yitte the deire with hirre breakine horne.

Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 70. V. BIRR, v.

Gael. *beic-am* is to roar, *beic* an outcry. It may be allied to Belg. *bikk-en* to beat, to chop, as denoting the noise made by its wings.

To BICKER. For *v. a. r. v. n.* 1. Denoting the rapid succession of smart strokes.] *Add*;

An' on that sleeth Ulysses head
Sad curses down does *bicker*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

Expl. "rattle;" Gl.

2. To move quickly.] *Add*;

This use of the term may be illustrated by the following example; "I met him coming down the gait as fast as he could *bicker*," S.

Three lusty fellows gat of him a clank,
And round about him *bicker'd* a' at anes.

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

Properly meant to express the noise made by the quick motion of the feet in running; *synon. Brattle*.

3. It expresses the noise occasioned by any rapid motion.] *Add*;

Frae thatched eaves the icicles depend
In glitt'ring show, an' the once *bick'ring* stream,
Imprison'd by the ice, low-growling, runs
Below the crystal pavement.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 156.

BICKER, *s.* 1. A fight, &c.] *Add*;

—"Bickers, as they are called, were held on the Caltonhill. These *bickerings*, or set skirmishes, took place almost every evening a little before dusk, and lasted till night parted the combatants; who were generally idle apprentices, of mischievous dispositions, that delighted in chacing each other from knoll to knoll with sticks and stones." *Campbell's Journey*, ii. 156.

Palsgrave mentions "*beckeryng* as *synon. with scrimyshe*," and as corresponding to Fr. *meslee*. B. iii. F. 19; also "*bicker*, *fightyng*, *escarmouche*." F. 20.

3. A short race, *Ayrs*.

I was come round about the hill—

Setting my staff wi' a' my skill,

To keep me sicker;

Tho' leeward whyles, against my will,

I took a *bicker*. *Burns*, iii. 41.

BICKER, BICOURE, *s.* A bowl, &c.] *Add* to etymon, after the word—scyphus.

The term may be viewed as radically allied to Gr. *βικ-ος*, *vas aut urna habens ansas*, *Hesych.*; and *βικ-ιου*, *urnula*, *urceolus*, *doliolum vel lagenula*.

BICKERFU', *s.* As much of any thing, whether dry or liquid, as fills a *bicker*, S.

"It's just one degree better than a hand-quern—it canna grind a *bickerfu'* of meal in a quarter of an hour." *The Pirate*, i. 265.

For they 'at hae a gueed peat-stack—

I think hae nae great pingle,

Wi' a brown *bickerfu'* to quaff—

Afore a bleezin' ingle.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 37.

BICKERIN', *s.* Indelicate toying, *Dumfr.*; *Ba-genin* *synon.*, *Fife*.

This may be from the *v. to Bicker*, as conveying the

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idea of struggling. But it has most probably had a common origin with the term immediately following.

BICKER-RAID, *s.* The name given to an indecent frolick which formerly prevailed in harvest, after the labourers had finished dinner. A young man, laying hold of a girl, threw her down, and the rest covered them with their empty *bickers*; *Roxb.*

In forming a Border compound, it was abundantly natural to conjoin this with the term *Raid*.

The custom is now extinct. But I am informed that, within these thirty years, a clergyman, in *fencing the tables* at a sacrament, debarred all who had been guilty of engaging in the *Bicker-raid in hairst*.

BY-COMING, *s.* The act of passing by or through a place, S.

"He had gottin in Paris at his *by-coming* Bodin his method of historie quhilk he read ower him self thryse or four tymes that quarter." *Melville's Diary*, Life of A. Melville, i. 429.

BY COMMON, *adv.* Out of the ordinary line, *by* signifying beyond, S.

"They were represented to me as lads *by common* in capacity." *Ann. of the Par.* p. 253.

BY-COMMON, *adj.* Singular, *Ayrs*.

"Though he was then but in his thirteenth year, he was a *by-common* stripling in capacity and sense." *R. Gilhaize*, iii. 115.

BIDDABLE, *adj.* Obedient, pliable in temper.

A *biddable bairn*, a child that cheerfully does what is desired or enjoined; S. from the E. *v. bid*, to command.

BIDDABLENESS, *s.* Disposition to obey, compliant temper, S.

BIDDABLE, *adv.* Obediently.

To BIDE, BYDE, *v. a.* 1. To await.] *Insert* as sense

2. To wait, as apparently implying the idea of defiance.

"Monro sends out rickmaster Forbes with good horsemen and 24 musketeers, to bring back thir goods out of Auchindown frae the robber thereof; but John Dugar stoutly *bade* them, and defended his prey manfully." *Spalding*, i. 234.

To BIDE, or BYD *at*, *v. n.* To persist, to abide by.

—"I oblyss my self be this my hand-wryte, with the grace of God, to preif him ane heretyke be Goddis worde, conforme to the doctryne, judgement and understanding of the maist anceant and godlie wryttaris—gif he will saye and *byd att* that the mess is ydolatrie." *Corsraguell to Willok*, *Keith's Hist. App.* p. 195, 196.

It is also used actively.

"All thys—I haif wryttin, not believand bot ye wald haif *bidden att* the judgement of the anceant doctouris." *Ibid.* p. 198.

To BYDE *be*, or *by*, *v. a.* To adhere to; as, *I'll no bide be that agreement*, S.; the same with *Byde at*.

"I nevir sayd I wold *byde be* the Doctouris contrare to the scripture.—Bot I am contentit to be jugit be the scripture truelie understand; for I know the holie Goist and the scripture are not con-

trare one to the uther." Willok, Lett. to Corsraguell, Keith's Hist. App. p. 198.

"The burgh of Aberdeen *biding* by the king more stoutly than wisely, and hearing daily of great preparations making in the south, began to look to themselves, and to use all possible means for their defence." Spalding's Troubles, i. 102.

To BYDE KNAWLEGE, to bear investigation; an old forensic term. V. KNAWLEGE.

BIDE, *s.* Applied to what one endures. *A terrible bide*, pain so acute as scarcely to be tolerable, Loth.

BYDINGS, *s. pl.* Evil endured, what one has to suffer, Ang.

My fae let never be sae hard bestead;
Or forc'd to byde the *bydings* that I baid.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 87.

That is, "to endure the hardships that I have endured."

BIEYFIR, *s.* The designation given to the double portion of meat formerly allotted, by a chief, to his *Galloglach* or armour-bearer, in the Western Islands.

"The measure of meat usually given him, is call'd to this day *Bieyfir*, that is, a man's portion; meaning thereby an extraordinary man, whose strength and courage distinguish'd him from the common sort." Martin's West. Isl. p. 104.

Gael. *biadh* meat, food, and *fear* a man.

BIEYTA'V, *s.* The name given to the food served up to strangers, taken immediately after being at sea, West. Islands.

—"When any strangers—resort thither, the natives, immediately after their landing, oblige them to eat, even though they should have liberally eat and drunk but an hour before their landing there. And this meal they call *Bieyta'v*, i. e. ocean meat, for they presume that the sharp air of the ocean—must needs give them a good appetite." Martin's West. Isl. p. 95.

Notwithstanding the resemblance to *Bieyfir*, most probably of Scandinavian origin; q. *beit-hav* from Isl. *beit* esca, food, and *haf*, Dan. *hav*, mare, the sea; as rightly rendered by Martin.

BIELD, *s.* Shelter. V. BEILD.

BIELY, *adj.* Affording shelter, Gall., for *Biieldy*. The sun, more potent, temperates the clouds, An' Spring peeps cautious on the *biely* braes.

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 176. V. BEILDY.

To BIELD, *v. a.* To protest, S. V. BEILD.

BIER, *s.* Expl. as signifying twenty threads in the breadth of a web. V. PORTER.

"Also another coarse coloured thread, through every two hundred threads,—so as to distinguish the number of *biers* or scores of threads in the breadth of the said cloth." Maxw. Sel. Trans. p. 398.

BIERLY, *adj.* Big, S.B.

His cousin was a *bierly* swank,

A derf young man, hecht Rob.—

Christmas *Ba'ing*, Skinner's *Misc. Poet.* p. 128.

This seems merely the local pronunciation of BURLY, q. v.

To BIETLE, BEETLE, *v. n.* 1. To amend, to grow better; applied to the state of one's health, W. Loth.

2. To recover; applied to the vegetable kingdom, when its products have been in a state of decay; as, "The crap's *beetlin'* now," *ibid.*

Evidently a dimin. from A. S. *beot-ian*, *bet-an*, convalescere, melius habere, or some synon. northern *v.* formed by means of that termination, which at times expresses continuation. V. the letter L.

BY-SHOT, *s.* One who is set aside for an old maid, Buchan.

On *Fastren's Een*, bannocks being baked of the eggs, which have been previously dropped into a glass amongst water, for divining the weird of the individual to whom each egg is appropriated; she who undertakes to bake them, whatever provocation she may receive, must remain speechless during the whole operation. "If she cannot restrain her loquacity, she is in danger of bearing the reproach of a *by-shot*, i. e. a hopeless maid;" q. one *shot* or pushed side. V. Tarras's *Poems*, p. 72, N.

To BIG, BYG, *v. a.* To build.] L. 7, for *be r. he.* BIGGIT, *part. pa.* Built.] *Add*;

This term, as applied to the body of man or beast, respects growth; *weill biggit*, well-grown, lusty. "The man was well *bigged*, of a large, fair and good manly countenance." Ja. Melvill's MS. Mem. p. 54.

BIGGIT WA's, buildings, houses, S.

"I can do what would freeze the blood o' them that is bred in *biggit wa's* for naething but to bind bairns heads, and to hap them in the cradle." Guy Mannering, iii. 150.

To BIG, *v. n.* To build a nest. This use of the term is universal in S.

The gray swallow *bigs* i' the cot-house wa'.

Remains *Nithsdale Song*, p. 110.

There's a sour crab grows at our barn wa';

—And the birds winna *big* in't nor sing in't ava. *Ibid.* p. 118.

It is used actively, however, and with the *s.* in the same sense, in Sw. *Bygga bo*, to build or make a nest. Dan. *bygger reede*, id.

To BIG round one, to surround, Aberd.

To BIG upon, *v. a.* To fall upon, to attack, Aberd.; perhaps from the idea of the approaches made by a besieging enemy.

BIG, BIGG, *s.* Barley.] *Add*;

This term being used in Orkney, it has most probably come to us from Scandinavia. Isl. *bigg*, *bygg* hordeum; Dan. *byg*, Su.G. *biugg*, id. The word is also used in Cumberland.

Rudbeck thinks that this name had been given to barley from *big*, grandis, the grain being larger than that of oats. V. CHESTER BEAR.

BY-GÄIN. In the *by-gäin*, 1. Literally, in passing, in *going by*, Aberd.

2. Incidentally, *ibid.*

BY-GANES, *s. pl.* 1. Offences, &c.] *Add*;

In this sense the word is used proverbially; *Let by-ganes be by-ganes*, let past offences be forgotten: *praeterita praetereantur*, S.

BY-GATE, BYGET, *s.* A by-way, S.

"He neuer ansueris to that quhilk was demandit of him: bot euer seikand refugis and *bygets*, castis in mony other maters by it quhilk is in question, to distrack the readars intentioun and spreit, that he

neuer perceave it quhilk is in controversie, nor quhou slaulie he ansueris thairto." J. Tyrie's Refutation of Knox's Answer, Pref. 7.

Aff to the Craigs, the hale forenoon,
By a' the *bye-gates* round and round,
Crowds after crowds were flocking down.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 31.

BIG-COAT, a great coat, S.

BIGGIE, BIGGIN, *s.* A linen cap, Ayrs.

"*Biggie*, or *Biggin*, a linen cap." Gl. Survey C. of Ay, p. 690. *Biggie* is used in Lanarks.

The writer properly derives it from Fr. *beguin*. V. BIGONET.

BIGHT, *s.* 1. A loop upon a rope, Loth.

2. The inclination of a bay, *ibid.*

Teut. *big-en*, pandari, incurvari, flecti. Isl. *bugt*, curvatura, sinus. V. BOUGHT.

BY-HOURS, *s. pl.* Time not allotted to regular work, S.

"In the upper district an apparently economical mode was chosen, of letting the upholding [of the roads] to small occupiers of lands upon the road sides; who, it was thought, might give the necessary repairs at *by-hours*. These *by-hours*, however, seldom occurred." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 212, 213.

BIGLIE, BIGLY, *adj.* Pleasant, delightful; at times applied to situation, Ettr. For.

She has ta'en her to her *bigly* bour,
As fast as she could fare.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 11.

Isl. *byggileg-r* habitabilis, from *bygg-ia*, aedificare.

BIGLIE, *adj.* Rather large, Ettr. For.

This must be viewed as a different word from the former, and as derived from *Big*, large, *q.* *big-like*, from the appearance of largeness.

BY-GOING, *s.* The act of passing.

"In our *by-going*, being within distance of cannon to the towne, we were saluted with cannon, hagbuts of crocke, and with musket." Monro's Exp. P. ii. p. 15.

Teut. *bygaen* signifies to approach, to come near; *veur-by-gaen*, to pass by.

BIGONET, *s.* A linen cap or coif.] *Add*;

I would rather derive the term from Fr. *beguine*, also *biguenette*, a nun of a certain order in Flanders; as denoting a resemblance to the head-dress. V. BIGGIE.

BYILYEIT, *part. pa.* Boiled.

"Item, to my Ladie and hir servandis daylie,—ij *byilyeit* pulterie, ij caponis rosted," &c. Chalmers's Mary, i. 178.

BIKE, BYKE, *s.* 1. A building.] *Add*;

5. A valuable collection of whatever kind, when acquired without labour or beyond expectation.

Thus, when one has got a considerable sum of money, or other moveables, by the death of another, especially if this was not looked for, it is said; *He has gotten, or fund, a gude bike*, Tweedd.; evidently in allusion to the finding of a wild hive.

This corresponds to the S. designation, when fully expressed, a *bee-byke*; as it is given by Doug. 239, b. 16.

I fand not in all that feild—ane *be bike*.

6. It is used in a similar sense in S. B. only denoting trifles.

"*Beik*,—any hidden collection of small matters." Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

Bike is still used with respect to what are called *wild bees*, denoting a hive in the earth, the term *skep* being appropriated to those that are domesticated.

To BIKE, *v. n.* To hive, to gather together like bees, South of S.

—'Tis weel kend by mony a ane,

The lads about me *biket*,

In wedlock's band wad laid their skin

To mine whene'er I liket.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 16, 17.

BYKING, *s.* A hive, a swarm; synon. with *Bike*, *Byke*, Ettr. For.

"We haena cheer for oursels, let abe for a *byking* o' English lords and squires." Perils of Man, i. 57.

BYKYNIS, *s.*

"*Vij bykynis* the price of the pece iij d.;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1544, V. 19. Bodkins? V. BOIKEN.

BYKNYF, BYKNIFE, *s.*

"Thre new *byknyffis*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1541.

Our to this bischop now is he gane;

His letter of tak hes with him tane;

Sayand ye man be gude, my lord.—

This angle noble in my neife

Vnto your lordschip I will gife,

To cause you to renew my tackis.—

The angle noble first he tuike,

And syne the letters for to luke:

With that his *byknife* furth hes tane,

And maid him twentie tackis of ane.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 323.

"That Schir Johnne—content & paye—to the said William Henrisone for—xviij d. tane furthe of his purss, a *byknyf* vi d." &c. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 82.

It had occurred to me that this might signify a house-knife, one for domiciliary uses, from A. S. *bye* habitatio, and *cnif* culter. And the common use of the term seems to confirm this idea, as it denotes "a knife not laid up among the rest, but left for common use in some accessible place," Aberd. It may, however, signify a knife lying *by* one, or at hand.

BILCH, (gutt.) 1. A lusty person. V. BELCH. 2. It has a meaning directly the reverse, in Selkirks, denoting "a little, crooked, insignificant person."

This seems analogous to the first sense of *Belch*, as signifying a monster.

To BILCH, (*ch* soft) *v. n.* To limp, to halt, Tweedd. Roxb.; synon. *Hilch*.

The only term that might be viewed as having affinity, is Teut. *bulck-en*, inclinare se; or Isl. *bylt-a* volutare, *billta* casus, lapsus.

BILCHER, *s.* One who halts, *ibid.*

BILDER, *s.* A scab, Ang.

Evidently allied to A. S. *byle*, carbunculus; Teut. *buyle*, id. *buyl-en* extuberare. But it more nearly resembles the Su.G. synonyme *bolda* or *boeld*, ulcus, *bu-bo*, which Ihre deduces from Isl. *bolga*, intumescere.

BILEDAME, *s.* A great-grandmother.

—The last caice,

As my *biledame* old Gurgunnald told me,

I allege non vthir auctorité.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 902.

This is undoubtedly the same with *E. beldam*, from *belle dame*, which, Dr. Johnson says, "in old Fr. signified probably an old woman." But it seems more probable, that it was an honourable title of consanguinity; and that as *E. grandam* denotes a grandmother, in O. Fr., *grande-dame* had the same sense in common with *grande-mere*; and that the next degree backwards was *belle-dame*, a great-grandmother. That this is its signification, in the passage quoted, will not admit of a doubt. For it is previously said;

I reid not this in story autentyfe;
I did it leir at ane full auld wyfe,
My gritgraundame, men called her Gurgunnald.

Ibid. v. 628.

Beldam seems to have had a common fate with *Luckie*, which as well as *Luckie-minnie*, still signifies a grandmother, although transferred to an old woman, and often used disrespectfully.

To **BYLEPE**, *v. a.* To cover, as a stallion does a mare.

—Twa sterne stedis therein yokit yfere,
Cummyn of the kynd of heuinlye hors were,
Quhilk Circe crafty and ingenyus,—
Be ane quent way fra hir awin fader staw,
Makand his stedes *bylepe* meris vnknow,—
Syc maner hors engendrit of bastard kynd.

Doug. Virg. 215, l. 37.

A. S. *behleap-an* insilire; Su. G. *loep-a*, Teut. *loop-en*, catulire; Germ. *belauß-en*, id.

BILES, *BYLIS*, *s.* A sort of game for four persons.

"I had the honour, said Randolph to Cecil, to play a party at a game called *the Bilis*, my mistress Beton [Mary Beton, the maid of honour] and I, against the Queen and my lord Darnley, the women to have the winnings." *Chalm. Life of Mary*, i. 133.

"Sic playis wnlefull, & speciallie cartis, dyiss, tabillis, goif, kylis, *bylis*, & sic wther playis." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1565, V. 26.

This seems to have been the game of billiards; Fr. *bille* signifying a small bowl or billiard ball. This has been traced to Lat. *pila*.

BILF, *s.*

"What think ye o' yoursels, ye couartly hashers, lyin' up there sookin' the grey-bairds, an' nursin' thae muckle *bilfs* o' kytes o' yours?" *Saint Patrick*, iii. 265. V. **BELCH**, **BILCH**.

BILF, *s.* A blunt stroke, *Ayrs. Lanarks.*; *Beff*, *Baff*, *synon.*

"She gave a pawkie look at the stripling, and—hit the gilly a *bilf* on the back, saying it was a ne'er-do-weel trade he had ta'en up." *R. Gilhaize*, i. 70.

BILGET, *s.* A projection for the support of a shelf, or any thing else, *Aberd.*

Tuet. *bulget*, *bulga*; O. Goth. *bulg-ia*, to swell out.

To **BILL**, *v. a.* 1. To register, to record.

In Booke of Lyfe, there shall

I see me *billed*.

Author's Meditation, Forbes's Eubulus, p. 166.

2. To give a legal information against, to indict, apparently *synon.* with *Delate*, *Dilate*.

"That the wardanis of the mercheis foiranent England tak diligent inquisitioun quhat Inglismen occupiis ony Scottis grund in pasturage or tillage; And thai *bill* the personis offendouris in that behalff

aganis the treateis," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 465.

Johns. mentions the *v. to bill*, as a cant word, signifying "to publish by an advertisement;" and justly views it as formed from the noun.

BILL, *s.* A bull (*taurus*), *S.*

He views the warsle, laughing wi' himsel
At seeing auld *brawny* glowr, and shake his nools;
—Dares him in fight 'gainst any fremmit *bill*.

Davidson's Poems, p. 45.

This is evidently a corruption. Johns. derives the *E.* term from Belg. *bolle*, id. This Junius, in his usual way, traces to Gr. *βολη*, *ictus*, a stroke, because this animal strikes with his horns. Wachter more properly refers to Germ. *bell-en* mugire, to *bellow*. The *v.* appears more in an original form, in Sw. *boel-a*, Isl. *baul-a*, id. It is no inconsiderable proof that this is the root, that in Isl. not only does *baula* signify a cow, (denominated, according to G. Andr. from its lowing, p. 25,) but *bauli*, a bull, Haldorson.

In some instances, the name of a male animal, in one language, would seem to be transferred to the female, in another. But even where this appears to be the case, upon due examination it will be found that it is not precisely the same word which was used, in the more ancient language, in a masculine sense. Thus; it might seem that we borrow our name for a hen, from that which signifies a cock in the Teut.; and that the term *mare* is the same that in Germ. denotes a horse. But Teut. *han* or *haen* a cock, assuming a feminine termination, appears as *hanne*, gallina, whence our *hen*. Germ. *mar* a horse, changed into *maere*, signifies equa, our *mare*. I do not, however, recollect any instance of the name of the female being transferred, in a more modern language, to the male.

To **BILLY**, *v. n.* To low, Galloway.

Ilk cuddoch, *billying* o'er the green,
Against auld crummy ran.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 49.

This is merely a corr. of *E. bellow*.

BILLIE, **BILLY**, *s.* 6. Used as denoting brotherhood in arms, &c.] *Add*;

O were your son a lad like mine,
And learn'd some books that he could read,
They might hae been twae brethren bauld,
And they might hae bragged the border side.
But your son's a lad, and he is but bad;
And *billie* to my son he canna be.—*Old Song*.

7. A young man, a young fellow, &c.] *Add*;
Where'er they come, aff flees the thrang
O' country *billies*.—

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 73.

BILLY BENTIE, a smart roguish boy; used either in a good or in a bad sense; as, "Weel, weel, *Billy benty*, I'se mind you for that," *S.*

Billie is evidently equivalent to boy. V. the term, sense 8. The only word resembling *bentie* is A. S. *bentith*, "that hath obtained his desire," Somner. Deprecabilis, Lye, easy to be entreated: from *bene*, a request or boon, and *tith-ian*, *ge-tith-ian*, to grant, q. "one who obtains what he asks." I have indeed always heard the term used in a kindly way.

BILLYHOOD, *s.* Brotherhood, South of S.

B I M

"Any man will stand py me when I am in te right, put wit a prother I must always pe in te right."—

"Man," quo' I, "that's a stretch of *billyhood* that I was never up to afore." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 31.

BILLY BLYNDE, BILLY BLIN, s. 1. The designation given to *Brownie*, or the lubber fiend, in some of the southern counties of S.

The *Billy Blin'* there outspake he,

As he stood by the fair ladie ;

"The bonnie May is tired wi' riding ;"

Gaur'd her sit down ere she was bidden.

Old Ballad, Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 212.

For other examples of this use of the term, V. **BELLY-BLIND**.

2. **Blind-man's-buff**.

In addition to what is given under **BELLY-BLIND**, with respect to the origin of the term as applied to this game, it may be observed that not only *bael*, but *belia*, is used in Isl. to denote a cow ; and that *belji* signifies boatus, and *belia* boare. V. Haldorson.

When that article was written, I threw it out merely as a conjecture, that Blind-man's-buff might have been one of the games anciently played at the time of *Yule*. On further examination, I find that Rudbeck not only asserts that this sport is still universally used among the Northern nations at the time of Christmas, but supposes that it was transmitted from the worship of Bacchus. For he views him as pointed out by the name *Bocke*, and considers the hoodwinking, &c. in this game as a memorial of the Bacchanalian orgies. Atlant. ii. 306.

As originally the skin of an animal was worn by him who sustained the principal character, perhaps the sport might, in our country, be denominated from his supposed resemblance to *Brownie*, who is always represented as having a rough appearance, and as being covered with hair. V. **BLIND HARIE**.

BILLYBLINDER, s. 1. The person who hoodwinks another in the play of Blindman's Buff, S. A.

2. Metaph. used for a blind or imposition.

"Ay weel I wat that's little short of a *billyblinder*.—An a' tales be true, yours is nae lie." Perils of Man, iii. 387.

BILSH, s. 1. A short, plump, and thriving person or animal ; as "a *bilsh* o' a callan," a thick-set boy ; Lanarks. Roxb.

"I remember of it, but cannot tell what year it was, for I was but a little *bilsh* o' a callan then." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 316.

S. *Pilch* is used in the same sense.

2. A little waddling fellow, Ettr. For.

BILSHIE, adj. Short, plump, and thriving, *ibid.*

To **BILT, v. n.** To go lame, to limp ; also to walk with crutches, Roxb.

BILT, s. A limp, *ibid.*

BILTIN', part. pr. Limping, as *biltin' awa'* ; *synon. Liltin'.* S. O.

Isl. *bilt-a*, volutare, prolabi, inverti ; G. Andr. p. 29.

BILT, s. A blow, Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

BILTIE, adj. Thick and clubbish, Lanarks.

BILTINESS, s. Clubbishness, clumsiness, *ibid.*

V. **BULTY**.

To **BIM, v. n.** To hum, Renfr. ; a variety of *Bum*, q. v.

B I N

BIM, s. The act of buzzing, *ibid.*

BIMMER, s. That which hums, *ibid.*

To **BIN, v. n.** To move with velocity and noise ; as, "He ran as fast as he could *bin*," i. e. move his feet, Fife ; *synon. Binner.*

Allied perhaps to Isl. *bein-a* expedire, negotium promovere, *beina ferd*, iter adjuvare, dirigere, (whence *beinn* directus, also proficuus) ; unless it should rather be traced to Isl. and Alem. *bein* crus, which Ihre deduces from Gr. *βαινω*, gradior, the legs being the instruments of walking.

BIN, a sort of imprecation ; as, "*Bin* thae biting clegs ;" used when one is harassed by horse-flies, Perth.

Apparently, "*Sorrow be in*," or some term of a similar signification.

BIN, s. Key, humour, Aberd.

—I hope it's nae a sin

Sometimes to tirl a merry pin—

Whan fowks are in a laughin *bin*

For sang or fable.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 183.

This seems the same with *Bind*, q. v.

BIND, s. 1. Dimension, size.] *Add ;*

4. Used in reference to morals.

Sall non be so,—quhilk bene of cursit *bind*.

First Psalme, Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 1.

V. the preceding word.

BIND-POCK, s. A niggard.

"The Scots call a niggardly man, a *bind poke*. Kelly, p. 219.

This term is now apparently obsolete.

BINDWEED, s. Ragwort, S.

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass lands are,—rag-wort, or *bind-weed*, *senecio jacobea*," &c. Wilson's Renfrews. p. 136. V. **BUNWEDE**.

BINDWOOD, s. Ivy.] *Add ;*

Common honeysuckle, or woodbine, is in Isl. denominated *beinwid*, Ossea pericliminis species, Verel. Sw. *beenwed*, Linn. Flor. Suec. No. 138. From the Lat. officinal, as well as from the Isl. and Sw. names, it seems to have received its denomination, in the North of Europe, for a different reason from that suggested above. For *beinwid* is literally *bone-wood* ; and *ossea* has the same allusion. The name must therefore have been imposed because of the hardness of the wood, which, as Linn. observes, renders it very acceptable to turners, and to butchers for small broches. G. Andr. expl. *beinwide*, carpinus, lignum durum, q. os ; p. 26.

It may be observed, however, that *bind* is the usual provincial term in E. for the tendrils of a plant ; as, the Strawberry-*bind*, the Hop-*bind*, &c. Dr. Johns. mistakes the sense of *Bind*, when he defines it "a species of hops." Phillips more accurately says, "A country-word for a *stalk* of hops."

The same anti-magical virtue is ascribed to this plant in Sutherland and its vicinity, as to the *Rountree* or Mountain-ash in other parts of Scotland. Those, who are afraid of having the milk of their cows taken away from them by the *wyss women* of their neighbourhood, twist a collar of ivy, and put it round the neck of each of their cows. Then, they are persuaded, they may allow them to go abroad to the pasture without any risk.

Pliny informs us, that the first who ever set a garland on his own head was Bacchus, and that the same was made of ivy; but that afterwards, those who sacrificed to the gods not only wore chaplets themselves, but also adorned with these the heads of the beasts which were to be offered in sacrifice. Hist. Lib. xvi. ch. 4. Elsewhere he says, that, in the solemnities of Bacchus, the people of Thrace, even down to his time, adorned the heads of their lances, pikes, and javelins, and even their morions and targets, with ivy. Ibid. c. 34. In the *Liberalia*, or orgies of Bacchus at Rome, there were certain old women who, crowned with ivy, sat in company with his priests, and invited passengers to purchase hydromel from them, for a libation in honour of the god. V. Montfaucon Antiq. ii. 231. Could we suppose that the god of wine was acquainted with the fact, which the learned Wormius mentions, that his favourite beverage, if it has been mixed with water, when put into a vessel made of ivy, nobly scorns the mean alliance, and throws off the inferior liquid; we might see a sufficient reason for his giving more honour to this plant than to any other. V. Mus. Wormian. p. 171.

Thus it appears that, from a very early period, this plant had been consecrated to superstitious uses. There is, however, sometimes an analogy between a particular superstition, and the physical virtue ascribed to the object. Something of this kind may be observed here. As the woodbine is viewed as a charm for preserving milk, it has been supposed that the Lat. name *hedera* was given to this plant from *hædus*, a kid, "for it multiplieth milke in goates that eate thereof, and with that milke kids be fed and nourished." Batman vppon Bartholome, Lib. xvii. c. 53.

To BING, *v. a.* 1. To put into a heap, S.
The hairst was ower, the barnyard fill'd,
The 'tatoes bing'd, the mart was kill'd, &c.
Blackm. Mag. Dec. 1822.

2. Denoting the accumulation of money.
Singin upo' the verdant plain,—
Ye'll bing up siller o' yir ain.

Tarras's Poems, p. 48.

To BINK, *v. a.* To press down.] *Add* to etymon;
Or it may be a frequentative from A. S. *bend-an*,
to bend.

To BINK, *v. n.* To bend, to bow down, to courtesy, leaning forward in an awkward manner, Loth.

BINK, *s.* The act of bending down. A horse is said to give a *bink*, when he makes a false step in consequence of the bending of one of the joints. *To play bink*, to yield, Loth.

BINK, *l. 2.* A wooden frame, &c.] *Add*;
"He has mair sense than to ca' ony thing about the bigging his ain, fra the roof-tree down to a crackit trencher on the *bink*." *Antiquary*, ii. 281.

In this sense perhaps we are to understand the following words:—

"Ane *veschell bynk*, the price viij sh." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1545, V. 19. i. e. a frame for holding vessels.

3. The long seat beside the fire in a country-house, S. B.

A turff lay beekin yont the *bink*

To toast his frosty taes. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 45.

BINK-SIDE, *s.* The side of the long seat, &c. S. B.
Lat hail or drift on lums, or winnocks flaff,
He held the *bink-side* in an endless gauff.

Tarras's Poems, p. 6.

BINK, *s.* 1. A bank, an acclivity.] *Add*;
2. *Bink* of a peat-moss, the perpendicular part of a moss, opposite to which a labourer stands, and from which he cuts the peats, i. e. the *bank*, Ayrs.

"They work, or they oblige others to work, the *peat bink* with order and regularity." *Stat. Acc. P. Fenwick*, xiv. 66.

BINK, *s.* A hive; *Bee-Bink*, a nest or hive of bees; *wasp-bink*, a hive of wasps, Loth. Roxb.

"I'm no sic a colt as prefer the sour east wuns, that meet us at the skeigh [skreigh] o' day on our bare lees, to the saft south-wasters and loun enclosures here; but ye'r folks, sur, ar perfect deevils, and keep tormenting me like a *bink* o' harried wasps." *Edin. Star*, Feb. 7, 1823.

This might seem to be merely a corr. of *Bike*, id. But Kilian gives *bie-banche* as old Teut. signifying apiarium.

BINKIE, *adj.* Gaudy, trimly dressed, Tweedd. As *Dinkie* is synon., it is probable that *binkie* is a corruption; the original word being *denk* or *dink*.

BINN (*of sheaves*), *s.* The whole of the reapers employed on the harvest-field, S.

If not a change from *Boon*, perhaps contracted from C. B. *bydhin* turma, a troop, a company; Lhuyd.

BINNA, *v. subst.* with the negative affixed. Be not, for *be na*, S.

"I wish ye *binna* beginning to learn the way of blowing in a woman's lug; wi' a' your whilly-wha's." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 105.

—"Gin it *binna* that butler body again has been either dung owre or fa'n awal i' the stramash." *Saint Patrick*, ii, 266. V. CANNA.

BINNA, BINNAE, *prep.* Except; as, "The folk are a' cum, *binnae* twa-three," Lanarks.

"They are wonderfu' surprised,—to see no crowd gathering, *binna* a wheen o' the town's bairns, that had come out to look at their ainsells." *Reg. Dalton*, i. 193.

This is an elliptical term, and must be resolved into "if it be not."

BINNE, *s.* A temporary inclosure for preserving grain, South of S. V. BING, sense 3.

A. S. *binne* praesepe; Teut. *benne* mactra (a hutch), arca panaria; L. B. *benna*, vehiculum sive carrus; Fest.

To BINNER, *v. n.* 1. To move with velocity, at the same time including the idea of the sound made by this kind of motion. A wheel is said to *binner*, when going round with rapidity, and emitting a humming sound, *Aberd.*, *Mearns*, *Fife*, *Lanarks*. Synon. *Bicker*, *Birl*.

2. To run, or gallop, conjoining the ideas of quickness and carelessness, *Aberd.* *Mearns*.

Most probably of C. B. origin: *Buanawr*, swift, fleet; *buanred*, rapid; from *buan*, id. *Owen*.

BINNER, BINNERIN, s. A bickering noise, S. B.
A brattlin' band, unhappily,
Drave by him wi' a *binner*;
And heels-o'er-goudie coupit he,
And rave his guid horn penner
In bits that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 127.

An' Gammach truly thought a wonder,

The fabrick didna tumble,

Wi' monie a *binner* and awfu' lunder,

They hard did skip and rumble.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 124. V. BIN. v.

BYOUS, adj. Extraordinary; as, "There's *byous* weather," remarkably fine weather, Clydes., Loth., Aberd.

I can form no rational conjecture as to the origin; although it has sometimes occurred, that it might be a sort of anomalous adj., formed in vulgar conversation, from the prep. *by*, signifying beyond, or denoting excess; as the same idea is sometimes thus expressed, "That's *by the byes*," S. V. BIAS.

BYOUS, adv. Very, in a great degree; as, *byous bonnie*, very handsome; *byous hungry*, very hungry, Aberd., Loth., Clydes.

BYOULIE, adv. Extraordinarily; as, "He was *byouslie* gude this morning." Loth., Clydes.

BYOUTOUR, BOOTYER, s. A gormandizer, a glutton, Renfr., *Boytort*, Stirlings.; perhaps a metaph. use of *Boytour*, the S. name of the bittern, from its supposed voracity.

BYPASSING, s. Lapse.

"And gif they fail at the *bypassing* of everie ane of the saidis termes, to denunce and eschete," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 603.

BY-PAST, adj. Past. This Dr. Johns. reckons "a term of the Scotch dialect."

BIR, BIRR, s. Force.] *Add*;

On second thoughts it seems very doubtful whether this ought to be viewed as the same with *BEIR*, noise; especially as *Vir, Virr*, the term denoting force, Aberd. has great appearance of affinity to Isl. *fioer*, life, vigour.

BIRD, s. 1. A Lady.] L. 19, for *Ja. V. r. Ja. I.*

BIRD, BURD, s. Offspring. This term seems however, to be always used in a bad sense, as *witch-burd*, the supposed brood of a witch; *whores-burd*, Loth.

It has been observed, vo. *Tods' Birds*, that Verel. gives Isl. *byrd* as denoting *nativitas*, genus, *familia*; and I am confirmed in the idea, that our term, as thus applied, is not a figurative sense of E. *bird*, avis, but refers to *birth*, especially as the Isl. term is given by Haldorson in the form of *burd-r*, and rendered *partus*; *nativitas*.

BIRDIE, s. A dimin. from E. *bird*, S.

—A' the *birdies* lilt in tunefu' meed.

Tarras's Poems, p. 2.

BYRD, v. imp. It behoved.] L. 23, for *a r. an.*

BIRD and JOE, a phrase used to denote intimacy or familiarity. *Sitting bird and joe*, sitting cheek by jowl, like Darby and Joan; S.

The original application was probably to two lovers; *bird* denoting the female, and *joe* her admirer.

BIRDMOUTH'D, adj. Mealy-mouthed.] *Add*;

"Ye must let him hear it, to say so, upon both the sides of his head, when he hideth himself: it is not time then to be *birdmouth'd* and patient." Ruth. Lett. P. i. ep. 27.

* **BIRDS, s. pl.** *A' the Birds in the Air*, a play among children, S.

"*A' the Birds in the Air*, and *A' the Days of the Week*, are also common games, as well as the *Skipping-rope* and *Honey-pots*." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 36.

BIRD'S-NEST, s. Wild carrot, *Daucus carota*, Linn.

"Young children are sometimes poisoned by the common hemlock, which they are apt to mistake for the wild carrot, *daucus carota* Linnæi, (sometimes called *bird's nest* in the lowlands of Scotland,) to which its top and roots bear some resemblance." Agr. Surv. Hebrid. p. 313.

BYRE, s. A cowhouse, S.] *Add*;

"*Byer*, a cowhouse, Cumb." Grose.

It is perhaps worthy of observation, that this term has been traced to O. Fr. *bouverie*, a stall for oxen, from *bœuf*, an ox.

BYREMAN, s. A male servant who cleans the *byre* or cow-house on a farm, Berwicks.

His office is different from that of the person who lays the provender before the cows, and keeps them clean. He is called the *Cow-baillie*, *ibid.* The *byreman* is also called the *Clushet*, Liddesd., Annand.

"At Ladykirk, Berwickshire, Richard Steele, Mr. Heriot's *byreman*, being in a field where a bull and cows were pasturing,—the bull attacked him, and the unfortunate man was found soon after, by the shepherd, dreadfully bruised," &c. Edinr. Correspondent, June 4, 1814.

BIRGET THREAD, BIRGES THREED.

"Item, 5 belts of blew and white *birget thread*." Invent. Sacerdotal Vestments, A. 1559. Hay's Scotia Sacra, MS. p. 189.

"Threed called *Birges threed*, the dozen pound, ix l." Rates, A. 1611, vo. *Threed*.

"*Bridges*, Outnil and Hollands white thread," &c. Rates, A. 1670.

These all appear to be corruptions of the name of *Bruges* in Flanders.

BIRK, s. Birch, a tree, s.] *Add*;

It may deserve to be mentioned, that in the Runic, or old Isl., alphabet, in which all the letters have significant names, the second is denominated *Biarkann*, that is, the *birch-leaf*. The name may have originated from some supposed resemblance of the form, in which the letter *B* was anciently written, to this leaf, or to the tree in full foliage; as the first letter is called *Aar*, the produce of the year, as exhibiting the form of an erect plough, or, as some say, the plough-share, to which, under Providence, we are especially indebted for this produce. V. G. Andr. and Junii Alphab. Runic.

It is a singular coincidence, not only that in the ancient Irish alphabet, the name of some tree is assigned to each letter, V. Astle's Orig. and Progr. of Writing, p. 122; but that the name of the second, i. e. *B*, is *beit*, which, in the form of *beith*, at least, denotes a birch.

BIRKEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to birch, S.

—*Birken* chaplets not a few

And yellow broom—

Athwart the scented welkin threw

A rich perfume. *Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 28.

BIRKIE, *adj.* Abounding with birches, S.

BIRK-KNOWE, *s.* A knoll covered with birches, S.

"It was plain, that she thought herself herding her sheep in the green silent pastures, and sitting wrapped in her plaid upon the lown and sunny side of the *Birk-knowe*." *Lights and Shadows*, p. 38.

BIRKIE, *adj.* 1. Tart in speech.] *Add*;

2. Lively, spirited, mettlesome, Ayrs.

"There was a drummer-laddie, with a Waterloo crown hinging at his bosom, and I made up to him, or rather I should say, he made up to me, for he was a gleg and *birky* callan, no to be set down by a look or a word." *The Steam-boat*, p. 38.

"Kate, being a nimble and *birky* thing, was—useful to the lady, and to the complaining man the major." *Ann. of the Par.* p. 40.

BIRKIE, **BIRKY**, *s.* A childish game at cards, in which the players throw down a card alternately. Only two play; and the person who throws down the highest takes up the trick, S. In E. it is called *Beggar-my-neighbour*.

"But Bucklaw cared no more about riding the first horse, and that sort of thing, than he, Craigengelt, did about a game at *birkie*." *Bride of Lam.* ii. 176.

"It was an understood thing that not only Whist and Catch Honours were to be played, but even obstreperous *Birky* itself for the diversion of such of the company as were not used to gambling games." Ayrs. *Legatees*, p. 49.

Of this game there are said to be two kinds, *King's Birkie* and *Common Birkie*.

From Isl. *berk-ia* to boast; because the one rivals his antagonist with his card.

To **BIRL**, *v. n.* To drink in society, S.

—"And then ganging majoring to the piper's Howff wi' a' the idle loons in the country, and sitting there *birling*, at your uncle's cost nae doubt, wi' a' the scaff and raff o' the water-side," &c. *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 104.

BIRLING, *s.* A drinking-match, properly including the idea that the drink is clubbed for, S.

"He dwells near the Tod's-hole, an house of entertainment where there has been mony a blithe *birling*." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 228.

To **BIRL**, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise like a cart, &c. V. under **BIRR**, *v.*] *Add*;

3. Sometimes it denotes velocity of motion in whatever way.

Now through the air the auld boy *birld*,

To fetch mae stanes, wi's apron furl'd.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 39.

4. To toss up.

Children put half-pence on their fingers to *birle* them, as they express it, in the low game of *Pitch-and-toss*, Loth., Roxb.

From this use of the term, it seems to be allied to this *v.* as denoting quick motion, especially of a rotatory kind.

BIRLING, *s.* A drilling noise, S.

"*Birling*,—making a grumbling noise like an old-fashioned spinning-wheel or hand-mill in motion." Gl. Antiquary.

BIRLIE-MAN, *s.* One who estimates or assesses damages, a parish-arbiter, a referee, South of S.

"*Birly-man, birlie-man*," is also expl. "the petty officer of a burgh of barony;" Gl. Antiquary.

"He wad scroll for a plack the sheet, or she kend what it was to want;—if—they must all pass from my master's child to Inch-Grabbit, wha's a whig and a Hanoverian, and be managed by his doer, Jamie Howie, wha's no fit to be a *birlie-man*, let be a bailie." *Waverley*, ii. 297. V. **BURLAW**.

BIRLIN, *s.*] This, which is misplaced, should be defined;

A long-oared boat, of the largest size, often with six, sometimes with eight oars; generally used by the chieftains in the Western Islands. It seldom had sails. *Add*;

According to my information, it is written in Gael. *bhuirlin*.

"The Laird of Balcomy—being lunched a little from the coast,—was suddenly invaded by—Murdoch Macklowd [of Lewis] with a number of *Birlings*, (so they call the little vessels those Isles men use)." *Spotswood*, p. 466, 467.

"Sea-engagements with *Birlins* were very common in the Highlands till of late. Lymphad, or Galley, was the same with *Long-fhad* (long-ship), or *Birlin*." *McNicol's Remarks*, p. 157.

BIRLIN, *s.* A small cake, made of oatmeal or barley-meal; synon. *Tod*, *Ettr. For.*, *Tweedd*.

Gael. *builin* signifies a loaf, and *baighean* a cake.

BIRN, **BIRNE**, *s.* 1. A burnt mark, S.] *Add*;

2. A mark burnt on the noses of sheep, S.

About the beginning, or towards the middle of July, the lambs, intended for holding stock, are weaned, when they receive the artificial marks to distinguish to whom they belong, which are, the farmer's initial, stamped upon the nose with a hot iron, provincially designed the *birn*." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.* p. 191.

3. **SKIN AND BIRN**, &c.] *Add*;

Now a' thegither, *skin an' birn*,

They're round the kitchen table.—

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 143.

BIRN, *s.* A burden, S. B.] *Add*;

It rather seems allied to C.B. *bwrn* onus, *byrnia* onerare; Davies.

BIRN, *s.* The summer hill, or high coarse part of a farm, where the young sheep are *summered*; or, a piece of dry heathy pasture reserved for the lambs after they have been weaned, Roxb., Loth.

"Lambs, after weaning, are sent to a heathy pasture, called the *birn*,—where they remain till the end of August, when they are moved down to the best low pasture called the *hog-fence*." *Agr. Surv. E. Loth.* p. 192.

This, notwithstanding the slight transposition, for softening the pronunciation, is undoubtedly the same with Su.G. *brun*, vertex montis, praecipitium; whence *aa-bryn*, margo amnis. Isl. *bryn* and *brun* signify supercilium in a general sense; Verel. Supercilium

et similis eminentia, in quavis re veluti in mensa, monte, &c., G. Andr. Ora eminentia; Haldorson. Ihre views the Isl. v. *brun-a*, sese tollere in altum, as allied; and also Armor. *bron* collis. Davies and Lhuyd render collis by C. B. *bryn*. W. Richards and Owen both expl. *bryn*, "a hill." Thus it appears that the term, in this sense, was common to the Goths and Celts.

To BIRN *Lambs*, to put them on a poor dry pasture, S. A.

"Lambs, immediately after they are weaned, are frequently sent to poor pasture, which is called *birning* them." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 396.

BIRNY, *adj.* 1. Covered with the scorched stems of heath that has been set on fire, S.

As o'er the *birny* brae mayhap he wheels,
The linties cour wi' fear.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 4.

2. Having a rough or stunted stem; applied to plants, Loth.

The idea is evidently borrowed from the appearance of *birns*, or the stems of burnt heath, furze, &c. V. BIRNS, *s. pl.*

BIRN, *s.* The matrix, or rather the *labia pudenda* of a cow.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *brund-ur*, pecudum coeundi actus, et appetitus inire; G. Andr. C. B. *bry*, matrix, vulva.

To BIRR, *v. n.* 1. To make a whirring noise.] *Add*;

It is very often used to denote that of a spinning wheel.

"The servan' lasses, lazy sluts,—would like nothing better than to live at heck and manger;—but I trow Girzy gars them keep a trig house and a *birring* wheel." The Entail, i. 49, 50.

2. To be in a state of confusion, S. B.

The swankies lap thro' mire and syke,
Wow as their heads did *birr*!

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 123.

Here it seems to signify the confusion in the head caused by violent exercise.

BIRR, BIRL, *s.* "The whizzing sound of a spinning wheel, or of any other machine, in rapid gyration." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

BIRRING, *s.* The noise made by partridges when they spring, S.

BIRS, BIRSS, *s.* The gad-fly, Roxb.

E. *breeze*, *brize*; Ital. *brissio*, A. S. *brimsa*.

BIRSALL, *s.* A dye-stuff, perhaps for *Brasell* or Fernando buckwood, Rates, A. 1611.

"Madder, alm, walde, *birsall*, nutgallis & coprouss [copperas]." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

To BIRSE, BIRZE, BRIZE, *v. a.* 1. To bruise.] *Add* as sense

3. To press, to squeeze, S.

BIRSE, BRIZE, *s.* 1. A bruise.] *Add*;

"My brother has met wi' a severe *birz* and contusion, and he's in a roving fever." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 292.

2. The act of pressing; often used to denote the pressure made by a crowd; as, "We had an awfu' *birse*," S.

To BIRSE up, *v. a.* To press upwards, Aberd.

The following lines, transmitted by an Aberdonian correspondent, are worthy of preservation.

There I saw Sisyphus, wi' muckle wae,
Birzing a heavy stane up a high brae;
Wi' baith his hands, and baith his feet, O vow!
He strives to raise it up aboon the know;
But fan it's amaist up, back wi' a dird
Doon stots the stane, and thumps upo' the yerd.

Part of a Translation from Homer's Odyssey.

To BIRSLE, *v. a.* 1. To burn slightly, &c.]

Add, after A. Bor. *brusle*, id.

"To dry; as, The sun *brusles* the hay, i. e. dries it: and *brusled* peas, i. e. parch'd pease."

BIRSLE, *s.* 1. A hasty toasting, &c. S.] *Add*;
2. Apparently that which is toasted.

"Ye wad—haud him up in—*birsles* till the maw o' him's as fu' as a cout amang clover." Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

BIRSSY, *adj.* 1. Having bristles.] *Add*;

4. Metaph. used in regard to severe censure or criticism.

But lest the critic's *birsy* besom
Soop aff this cant of egotism,
I'll sidelins hint,—na, bauldly tell,
I whyles think something o' mysel'.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 107, 108.

BIRST, *s.* Brunt. To *dree*, or stand the *birst*, to bear the brunt, Roxb.

Alang wi' you the *birst* to dree,
Lang have ye squeez'd my bun.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 145.

From A. S. *byrst*, *berst*, malum, damnum, q. "sustain the loss;" or *byrst* aculeum.

To BIRST, *v. n.* To weep convulsively, often, to *birst* and greet, Aberd.

This seems merely a provincial pronunciation of E. *burst*; as, "She *burst* into tears."

* BIRTH, *s.* "An establishment, an office, a situation good or bad," S. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

This seems merely a trivial use of the E. word as applied to a station for mooring a ship.

BIRTHIE, *adj.* Productive, prolific; from E. *birth*.

"The last year's crop in the west of Scotland was not *birthie*, and if meall had not been brought from the north, there had been a great scarcitie in the west, if not a famine." Law's Memorials, p. 159.

BYRUN, BIRUN, *part. pa.* Past, S.

—"Byrun annuel restand awand;" Aberd. Reg. i. e. "Past annuity still unpaid." "Birun rent," lb.

BY-RUNIS, BYRUNNIS, *s. pl.* Arrears.] *Add*;

—"Quhilkis persounis, heritouris of the saidis annuellis, ar now persewand the saidis landis for the *byrunnis* awin thame," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1573, Ed. 1814, p. 83.

BYSENFU, *adj.* Disgusting, Roxb.

BYSENLESS, *adj.* Extremely worthless, without shame in wickedness. Clydes.

The latter may signify, without example, without parallel; from A. S. *bysen*, *bysn*, exemplum, exemplar; similitudo; *bysn-ian*, exemplo praeire, "to exemplify." Somner.

The former seems to claim a different origin, and has more affinity to Isl. *bysn*, a prodigy. V. BYSSYM.

BYSET, *s.* A substitute, Ayr. ; *q.* what *sets* one *by*. V. **SET** *by*, *v.*

BISHOP, *s.* 1. A peevish ill-natured boy, whom it is impossible to keep in good humour ; as, "a canker'd *bishop*," Lanarks.

This has obviously originated from the ideas entertained concerning the character and conduct of the episcopal clergy, especially during the period of persecution. In like manner, a silly drivelling fellow is often called a *Curate* ; as "he's an unco *curate*," *ibid.* It is also used as a nickname to individuals, who are supposed to talk or act a great deal to little purpose. 2. A weighty piece of wood, with which those who make causeways level their work, Aberd.

BISHOP'S FOOT.] *Add* ;

Good old Tyndale furnishes us with an illustration of this phrase. "When a thyng speadeth not well, we borrowe speach and saye, *The Byshope hath blessed it*, because that nothyng speadeth well that they medyll wyth all. If the potech [pottage] be burned to, or the meate ouer rosted, we saye, *The Byshope hath put his fote in the potte*, or *The Byshope hath played the coke*, because the byshoppes burn who they lust and whosoever displeaseth them." Obedyence Chrysten man, F. 109, a.

BY-SHOT, *s.* Misplaced after **TO BIETLE**.

BYSYNT, *adj.* Monstrous, Wynt. V. **BISMING**, &c.

BISON, *s.* The wild ox, anciently common in S.

"As to the wild cattle of Scotland, which Jonston mentions under the name of *Bison Scoticus*, and describes as having the mane of a lion, and being entirely white, the species is now extinct." Pennant's Zool. i. 18, Ed. 1768.

According to Dr. Walker, an animal of this kind still exists in the woods of Drumlanrig.

"*Pecudes feri, hujus generis, solum adhuc persistunt, in sylvis circa Drumlanricum in Nithia, sedem ill. Ducis de Queensberry. Coloris sunt candidissimi, auribus nigris.*" Essays on Nat. Hist. p. 512.

This is the *Urus* of the Latin writers, which is merely a modification of Germ. *auerochs*, i. e. *wild ox*. The word *bison* is used in the same sense in Fr.

BYSPEL, **BYSPALE**, *s.* Some person or thing of rare or wonderful qualities ; more generally used in an ironical way ; as, "He's just a *by-spale*," he is a singular character ; "He's nae *byspel* mair than me," he is no better than I am ; Roxb.

Teut. *by-spel*, Germ. *beyspiel*, an example, a pattern, a model ; A. S. *bispell*, *bigspell*, "a by-word, a proverb, an example, a pattern," Somner ; from *bi*, *big*, de, of, concerning, and *spel* a story, a speech, discourse, &c. *q.* something to make a speech about, or to talk of.

BY-SPEL, *adv.* Used adverbially to denote any thing extraordinary ; as, *byspel weel*, very well, exceedingly well, *ibid.*

BY-SPEL, *s.* An illegitimate child, Roxb. *id.* North of E.

This corresponds with the low E. term, a *bye-blow*, *id.* Grose's Class. Dict.

BISSE, **BIZZ**, *s.* A hissing noise, S.] *Add* ;

2. A buzz, a bustle, S.

BISSET, *s.*

"Item,—thre curtenis of crammosie dames, all freinyeit with threid of gold and crammosie silk, and enrichet upoun the seames with a litle *bisset* of gold." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 154.

"Ane uther of blak figurit velvot cuttit out upoun crammosie satine, and wrocht with small silver *bissettis* wantand bodeis." *Ibid.* p. 221.

"—300 elns of small silken *bissetis*." Chalmers's Mary I. p. 285, N.

Fr. *bisete*, *bisette*, "plate (of gold, silver, or copper) wherewith some kinde of stuffes are stripped ;" Cotgr.

BISTER, *s.* Expl. "a town of land in Orkney, as *Hobbister*, i. e. a town or district of high land ; *Swanbister*, corr. *Swambister*, supposed to signify the town of Sweno."

The term is not less common in Shetland.

"A considerable number [of names of places] end in *ster* and *bister*, as *Swaraster*, *Muraster*, *Symbister*, *Fladabister*, *Kirkabister*. It is probable, however, that the names at present supposed to end in *ster* are abbreviations from *seler*. Both imply settlement or dwelling." Edmonston's Zetland, ii. 137.

I agree with this intelligent writer in viewing *ster* as a contr. of *seler*, and this indeed denotes "settlement or dwelling." For Isl. *setur* is rendered *sedes* ; Verel. Ind. *q.* a *seat* ; and *bister* may reasonably be viewed as composed of Su.G. *by* *pagus*, and *setur*, i. e. "the seat of a village." By the same learned Scandinavian *sactur* is rendered *mapalia*, i. e. round cottages, or those made in the form of an oven. Thus *sactur* would seem to signify such buildings as those denominated *Pict's houses*, or *Brughs*. Norw. *saeter* is expl. "a *graesgang*, or pasture for cattle on the high grounds ;" Hallager.

* **BIT**, *s.* 1. Denoting a place, or particular spot ; as, "He canna stan' in a *bit*," he is still changing his situation, S.

"Weel, just as I was coming up the *bit*, I saw a man afore me that I kent was nane o' our herds, and it's a wild *bit* to meet ony other body, so when I came up to him it was Tod Gabriel the fox-hunter." Guy Mannering, iii. 104.

"He lies a' day, and whiles a' night in the cove in the dern hag :—it's a bielly enough *bit*, and the auld gudeman o' Corsecleugh has panged it wi' a kemple o' strae amaist." Waverley, iii. 237.

"Blithe *bit*, pleasant spot ;" Gl. Antiq.

2. Applied to time ; "Stay a *wee bit*," stay a short while, South of S.

"Binna rash,—binna rash," exclaimed Hobbie, "hear me a *bit*, hear me a *bit*." Tales of my Landlord, i. 340.

3. The nick of time, the crisis, S. O. "In the *bit* o' time." Burns.

4. Very commonly used in conjunction with a substantive, instead of a diminutive ; as, a *bit bairn*, a little child, S.

"Did ye notice if there was an auld saugh tree that's maist blawn down, but yet its roots are in the earth, and it hangs ower the *bit* burn." Guy Mannering, ii. 17.

"I heard ye were here, frae the *bit* callant ye sent to meet your carriage." Antiquary, i. 155.

Sometimes with the mark of the genitive of.

"The *bils* o' weans wad up, and toddle to the door, to pu' in the auld Blue-gown." Ibid. ii. 142.

5. Often used as forming a diminutive expressive of contempt, S.

"Some of you will grieve and greet more for the drowning of a *bit* calf or stirk, than ever ye did for all the tyranny and defections of Scotland." Walker's Peden, p. 62.

BITTIE, s. A little bit, S. B. synon. with *bittock*, S. A.; pron. *buttie* or *bottie*, Aberd.

Dan. *bittle*, *pauillus*, *pauillulus*.

BITTOCK, s. 1. A little bit, S.

"That was a bonnie sang ye were singin.—Ha'e you ony mair o't?"—"A wee *bittock*," said Tibbie; "but I downa sing't afore ony bodie." Glenfergus, ii. 160.

2. A small portion; a low term applied to space, and used indeed in a general sense, S.

"The three miles diminished into like a mile and a *bittock*." Guy Mannering, i. 6. V. the letter K.

BIT, s. Food; *Bit and Baid*.] Add;

Although expl. "meat and clothes," Gl. Ross, I hesitate whether *baid* does not literally denote habitation, q. "food and lodging," abode; from A. S. *bid-an* manere. The pret. of *bide*, S. to dwell, is *baid*.

BIT AND BRAT. V. BRAT, s.

BIT AND BUFFET WIT, one's sustenance accompanied with severe or unhandsome usage, S.

"Take the *Bit*, and the *Buffet* with it," S. Prov. "Bear some ill usage of them by whom you get advantage." Kelly, p. 311.

Fate seldom does on bards bestow

A paradise of wealth below,

But wi' a step dame glour,

Gies them their *bit and buffet* wi't.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 30.

"Bucklaw—was entertained by a fellow, whom he could either laugh with or laugh at as he had a mind, who would take, according to Scottish phrase, the *bit and the buffet*." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 152.

BYT, s. The pain occasioned by a wound.] Give as definition;

A blow or stroke, Aberd. Banffs. Add;

—Smat hym an greuous wound and dedely *byt*.

Doug. Virg. 418. 10. V. CABIR.

BITE, s. 1. "As much meat as is put into the mouth at once," the same with E. *bit*; a mouthful of any food that is edible, S. It is to be observed that *bite* is not used in E. in this sense.

Dan. *bid*, Isl. *bite*, *bolus*, *bucca*. The Dan. word is also rendered *offa*, *frustum*; Panis, Baden.

2. A very small portion of edible food, what is barely necessary for sustenance, S.

"Ye mauna speak o' the young gentleman hauding the pleugh; there's puir distressed whigs enew about the country will be glad to do that for a *bite* and a soup." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 138.

3. A small portion, used in a general sense. In this sense *bite* in S. is still used for *bit* E.

"There is never a *bite* of all Christ's time with his people spent in vain, for he is ay giving them seasonable instructions." W. Guthrie's Sermon, p. 3.

BITE AND SOUP, meat and drink, the mere necessities of life, S.

It is very commonly expressed with the indefinite article preceding.

"He is nane of them puir bodies wha hang upon the trade, to whilk they administer in spiritual things for a *bite and a soup*." St. Johnstoun, i. 26.

"Let the creatures stay at a moderate mailing, and hae *bite and soup*; it will maybe be the better wi' your father where he's gaun, lad." Heart Mid Loth. i. 198.

BYTESCHEIP, s. Robert Semple uses this word as a parody of the title *Bishop*, q. *bite*, or devour the *sheep*.

They halde it still vp for a mocke,
How Maister Patrick fedd his flock;
Then to the court this craftie lown
To be a *bytescheip* maid him boun;
Becaus *St. Androis* then dependit.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 313.

BITTILL, s. A beetle.] Add;

Bittle is the pronunciation of the Border and Loth.

"Aroint ye, ye limmer," she added,—“out of an honest house, or, shame fa' me, but I'll take the *bittle* to you!” The Pirate, i. 128.

TO BITTLE, BITTIL, v. a. To beat with a beetle; as, to *bittle lint*, to *bittle singles*, to beat flax, to beat it in handfuls, Loth.

BITTLIN, s. The battlements of any old building, Ayrs.; q. *battelling*.

BITTOCK, s. V. under BIT.

BITTRIES, s. pl. Buttresses, Aberd. Reg.

BIZZ, s. To tak the *bizz*, a phrase applied to cattle, when, in consequence of being stung by the bot-fly, they run hither and thither, Loth.

This exactly corresponds to the sense of Su.G. *bes-a*, mentioned under the v. V. BAZED. It may, however, be a corruption of E. *brize*, anc. *brizze*, the gadfly.

BYWENT, part. adj. Past, in reference to time; synon. *Bygone*.

Consider of Romanis, in all their time *by-went*,
Baith wikkit fortune and prosperiteis.

Bellend. Prol. T. Liv. vi.

Moes.G. *bi* signifies postea. Alem. *biuuent-en* occurs in the sense of vertere. But the latter part of our term has more affinity with A. S. *wend-an* ire.

BIZZEL, s. A hoop or ring round the end of any tube, Roxb.

This is merely a peculiar use of E. *bezel*, *bezil*, “that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed,” Johns.

BIZZY, adj. Busy, S.

Gude ale keeps me bare and *bizzy*,

Gaurs me tippie till I be dizzy.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 90.

My youthfu' lesson, thou, to lear,

Didst to the *bizzy* ant me sen'.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 31.

A. S. *bysig*, Belg. *besig*, id. Sw. *bys-a*, *cursitare*, or Su.G. *bes-a*, probably exhibits the root, as denoting the violent motion of an animal that is harassed by the gadfly. V. BESY.

BLA, BLAE, adj. 1. Of a livid colour.] Add;

A. Bor. “*Bloa*, black and blue,” Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 323.

2. Bleak, lurid, applied to the appearance of the atmosphere. A *blae day* is a phrase used S. when,

although there is no storm, the sky looks hard and lurid, especially when there is a thin cold wind that produces shivering. E. *bleak* seems nearly synon.

An' cause the night wis caul and *blae*,
They ca'd for hame-browst usquebae.

Tarras's Poems, p. 51.

"It was in a cauld *blae* hairst day,—that I—gade to milk the kye." *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 1818, p. 503.

"A *blae* ware-time," a bleak spring, Upp. Clydes.

BLAMAKING, *s.* The act of discolouring, or *making* livid, by a stroke.

"Convict [convicted] for the blud drawing, *blamaking* & strublens." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

To **BLAAD**, *v. a.* To sully, to dirty; to spoil. Hence the phrase, "the *blaadin* o' the sheets." *Aberd.*

Perhaps the same with *Blad*, *v.* especially as used in sense 2; or allied to *Blad*, *s.* a dirty spot, *q. v.*

BLAAD, *s.* A stroke, Galloway. V. **BLAUD**.

BLAB, *s.* A small globe or bubble, Lanarks.

He kiss't the tear tremblan' in her ee,
Mare clear nor *blab* o' dew.

Ballad, *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 1818, p. 328. V. **BLOB**.

To **BLABBER**, **BLABER**, **BLEBER**, *v. n.* To babble.] *Add*;

This is also O. E. "I *blaber* as a chylde dothe or he can speake; Je gasouille. My sonne doth but *blabber* yet; he can nat speke his wordes playne, he is to yonge." *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 167, a.

BLABER, *s.* Some kind of cloth imported from France.

"28th August 1561, the Provest, Baillies, and Counsale, ordanis Louke Wilsoun Thesaurer to deliver to every ane of the twelfe servands, the Javillour and Gild servands, als mekle Franch *Blaber* as will be every ane of thame ane coit." *Regist. Counc. Edin.* Keith's *Hist.* p. 189.

Corr. perhaps from Fr. *blafard*, *blaffard*, pale, bleak in colour.

BLACK. To put a thing in *black and white*, to commit it to writing, *S.*

"I was last Tuesday to wait on Sr Robert Walpole, who desired, hearing what I had to say, that I would put it in *black and white*, that he might shew it to his Maj^{ty}." *Lett. Seaforth*, Culloden Pap. p. 105.

I question much if Sir R. Walpole literally used this language; finding no proof of its being an E. phrase.

BLACK, *s.* A vulgar designation for a low scoundrel, corresponding in sense to the E. *adj.* *black-guard*, *S.*

BLACK-AIRN, *s.* Malleable iron; in contradistinction from that which is tinned, called *white-airn*, *S.*

BLACKBELICKIT, used as a *s.* equivalent to E. nothing. *What did ye see?* Answ. *Blackbelickit*, i. e. "I saw nothing at all;" *Lanarks.*

"*Blackbelicket*. Nothing;" *Ayrs. Gl. Surv. Ayrs.* p. 691.

The word *black* seems to have been substituted by the decorous inhabitants of my native county for the name of the devil, which is the common prefix

in other parts of S. But the latter part of the word seems inexplicable. From the invariable pronunciation it cannot be supposed that it has any connexion with the idea of *likeness* or resemblance. Perhaps the most natural conjecture is, that the phrase expresses a persuasion that the adversary of our kind, whose name is deemed so necessary and ornamental an expletive in discourse, should be *licked* or beaten, as soon as such a thing should take place; for the conjunction *if* is generally added.

I have sometimes thought that it might contain a foolish allusion to a Lat. phrase formerly used of one who declined giving a vote, *Non liquit*. Should we suppose that it was originally confined to objects of sight, it might be equivalent to "*Ne'er a styme* did I see;" *q.* not a gleam; Teut. *lick-en*, nitere. Or, to have done with mere conjecture, shall we view it as a phrase originally expressive of the disappointment of some parasite, when he had not found even a plate to *lick*?

BLACK BITCH, a bag which, in former times at least, was clandestinely attached to the lower part of the mill-spout, that through a hole in the spout, part of the meal might be abstracted as it came down into the trough, South of S.

A worthy proprietor in Roxb. who had never happened to hear the phrase, but was extremely careful of the game on his estate, had just settled every thing respecting the lease of his mill, when a third person who was present, said to the miller, "I hope you'll no' keep a *black bitch*?" "What?" cried the gentleman, "your bargain and mine's at an end; for I'll not allow any person on my property to keep sporting dogs."

BLACK-BOOK, *s.* The name given to "the several histories, written by our monks in their different Monastrys;" *Spott. MS. Dict.* in vo.

"In all our monastrys," he says, "there were keepit three books or records. 1°. Their Chartulary, or register, containing the records relating to their privat securities. 2°. Their Obituaries, wherein were related the times of the death and places of interment of their chief benefactors, Abbots, Priors, and other great men of their respective houses. 3°. Their *Black-Book*, containing an account of the memorable things which occurred in every year.

"David Chambers, one of the senators of the College of Justice in the reign of Queen Mary, who wrote in French an abridgement of the Histories of England, Scotland, and France,—in his preface says, that he had many great histories of the Abbacies, such as that of Scone called the *Black-Book*, and of other like chronicles of Abbays, as that of Inch-corm and Icolmkill," &c.

"So named," he adds, "from the cover; or rather from the giving an impartial account of the good and bad actions of our nobles, and others who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country."

It is not likely that this register would be exclusively called the *black book* from its cover, unless it could be proved that the other two were invariably bound in a different manner. Nor is it more probable that the name originated from its being a record of "the good and bad actions of our nobles," &c.

For in this case we must suppose that it was almost exclusively confined to *bad* actions.

It might perhaps be thus denominated from its being wholly written with black ink, in distinction from the *Rubrics*, denominated from the use of red, and the *Psalters*, &c. which had usually red letters interspersed, and illuminations.

We learn from Carpentier, that in a charter dated at Vienne, in France, A. 1362, the terms Black and Red were used to distinguish the text of the law from the commentary on it. *Nigrum* appellari videtur textus legis, *Rubrum* vero commentatio in textum.

BLACK COCK. *To mak a Black Cock* of one, to shoot one, S.; as in E. to *bring down* one's bird.

"The Mac-Ivors, Sir, hae gotten it into their heads, that ye hae affronted their young leddy, Miss Flora; and I hae heard mae nor ane say they wadna tak muckle to *mak a black cock o' ye*: and ye ken yeresell there's mony o' them wadna mind a bawbee the weising a ball through the Prince himsell, an the chief gae them the wink." *Waverley*, iii. 132.

BLACK COW.

The *black cow* on your foot ne'er trod,
Which gars you sing along the road.

Herd's Coll. ii. 120.

Auld luckie cries ye're o'er ill set—
Ye kennae what may be your fate
In after days;

The *black cow* has nae trampet yet
Upo' your taes.

The *Farmer's Ha'*, st. 38. V. BLACK OX.

BLACKCRAP, *s.* 1. A crop of pease or beans, S.
2. A name given to those crops which are always green, such as, turnips, potatoes, &c. M. Loth.

"The dung forced the crop of wheat, and this succeeded by the *black crop*, which seldom failed to prosper, left the land in a fine heart for barley." *Agr. Surv. M. Loth.* p. 89.

BLACK DOG.

"Like butter in the *black dog's* hause," a Prov. used to denote what is irrecoverably gone, S. V. Kelly, p. 236.

"There wad hae been little speerings o't had Dustansnival ken'd it was there—it wad hae been *butter in the black dog's hause*." *Antiquary*, ii. 192.

BLACK-FASTING, *adj.* Applied to one who has been long without any kind of food. It is sarcastically said of a person who has got a bellyful, "I'm sure he's no *black-fastin'*," S.

"If they dinna bring him something to eat, the puir demented body has never the heart to cry for aught, and he has been kenn'd to sit for ten hours thegither, *black fasting*." *St. Ronan*, ii. 61.

I know not if it had been originally meant to include the idea expressed by the language of scripture, Lam. v. 10, "Our skin was *black* like an oven, because of the terrible famine."

BLACKFISHER, *s.* One who fishes under night, illegally, S. *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

"Ye took me aiblins for a *blackfisher* it was gaun tae ginle the chouks o' ye, whan I harl't ye out tae the stenners." *Saint Patrick*, iii. 42. V. BLACK-FISHING.

BLACKFOOT, BLACKFIT, *s.* A matchmaker.]

Add;

"I could never have expected this intervention of a proxeneta, which the vulgar translate *blackfoot*, of such eminent dignity," said Dalgarnock, scarce concealing a sneer." *Nigel*, iii. 237.

"I'm whiles jokin' an' tellin' her it's a stound o' love:—now thinkin' ye might be *black-fit*, or her secretar, I was just wissin', o' a' things, to see ye a wee gliff, that I nicht targe ye." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 161.

BLACK FROST, frost without rime or snow lying on the ground, as opposed to *white frost*, which is equivalent to E. *hoar frost*.

BLACK-HUDIE, *s.* The coal-head, a bird. Roxb. *Black-bannet*, *synon.* Clydes.

This seems equivalent to *black-head*; A. S. *blac niger*, and *heofod caput*.

BLACKYMORE, *s.* A negro; the vulgar pron. of O. E. *blackamore*, Beaumont.

The *washing of the blackymore*, a proverbial phrase, used to denote a vain attempt, S.

Than aunt an' dauter sought her far and near;
But a' was washing o' the *Blackymore*.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 66.

BLACKLEG, *s.* The same disease in cattle with the *Black spaul*, Ettr. For.

"There was I sitting beside him, gnawing at—the sinewy hip of some hateful Galloway stott that had died of the *blackleg*." *Perils of Man*, ii. 348.

BLACK-LEG, *s.* A matchmaker; *synon.* *Black-foot*, Ettr. For.

BLACKLIE, *adj.* Ill-coloured, or having a dirty appearance; often applied to clothes that are ill-washed, or that have been soiled in drying, Ang. From A. S. *blac*, *blaec*, and *lig* similis; q. having the likeness of what is black.

BLACK MILL, the designation unaccountably given to a milln of the ancient construction, having one wheel only, Argyles.

"There are—8 cornmills; whereof 3 are of the ancient simple construction, in which there is but one wheel, and it lying horizontally in the perpendicular, under the millstone; so that the water to turn it, must come through the house. These are called *black mills*." P. Kilninian, *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* xiv. 149.

BLAC MONE, BLACK MONEY, the designation given to the early copper currency of S. in the reign of Ja. III.

"That thar be na deneris [deniers] of Franss, mailyis, cortis, mytis, nor nain vthir conterfetis of *blac mone* tane in payment in this realme bot our soverane lordis awne *blac mone* strikkin & prentit be his cunyouris." *Acts Ja. III.* 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 97.

BLACK-NEB, *s.* One viewed as disaffected to government, S.

"Take care, Monkbarns; we shall set you down among the *black-nebs* by and by." "No, Sir Arthur, a tame grumbler I—I only claim the privilege of croaking in my own corner here, without uniting my throat to the grand chorus of the marsh." *Antiquary*, ii. 128.

"Little did I imagine—that I was giving cause for many to think me an enemy to the king and government.—But so it was. Many of the heritors

considered me a *black-neb*, though I knew it not." Ann. of the Par. p. 269.

BLACK-NEBBED, BLACK-NEBBIT, *adj.* 1. Literally, having a black bill, S.

2. Applied to those who are viewed as democratically inclined, or inimical to the present government, S.

That this term had been used, in relation to public matters, more than a century and a half ago, appears from the following passage.

—"Neither do I desire to incur the displeasure of the inhabitants of the myre of Meagle, who are governed by a synod of *black-nebbed* geese; besides, I know the danger it's to jest with wooden-witted dolts, that have the seams of their understanding on the out-side of their noddles." Mercur. Caled. Jan. 1661, p. 3.

BLACK OX. The *black ox* is said to *tramp* on one who has lost a near relation by death, or met with some severe calamity, S.

"I'm fain to see you looking *sae weel*, cummer, the mair that the *black ox* has *tramped* on ye since I was aneath your roof-tree." Antiquary, iii. 227.

"The *black ox* never trod on your foot," S. Prov. This is more generally expl. by Kelly; "You never had the care of a family upon you, nor was press'd with severe business or necessities." S. Prov. p. 327.

BLACK PUDDING, a pudding made of the blood of a cow or sheep, inclosed in one of the intestines, S.

The dispute, you must understand it,
Was, which of them had the best blood,
When both, 'tis granted, had as good
As ever yet stuff'd a *black pudding*.

Meston's Poems, p. 115.

This dish was much used by our forefathers. It is thus denominated to distinguish it from a *white pudding*, made of meal, suet, and onions, stuffed in a similar manner. The Swedes had a dish resembling the former. For *swartsod* signifies broth made of the blood of a goose, literally "black porridge."

BLACK-QUARTER, *s.* A disease of cattle, apparently the same with *Black Spaul*, S.

"In former times, superstition pointed out the following singular mode of preventing the spreading of this distemper: When a beast was seized with the *black-quarter*, it was taken to a house where no cattle were ever after to enter, and there the animal's heart was taken out while alive, to be hung up in the house or byre where the farmer kept his cattle; and while it was there, it was believed that none of his cattle would be seized with that distemper." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 203.

BLACK SAXPENCE, a sixpence, supposed by the credulous to be received from the devil, as a pledge of an engagement to be his, soul and body. It is always of a black colour, as not being legal currency; but it is said to possess this singular virtue, that the person who keeps it constantly in his pocket, how much soever he spend, will always find another sixpence beside it, Roxb.

BLACK-SOLE, *s.* A confident in courtship, Lanarks. Synon. with *Black-foot*.

"*Blacksole*, assistant at courtship." Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 691.

BLACK SPAUL, a disease of cattle.] *Add*;

A singular mode of cure is used in some parts of the Highlands.

—"The *black-spald* had seized all the cattle of the glen; we came all down to old Ronald's house in Bealach-nan-creach (the pass of spoils) to make the *forced fire*.—When the cattle of any district were seized with this fatal distemper, the method of cure or prevention was to extinguish all the domestic fires, and rekindle them by *forced fire* caught from sparks emitted from the axle of the great wool-wheel, which was driven furiously round by the people assembled." Clan-Albin, ii. 239.

BLACK-STANE, BLACKSTONE, *s.* 1. The designation given to a dark-coloured stone, used in some of the Scottish universities, as the seat on which a student sits at an annual public examination, meant as a test of the progress he has made in his studies during the preceding year, S. This examination is called his *Profession*.

"It is thought fit that, when students are examined publicly on the *Black-staine*, before Lammas; and, after their return at Michaelmas, that they be examined in some questions of the catechism." Acts Commiss. of the Four Universities, A. 1647. Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin. i. 222.

It appears from this extract, that then they were publicly examined twice a-year.

The origin of the students being examined on what is called the *Black-stane*, is involved in great obscurity. It seems to have been originally intended as a mark of respect to the founder of the college, and most probably may be traced to some ancient ceremony of the Romish church. The custom of causing the students to sit on the grave-stone of the founder, at certain examinations, is still literally retained in King's College, Aberdeen, and in Glasgow. In Edinburgh and in Marischal Colleges, there are no similar stones to sit upon; but these examinations continue to be called in the latter *The Black-stone Lesson*." Bower, *ibid.* p. 284.

The author, after referring to the coronation of our kings at Scone, and still at Westminster, on a stone of a similar description, adds, "Can these ceremonies be traced to the same or to a similar source?" But the resemblance seems to be merely accidental. 2. The term, it appears, has been used metaphorically to denote the examination itself.

"The fourth and last year of our course,—we learned the buiks de cœlo and meteors, also the sphere more exactly taught by our awin regent, and maid ws our vices and *blackstons*, and had at Pace our promotion and finishing of our course." Melville's Diary, Life of A. Melville, i. 231.

Hoffman, *vo. Tumulus*, observes that, in ancient times, every one before death fixed on the place of his interment, which he marked with a *black stone*.

This circumstance seems favourable to the idea that the *black stone profession* was originally connected with the grave-stone of the founder.

BLACK SUGAR, Spanish Licorice, S.

BLACK TANG, *Fucus vesiculosus*, Linn.

BLACK VICTUAL, pulse, pease and beans, either by themselves, or mixed as a crop, S.

BLACK WARD, a state of servitude to a servant, S.

"You see, sir, I hold in a sort of *black ward* tenure, as we call it in our country, being the servant of a servant." Nigel, i. 45.

"*Black ward*, is when a vassal holds immediately ward of the King, and a subvassal holds ward of that vassal. This is called *Black ward* or ward upon ward. M'Kenzie's Instit. p. 92." Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.

BLACK-WATCH, the designation generally given to the companies of loyal Highlanders, raised after the rebellion in 1715, for preserving peace in the Highland districts.

They constituted the *nucleus* of what was afterwards embodied as the 42d Regiment, since so justly celebrated for their prowess; and received the epithet of *Black*, from the dark colour of their tartan habiliments.

"To tell you the truth, there durst not a Lowlander in all Scotland follow the fray a gun-shot beyond Bally-brough, unless he had the help of the *Sidier Dhu*. 'Whom do ye call so?' 'The *Sidier Dhu*? the *black* soldier; that is, what they called the independent companies that were raised to keep peace and law in the Highlands.—They call them *Sidier Dhu*, because they wear the tartans; as they call your men,—King George's men,—*Sidier Roy*, or red soldiers." Waverley, i. 276, 277.

—"Girnigo of Tipperhewet, whose family was so reduced by the ensuing law-suit, that his representative is now serving as a private gentleman-sentinel in the Highland *Black Watch*." Ibid. i. 136.

—"They applied to the governor of Stirling castle, and to the major of the *Black Watch*; and the governor said, it was too far to the northward, and out of his district; and the major said, his men were gone home to the shearing, and he would not call them out before the victual was got in for all the Cramfeezers in Christendom." Ibid. p. 279.

"This corps—was originally known by the name of the *Freicudan Du*, or *Black Watch*.—This—appellation—arose from the colour of their dress, and was applied to them in contradistinction to the regular troops, who were called Red Soldiers, or *Seidaran Dearag*. From the time that they were embodied, till they were regimented, the Highlanders continued to wear the dress of their country. This, as it consisted so much of the black, green, and blue tartan, gave them a dark and sombre appearance in comparison with the bright uniform of the regulars, who at that time had coats, waistcoats, and breeches of scarlet cloth. Hence the term *Du*, or *Black*, as applied to this corps." Col. Stewart's Sketches, i. 240.

Another reason has been assigned for this designation, but without sufficient ground.

"The Highlanders were first called into the service of their country shortly after 1715, at which time they only consisted of two companies, and were to act, as fencible men, against those who committed depredations in the various counties of the Highlands.—They obtained the name of *Black Watch*, from giving

protection to property against levying of *black mail*." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 119, 120.

BLACK WEATHER, rainy weather, Selkirks. synon. with *black weet*, the phrase used in Angus, to distinguish a fall of rain from snow.

BLACK-WINTER, s. The last cart-load of grain brought home from the harvest-field, Dumfr.

Thus denominated, perhaps, because this must be often late in the season, and closely followed up by the gloom of winter.

BLAD, **BLAUD**, s. A large piece, &c.] Add;

"I send to Servai's wife, and to his commess the pasmentar in the abbay, and causit thame graith me ane chalmer thair, tak the fyve *bladdis* of tapestrie, quhilkis come out of Hammiltoun, and uther baggage I had thair reddiest to lay it out," &c. Inventories, A. 1573, p. 187.

"Thre Egiptianis hattis of reid and yellow taffeis.—Sum uther *bladdis* of silver claith and uther geir meit for maskene" [wearing in masquerades.] Ibid. p. 237.

To **DING IN BLADS**, to break in pieces.

"Mr. Knox—was very weak, & I saw him every day of his doctrine go hulie and fair with a furring of martricks about his necke, a staffe in the one hand, & good godly Richard Ballandine his servant holding up the other oxter,—& by the said Richard & another servant lifted up to the pulpit, where he behoved to lean at his first entry; but or he had done with his sermon, he was so active & vigorous, that he was like to *ding* the pulpit in *blads*, & fly out of it." Melvill's MS. p. 20.

BLAD, s. A portfolio.] Add;

He staps in his warks in his pouch in a blink,
Flang by a' his warklooms, his *blaud* an' his ink.
Picken's Poems, ii. 132.

To **BLAD**, **BLAUD**, v. a.] Give as sense

1. To slap, to strike, &c. marked 3. in Dict.

2. To abuse, to maltreat, &c. Aberd.

3. To use abusive language, Aberd. S. A.

I winna hear my country *blaudet*,
Tho' I sud risk blue een.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 132.

For *blaudin* o' the tailor sae

The wabster winna lat it gae. Ibid.

Some cried, "The kirk she cares na' for't,"

An' wi their jeers did *blaud* her.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 96.

4. "To spoil, to fatigue with wet and mire;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

BLAD, **BLAAD**, **BLAUD**, s. A severe blow or stroke, S.

O wae befa' these northern lads,
Wi' their braid swords and white cockades,
They lend sic hard and heavy *blads*,
Our Whigs nae mair can crawl, man.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 139.

Then cam a batch o' webster lads

Frae Rodney's Head careerin,

Wha gied them mony a dons *blaad*,

Without the causes speerin

O' the fray, that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 79.

To **BLAD**, *v. n.* To walk in a clumsy manner, by taking long steps and treading heavily, Dumfr.; *synon.* *Lamp*, Loth. Clydes.

Teut. *be-laed-en*, *degravare*, *onerare*?

Or, can it signify, to pass over great *blads* of the road in a short time?

BLAD, *s.* 1. A long and heavy step in walking, Dumfr.; *synon.* *Lamp*, Clydes.

2. A person who walks with long and heavy steps, Dumfr.; *synon.* a *Lamper*, Clydes.

BLADDERSKATE, *s.* Expl. "an indistinct or indiscreet talker," South of S.

Job on your gait, ye *bladderskate*.

Song, Maggy Lauder.

According to this interpretation, the first part of the word is most probably from *Blether*, to speak indistinctly. If we might suppose the term of northern origin, it might be derived from Su.G. *bladdr-a* to babble, and *skata* a magpie, *q.* babbling like a jackdaw; or from *skat* a treasure, *q.* a storehouse of nonsense. But I hesitate whether the designation, as it is given to a piper, does not allude to the drone of his bagpipe, ludicrously compared to a *bladder* filled with wind.

BLAD HAET, nothing, not a whit. "*Blad haet* did she say," she said nothing, Roxb.

— I see, we British frogs

May bless Great Britain and her bogs.—

Blad haet hae we to dread as fatal,

If kept frae 'neath the hooves o' cattle.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 50.

I can form no idea of the meaning of *blad* in this connexion; unless, as *haet* is often in profane language preceded by *fient* or *deil*, as a forcible mode of expressing negation, *blad* should be used in what is given above as sense 1. of the *v.*, *q.* "*Bang the haet*," equivalent to *confound* or *curse* it. V. **HATE**, **HAIT**, and **BLAD**, *v.*

BLADIE, **BLAUDIE**, *adj.* Full of large broad leaves; applied to plants the leaves of which grow out from the main stem, and not on branches; as "*Blaudie kail*," "*blaudie beans*," &c. S. V. **BLAD**, **BLAUD**, *s.*

To **BLADE**, *v. a.* To nip the *blades* off colewort, S.

"When she had gane out to *blade* some kail for the pat, a little man, no that doons braw, came to her, and asked if she would go with him." *Edin. Mag.* Sept. 1818, p. 155.

BLADROCK, *s.* A talkative silly fellow, Dumfr. V. **BLETHER**, *v.*

BLAE, **BLAY**, *s.* The rough parts of wood.] *Add*; Norw. *blae*, "what is hacked small in woods;" Hallager.

To **LOOK BLAE**, to look blank, or to have the appearance of disappointment, S. Hence to have a *blae countenance*.

"Be in dread, O! Sirs, some of you will stand with a *blae countenance* before the tribunal of God, for the letters you have read, of the last dash of Providence that you met with." *M. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation*, p. 11.

This, however, may signify a livid aspect, as the effect of terror.

BLAENESS, *s.* Lividness, Upp. Clydes. V. **BLA**.

To **BLAE**, *v. n.* 1. To bleat; applied to the bleating of lambs, and conveying the idea of a sound rather louder than that indicated by the *v. to Mae*, Roxb.

2. Used in the language of reprehension, in regard to children; generally, *to blae and greet*, *ibid.*

Shall we view this as allied to Fr. *beler*, *id.*? C. B. *blaw* signifies a cry, but seems to have no connection with bleating.

BLAE, *s.* A loud bleat, Roxb.

BLAE, *s.* A kind of blue-coloured clay, pretty hard, or soft slate, found as a substratum. It differs from *Till*, as this comes off in flakes, whereas the *blae* is compact, S. O.

"Plenty of stones, and of what is called *blae* (which is a kind of soft *slate*), hard copse or brushwood, and other suitable substances can generally be procured for filling drains." *Agr. Surv. W. Isl.* p. 149.

Blaes, mentioned under *Blae*, seems to be merely the plur. of this *s.* But according to the definition here given, it cannot properly signify lamina of stone; nor be traced to Germ. *bleh*, thin leaves or plates. More probably the substance is denominated from its colour.

BLAEBERRY, *s.* The billberry, S.] *Add*; The Dutch name has the same signification; *blaaw-bessen*, bill-berries, hurtleberries; Sewel.

BLAFFEN, *s.* The loose flakes or lamina of a stone; *Fluthers* *synon.*, Fife.

This must be nearly allied to *Blae* and *Blaes*, *q. v.* Teut. *blaf* signifies planus, aequus; superficie plana, non rotunda.

BLAIDIT, *part. pa.* Apparently the same with *Blad*, *v.* to abuse, to maltreat.

"The batterie was laid to the castle and [it was] *blaidit* pairtlie be the cannonees that cam down the gaitt thame allone, and pairtlie with the cannonees that war stelled vpoun the steiple headis." *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 490. "Made such *breaches*;" *Ed.* 1728, p. 192.

BLAIN, *s.* 1. A blank.] *Add*, as sense

2. In pl. *blains*, empty grain, Banffs.

"Instead of corn, nothing is to be seen but useless trumpery, and very often empty *blains*." *Agr. Surv. Banffs.* App. p. 51.

BLAINY, *adj.* A term applied to a field, or spot of ground, which has frequent blanks, in consequence of the grain not having come up, Loth.

"How are your aits this year?" "Middling weil, except some rigs in the west park, that are a wee *blainy*."

To **BLAINCH**, *v. a.* To cleanse; as, "to *blainch* the bear-stane," to make the hollowed stone, used for preparing barley, fit for receiving the grain, Fife; from E. *blanch*, Fr. *blanch-ir*, to whiten.

BLAIR, *s.* The name given to that part of flax which is afterwards used in manufacture; properly, after it has been steeped, taken from the pit, and laid out to dry. For after it is dried, it receives the name of *lint*; Ang.

This in E. is called *harle*, V. Encycl. Brit. vii. 292. col. 1. perhaps a dimin. from Dan. *hoer*, flax.

The word might seem to have a Goth. origin, although somewhat varied in signification. Sw. *blaer*, and *lin-blaer*, denote the hurds or hards of flax. Dan. *blaar*, coarse flax, tow, hurds; Wolff. Isl. *blaeior* has a more general sense, as signifying linen cloth; lin-tea, Verel.

To **BLAIR**, *v. n.* When the flax is spread out for being dried, after it has been steeped, it is said that it is laid out *to blair*. The ground appropriated to this purpose is called *the blairin*, Ang.

It is probable that the *s.* should be traced to the *v.*, as this so closely corresponds in sense to Isl. *blaer*, aura, spiritus. *Tha er blaerin hitans maetti hrimino*; Cum spiritus caloris attigit pruinam; Edd. Thus the term evidently respects the influence of drought, which is precisely the meaning of the *v. blair*. A. S. *blaw-an*, to blow, gives us the radical idea.

It is in favour of the idea, that the *s.* is derived from the *v.* that the ground on which peats are laid out to be dried, is also called the *blairin*, Ang.

To **BLAIR**, **BLARE**, *v. n.* 1. To make a loud noise, to cry; used in a general sense, Ang. Roxb.

2. To bleat, as a sheep or goat, S. A.

About my flocks I maun be carin;

I left them, poor things, could an' *blarin'*,

Ayont the moss.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 325. V. BLAIRAND.

BLARE, **BLAIR**, *s.* 1. A loud sound, a cry, South of S.

There you'll see the banners flare,

There you'll hear the bagpipes rair,

And the trumpet's deadly *blare*,

Wi' the cannon's rattle.

Jacobite Relics, i. 150.

The night-wind is sleeping—the forest is still,
The *blair* of the heath-cock has sunk in the hill,
Beyond the grey cairn of the moor is his rest,
On the red heather bloom he has pillowed his breast.

Pilgrims of the Sun, p. 95.

"We preferred the temperate good humour of the Doctor's conversation, and the house-holdry tones of his wife, to the boisterous *blair* of the bagpipes." The Entail, i. 261.

2. The bleat of a sheep, Roxb.

"*Blaring*, the crying of a child; also the bleating of a sheep, or lowing of an ox or cow. Suffolk."

"*Bleare*, to roar and cry, North;" Grosé.

Teut. *blaer-en* boare, mugire, Mid. Sax. id. *balare*. Gael. *blaer-am* to cry, *blaer* a cry.

BLAIS'D, *part. pa.* Soured, Ang. Fife. V. BLEEZE.

BLAISE, **BLEEZE**, *s.* The *blaise* of wood, those particles which the wimble scoops out in boring, Clydes. V. **BLAE**, **BLAY**.

To **BLAISTER**, *v. a.* To blow with violence.

Ithand wedderis of the eist draif on so fast,

It all to *blaisterit* and blew that thairin baid.

Rauf Coilyear, Aij. a.

A. S. *blaest-an* insufflare. E. *bluster* seems to be originally the same word.

BLAIT, **BLATE**, **BLEAT**, *adj.* 1. Bashful, sheepish, S.] *Add*; V. **BLOUT**, *adj.* Give as sense

2. Modest, unassuming, not forward, diffident, S.

"If ye ken ony poor body o' our acquaintance that's *blate* for want o' siller, and has far to gang hame, ye needna stick to gie them a waught o' drink and a bannock—we'll ne'er miss't, and it looks creditable in a house like ours." Tales of my Landlord, i. 72.

"A toom purse makes a *bleat* merchant;" S. Prov.

"A man will have little confidence to buy, when he wants money to pay for it." Kelly, p. 21.

3. Curt, rough, uncivil, Ang. Aberd.

"Mr. Robert Gordon of Straloch, and Dr. Gordon in old Aberdeen went to Marischal for peace, and to eschew blood, but they got a *bleat* answer, and so tint their travel." Spalding's Troubles, i. 143.

Perhaps by a transitive use of the term, q. "an answer that makes him to whom it is given look sheepish." Isl. *bled-ia*, timorem incutere.

4. Stupid; q. soft in mind.

"Thaireftir he vrittis that scho come to Rome, and vas chosin Paip, euin as the Italianis had bene sua *blait*, that thay culd nocht discern betuix ane man and ane voman." Nicol Burne, F. 96. b.

This is analogous to a provincial sense of the term, still retained. "Easily deceived." Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

5. Blunt, unfeeling; as in Dict.

6. Dull, in relation to a market; as denoting reluctance to bid, or higgling, S. B.

Fat sall I do? gang hame again? na, na,

That were my hogs to a *blate* fair to ca'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 55.

7. Metaph. used as expressive of the appearance of grass, or corn, especially in the blade. It is commonly said, "That grass is looking *blate*;" or "Things are looking unco *blate*, or *blate-like*," when the season is backward, and there is no discernible growth, S. "A *blait* braird," Clydes.

BLATENESS, *s.* Sheepishness, S.

"If ye dinna fail by your ain *blateness*, our Girzy's surely no past speaking to." The Entail, i. 27, 28.

BLAITLIE, *adv.* Bashfully, S.

BLAIZE, *s.* A blow, Aberd.

Rob Roy heard the fricksome fraise,

Weel girded in his graith,

Gowff'd him along the shins a *blaize*,

And gart him tyne his faith

And feet that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 130.

Su.G. *blaasa*, a wheal, a pustule; Teut. *blaese*, id. the effect being put for the cause. *Bleach* is synon. S. B.

BLAK OF THE EIE, the apple of the eye, S.]

Add;

"You can't say, white is the *black* of my eye." E. Prov.

BLAKWAK, *s.* V. BEWTER.

BLAMAKING, *s.* V. under **BLA**, **BLAE**.

BLANCH, *s.* A flash, or sudden blaze; as, a *blanch* o' lightning, Fife.

This seems radically the same with *Blenk*, *Blink*, q. v.

BLANCHE, *s.* The mode of tenure by what is denominated blanch farm, or by the payment of a small duty in money or otherwise. Hence the phrase *Fre Blanche*.

—"To be halden of ws & oure successouris—in fre barony and *fre blanche* nochtwithstanding ony

oure actis or statutis maid or tobe maid contrare the ratificatioun of charteris of *blanchis* or tallies," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379.

"*Blanch* holding is generally defined to be, that in which the vassal pays a small duty to the superior, in full of all services, as an acknowledgement of his right, either in money, or in some other subject, as a penny money, a pair of gilt spurs, a pound of wax, or of pepper, &c. *nomine albae firmæ*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. tit. 9. sec. 7.

It is supposed that this term originated from the substitution of payment in *white* or silver money, instead of a duty in the produce of the land. For the term *Albus* was used in the same sense with *moneta argentea*. This was in Fr. rendered *blanc*; and was particularly transferred to a small kind of white money formerly current in France. V. Du Cange, vo. *Albus*; *Firma Alba*; and Spelm. vo. *Firma*.

BLAND, *s.* A drink used in the Shetland islands.] *Add*;

"A very agreeable, wholesome, acid beverage is made of butter-milk in Shetland, called *bland*, which has something of the flavour of the juice of the lime." Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 61.

The definition given by Brand perfectly agrees with the use of the term in Norway, to this day. *Blaande, blande, en drik af vand og suur melk*, i. e. "a drink of water and sour milk." Hallager.

BLAND, *s.* An engagement?

Thairto I mak ane *bland*

That I sall meit thé heir vpon this mure to morne,
Gif I be haldin in heill. *Rauf Coilyear*, C. ij, a.
Most probably an *errat.* for *band*.

To BLANDER, *v. a.* To diffuse or disperse in a scanty and scattered way; often applied to seed-corn. This is said to be *blander'd*, when very thinly sown, Fife.

Blander, as signifying "to diffuse a report," seems to be the same term used in a secondary sense.

BLANDRIN, *s.* A scanty diffusion. "That ground has gotten a mere *blandrin*," it has been starved in sowing. "A *blandrin* of hair on the head," a few hairs here and there, when one is almost bald; Fife.

BLANDISH, *s.* The grain left uncut by careless reapers, generally in the furrows, during a *kemp*, Roxb.

Perhaps *q.* "an interval;" Su.G. *bland, ibland*, inter, between, from *bland-a* miscere.

BLANDISH, *s.* Flattery, Roxb.

Or is't to pump a fool ye meddle,—

Wha canna read your flimsy riddle

O' *blandish* vain? *A. Scott's Poems*, p. 131.

O.Fr. *blandice, blandys*, caresse, flatterie; Roquefort.

BLANE, *s.* A mark left by a wound; also, a blank. V. BLAIN.

BLANKET, *s.*

"Thereafter they go to horse shortly, and comes back through the Oldtown about ten hours in the morning, with their four captives, and but 60 to their *blanket*." Spalding, ii. 154.

This refers to the leaders of this band, who, although they could bring out only sixty men, as is previously mentioned, thus set the town of Aberdeen

at defiance, taking their provost and other magistrates prisoners. The term *blanket* may be ludicrously applied to their colours. V. BLUE BLANKET.

BLARDIT, *part. adj.* Short-winded, or as we generally express it, broken-winded. Ettr. For.

A.S. *blawere* conflator; or from *blaw-an* flare, and *art natura*, *q.* "of a blowing nature," because an animal of this description blows hard.

To BLARE, *v. n.* To cry; also to bleat. V. BLAIR.

BLARNEY, *s.* A cant term, applied both to marvellous narration, and to flattery.

This has been generally viewed as of Irish origin; but I can have no hesitation in adopting the etymon which a friend, distinguished for his attainments in literature, has pointed out to me. This is Fr. *baliverne*, "a lie, fib, gull; also, a babbling or idle discourse;" Cotgr.

To BLART, *v. n.* To blart down, to fall flat in the mud, Dumfr.

To BLASH, *v. a.* To soak, to drench.] *Add*;

Whan a' the fiel's are clad in snaw,

An' *blashan* rains, or cranreughs fa',

Thy bonny leaves thou disna shaw.—

To a *Cowslip*, *Picken's Poems* 1788, p. 91.

BLASH, *s.* A heavy fall of rain, S.] *Add*;

Often "a *blash* o' weet," a sudden and heavy rain. This differs from "a *dash* o' weet," as conveying the idea of greater extent.

2. Too great a quantity of water, or of any weak liquid, poured into any dish or potion; as, "She cuist a great *blash* of water into the pot," or "bowl," S.

Where snaws and rains wi' sleety *blash*,

Besoak'd the yird wi' dash on dash,—

Now glentin hooks wi' ardour clash

Thro' corn in lieu.

Harvest, *A. Scott's Poems*, p. 36.

BLASHY, *adj.* 1. Deluging, S.] *Add*;

2. Applied to meat or drink that is thin, weak, flatulent, or viewed as debilitating to the stomach, S.

"Ah, sirs, thae *blashy* vegetables are a bad thing to have atween ane's ribs in a rimy night, under the bare bougers o' a lanely barn." *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 1820, p. 154.

To BLASON, *v. a.* To proclaim publicly by means of a herald.

"Erle David maid ane solempne banket.—The herald of England—*blasonit* this erle David for ane vailyeant and nobil knicht," &c. *Bellend. Cron.* B. xvi. c. 10.

This seems to be an ancient sense of the *v.* as referring to the work of a herald, which is to *blazon*, or properly to describe, armorial bearings.

To BLAST, *v. n.* 2. To smoke tobacco.] *Add*;

Thus Habby an' his loving spouse

Concerted measures in the house,

While Grizzy at the fire was *blastin'*,

And Wattie aff his claes was castin'.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 109.

It is also used in this sense, as *v. a.* To blast tobacco, to smoke tobacco, S.

4. To boast.] *Add*;

—"I could mak my ae bairn a match for the highest laird in Scotland;—an' I am no gien to *blast*." Saxon and Gael, i. 100.

"It was better, I ween, than *blasting* and *blawing*, and swearing." St. Ronan, iii. 43.

5. To talk swelling words, or use strong language on any subject; often to *blast awa*, S.

—"There this chield—was *blasting awa* to them on the hill-side, about lifting up their testimony, nae doubt." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 9.

BLAST, *s.* A *blast* of one's pipe, the act of smoking from one's pipe.

BLASTIE, **BLASTY**, *adj.* Gusty, S.

"In the morning, the weather was *blasty* and sleety, waxing more and more tempestuous." The Provost, p. 177.

"The next day being *blasty* and bleak, nobody was in a humour either to tell or to hear stories." The Steam-Boat, p. 310.

BLASTIE, *s.* 1. A shrivelled dwarf, S. in allusion to a vegetable substance that is *blasted*.

—Fairies were ryfe langsyne,
An' unco tales o' them are tauld,—
An' how the *blasties* did behave,
When dancing at the lang man's grave.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 18.

2. Also applied as a term of contempt for an ill-tempered child, S.

BLASTIN', *s.* A blowing up with gunpowder, S.

—"Large stones—will require *blasting*." Agr. Surv. Sutherl. p. 152.

BLASTING, *s.* The name given in Roxb. to the disease of cows otherwise called *Cow-quake*, q. v.

BLATANT, *adj.* Bellowing like a calf, S.

"Their farther conversation was—interrupted by a *blatant* voice, which arose behind them, in which the voice of the preacher emitted, in unison with that of the old woman, tones like the grumble of a bassoon combined with the screaming of a cracked fiddle." Tales of my Landlord, 1 Ser. iii. 21.

Evidently retaining the form of the part. pr. of A. S. *blaet-an*, balare; *blaetende*, bleating.

BLATELY, *adj.* Applied to rain that is soft and gentle, not violent, or *blashing*, Roxb.

Now bleak and surly January blows,
Wi' howling sugh, amang the leafless trees;
The *blately* rains, or chilling spitt'ry snaws,
Are wafted on the gelid angry breeze.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 25.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *bloet-a* to steep, to soak, *bloet* moist; Isl. *blaut* mollis, limosus, maceratus, *bleit-a* macerare; Dan. *blood-er*, id.: or q. *blait-like*, as seeming still to hold off, like a bashful person.

BLATHRIE, *adj.* Nonsensical, foolish.

"A 4th sort of *blathrie* ware we bring to Christ's grave, is a number of ill-guided complaints, that leaves a number of reflections upon God," &c. M. Bruce's Lect. p. 28. V. under **BLETHER**, v.

BLATTER, *s.* 1. A rattling noise, S.] *Add*;

2. Language uttered with violence and rapidity, S.

"He bethought him of the twa or three words o' Latin that he used in making out the town's deeds; and he had nae sooner tried the spirit wi' that, than

out came sic a *blatter* o' Latin about his lugs, that poor Rab Tull, wha was nae great scholar, was clean overwhelmed." Antiquary, i. 203.

TOBLAUD, *v. a.* To maltreat, Aberd. V. **BLAD**, *v.*

BLAVER, **BLAVER**, *s.* The corn-bottle, Roxb.

Some give the same name to the Violet, *ibid.*

V. **BLAWORT**.

BLAUGH, *adj.* Of a bluish or sickly colour, Roxb.

This appears to be the same with **BLAUCHT**, q. v.

TO BLAW, *v. a.* and *n.* 5. To magnify in narrative, &c.] *Add*;

O how they'll *blaw*!

The sun in these days warm did shine,

Even that's awa'. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 34.

This is apparently the sense in the following passage.

Now answer me discreetly,

And to the point completely,

And keep your temper sweetly,

But naither brag nor *blaw*. *Duff's Poems*, p. 4.

6. To flatter, to coax.] *Add*;

O fowth o' wit your verses smell,

Tho' unco sair they *blaw* me;

This while I'll hardly be mysel,

Sae learn'd an' skill'd they ca' me.

Picken's Poems, ii. 62.

7. To *Blaw* in one's lug.] *Add*;

"I wish ye binna beginning to learn the way of *blawing* in a woman's lug, wi' a' your whilly-wha's—a weel, sae ye dinna practise them but on auld wives like me, the less matter." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 105. Hence,

BLAW-I'-MY-LUG, *s.* 1. Flattery, wheedling, Roxb. *White-wind*, synon.

2. A flatterer, one who blows vanity in at the ear; sometimes *Blaw-my-lug*, *ibid.*

"Ay, lad?" replied Meg, "ye are a fine *blaw-in-my-lug*, to think to cuittle me off sae cleverly." St. Ronan, i. 36.

The Dutch use the same mode of speech, but in a different sense: *In't oor blaaz-en*, to suggest maliciously. Kilian, however, expl. the *v. oor-blaess-en*, as not only signifying, in aurem mussitare; but, blandiri; and Germ. *ohren-blaaser* denotes a wheedler, a flatterer, and also a tell-tale, a whisperer, a make-bate; for the one character is very closely connected with the other, and scarcely ever exists by itself.

9. To *Blaw appin Locks*, or bolts.] *Add*;

A similar superstition seems to have prevailed in the North of E. Ben Jonson refers to it, in his *Sad Shepherd*, the scene of which lies in that district. There is this difference, however, that the virtue is ascribed to an herb, which has sprung from the sea.

Thence shee steales forth—

To make ewes cast their lambs! swine eate their farrow!

The house-wives tun not worke! nor the milke churme!

Writhe childrens wrists! and suck their breath in sleepe!

Get vialls of their blood! and where the sea

Casts up his slimie owze, search for a weed

To open locks with, and to rivet charmes,

Planted about her, in the wicked feat

Of all her mischiefs.—

Reginald Scott has recorded a charm used with this design.

"As the hearbes called *Aethiopes* will open all locks (if all be true that inchanters saie) with the help of certeine words: so be there charmes also and periapts, which without any hearbs can doo as much: as for example, Take a peece of wax crossed in baptisme, and doo but print certeine flowres therein, and tie them in the hinder skirt of your shirt, and when you would undo the locke, *blowe* thrise therein, saie; *Arato hoc partiko hoc maratarykin*, I open this doore in thy name that I am forced to breake, as thou brakest hell gates, *In nomine*," &c. *Discoverie of Witchcraft*, F. 246.

This affords a striking proof of the extreme folly of superstition. How absurd to suppose that a Being of infinite purity should give the power of his name, not merely in aid of a contemptible charm, but expressly for the purpose of perpetrating villany!

This folly is to be traced to heathenism. Pliny, speaking of "the superstitious vanities of magicians," says; "They vaunted much of *Aethiopus*, an hearb which (by their saying)—was of power, by touching only, to open locks, or unbolt any dore whatsoever." *Hist. B.* xxvi. c. 4.

By the way, it may be observed, from what is said by Ben Jonson, that perhaps the vulgar idea, that cats suck the breath of infants, may be traced to an ancient persuasion, that witches, transformed into the likeness of cats, could wreck their malice on mankind in this manner.

Add, as sense

10. To *Blaw Lowen*, *v. n.* To make no noise; to avoid boasting, *Ettr. For.*

"*Blaw lown*, Dan: ye dinna ken wha may hear ye," said Charlie." *Perils of Man*, iii. 3.

Obviously an allusion to the wind falling, after it has been loud and stormy.

11. To *Blaw out*, *v. a.* To publish, to make generally known.

Al that thay fynd in hiddillis, hirne, or nuke,
Thay *blaw out*, sayand in euery mannis face;
Lo here he failyeis.—— *Doug. Virg.* 485. 28.

12. To *Blaw out on* one, to reproach one.] Add;
He gert display agayne his baner braid;
Rapreiffyt Eduuard rycht gretlye off this thing,
Bawchillyt his seyll, *blew out on* that fals king,
As a tyrand.—— *Wallace*, viii. 723, MS.

The Danes have a similar idiom, *At blaese rad*, to shew contempt to.

13. To *Blaw out on* one, formally to denounce one as a rebel by three blasts of the king's horn at the market-cross of the head-borough of the shire in which the person resides; an old forensic phrase, S.

"There was ane counsall general haldin at Strivlin—in the hender end of the quhilk counsall they *blewe out on* Schir William of Crechtoun, and Schir George of Crechtoun, and thar advertence." *Short Chron. of James II.* p. 36.

"Geyff the spoulyheouris or the resettouris dysobeyis to the schirray,—the schirra sall *blaw out on* thaim, and put thaim to the kyngis horne as rebelouris, and denunce thaim as sic rebellouris to the leutenant." *Acts Ja. II. A.* 1438, *Ed.* 1814, ii. 32.

It is not improbable that the sense, in which Harry the Minstrel uses the phrase, is merely an application of the language of the law in a looser way, as expressive of open aspersion.

The analogous Sw. *v. blaas-a* with the same prep. is also used in a juridical sense, although different: *blaasa ut en riksdag*, "to proclaim a diet by sound of trumpet," *Widegren*.

14. To *Blaw Tobacco*, to smoke tobacco; used also simply as *v. n.* To *Blaw*, id.

15. To *Blaw one up*, *v. a.* To fill one's mind with unfounded representations, so as to gain credit to what is false; to fill with groundless hopes; as, "I *blew him up* sae, that he believed every thing I said," S.

BLAW, *s.* 1. A blast, a gust, S.] Add;

The blighted glebe wide o'er thy urn,
Shall in its fleecy ermines mourn,
And wail the wintry *bla*'.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 81.

Insert as sense

2. The direction of the wind. *Anent the blaw*, so as to face the quarter from which the wind blows, *Buchan*.

She sleeks [steeks?] the door up to the wa',
Synne our her weakest shoulder
She wechts the corn anent the *blaw*,
Thinkin her joe wad scud her

Fast by that night. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 67.

3. The sound emitted by a wind instrument.] Add;
Rebellious horns do loudly tout,
Wi' whining tone, and *blaw*, man.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 64.

Insert as sense

3. A boast, a bravado, a gasconade, S.

Thus Bonaparte, loud vaunting smart,
It was a fearfu' *blaw* that,
Said his brigands o'er British lands,
Should plunder, kill, an' a' that.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 187.

Make sense 3. in *Dict.* sense 5.

4. Ostentation, as manifested by action, S.

The ha-rig rins fu' fast awa',
For they're newfangle ane and a';
But Donald thinks, for a' their *blaw*,
That he will fend.

The Har'st Rig, st. 22.

5. A falsehood, &c.] Add;

Blaw seems to be used in this sense by Ramsay, in the reply which Glaud makes to Symon's account of a great and unexpected political change.

Fy, *blaw*! Ah, Symie, rattling chiels ne'er stand
To cleck and spread the grossest lies aff hand.

Gentle Shepherd, Act ii. sc. 1.

BLAW-STICK, *s.* A tube for blowing the fire, a substitute for bellows, *Ettr. For.*

BLAW, *s.* A pull, a draught of liquor.] Add;

The sot, wha taks his e'enin' *blaw*,
An' sadly drees the sair o't,
For him the sin may rise or fa',
He winna budge the mair o't.

Picken's Poems, i. 91. V. SKREIGH.

Perhaps from Su.G. *blaw-an* inflare; as referring to the act of drawing in liquids.

BLAW, *s.* Blossom, blow, Ayrs.

I like to walk when flowers are i' the *blaw*,
But like my Jenny better than them a'.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 146.

BLAW-FLUM, *s.* A mere deception, applied to any thing by which one is illuded, S.

Thick nevelt scones, bear-meal, or pease,—
I'd rather hae—

Than a' their fine *blaw-flums* o' teas

That grow abroad.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 63. V. BLEFLUM.

BLAFUM, *s.* A pompous empty person, Ayrs.; chiefly applied to males. V. BLEFLUM.

BLAWING-GARSS, *s.* Blue mountain-grass, an herb, *Melica Cœrulea*, Linn. Lanarks.

BLAWN DRINK, the remainder of drink in a glass, of which one or more have been partaking, and which of course has been frequently *blown* upon by the action of the breath, S.; *Jairbles*, *synon.* Roxb.

BLAWORT, *s.* The Blue bottle.] *Add*;

"Can it be for the puir body M'Durk's health to gang about like a tobacconist's sign in a frosty morning, with his poor wizened houghs as *blue as a blawort*?" *St. Ronan*, ii. 165.

2. This name is given to the Round-leaved Bellflower, Lanarks.

"*Campanula rotundifolia*, Round-leav'd Bellflower; *Blawart*, Scotis. I mention this plant,—because it has given a proper name to some places in Scotland; as *Blawart-hill* in the parish of Renfrew." *Ure's Hist. Rutherglen*, p. 241.

To **BLAWP**, *v. n.* To belch, to heave up water, Ayrs.; perhaps *q. blaw*, or *blow up*, like Belg. *op-blaazen*, to blow up.

BLAZE, *s.* 1. A name given to allum ore, S.

2. The name given to a substance which lies above coal, Stirlings.

"After the soil there is found a species of till;—after which comes a *blaze*, as it is termed, and which continues to a considerable depth." *P. Campsie*, *Stat. Acc.* xv, 328. V. BLAE.

To **BLAZE**, *v. a.* To vilify, to calumniate, Renfr.

I truly hate the dirty gate

That mony a body taks,

Wha fraise ane, syne *blaze* ane

As soon's they turn their backs.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 84.

Perhaps from the idea of *blazing* abroad; *Su.G. blaes-a flare*.

BLEACH, *s.* A blow, S. B.] *Add*; Border.

Isl. blak, *alapa*.

BLEACHER, *s.* One whose trade is to whiten cloth, S. Yorks. Cl. "a whitester of cloth."

BLEAR, *s.* 1. Something that obscures the sight.] *Add*;

2. In pl. the marks of weeping, S. B.

Has some bit lammie stray'd ayont the knowe—

That ye gang craz't, wi' *bleers* adoun yer cheeks?

Tarras's Poems, p. 114.

* To **BLEAR** one's *EE*, to blind by flattery, S. This is nearly allied to sense 2. of the *E. v.* "to dim the eyes."

"*Blearing* your e'e, blinding you with flattery;" *Gl. Antiq.*

The *v.* in *O. E.* was used metaph. as signifying to beguile. "I *bleare* ones eye, I begyle him; [Fr.] *Jenguyne*. He is nat in Englande that can *bleare* his eye better than I can." *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 167.*

BLEARED, **BLEER'D**, *part. pa.* Thin and of a bluish colour. Milk that is skimmed, is denominated *bleared*, Roxb.

"He went in to his supper of thin *bleared* sowins, amid his confused and noisy family, all quarrelling about their portions." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, i. 335, i. e. thin flummery. V. BLEIRIE.

BLEATER, *s.* Expl. "the cock snipe," *Ettr.*

For.; denominated from its *bleating* sound.

To **BLEB**, *v. n.* To sip. "He's ay *blebbin*;" he is still tippling, S. B.

BLEBBER, *s.* A tippler, *ibid.*

To **BLEB**, *v. a.* To spot, to beslabber; a term often applied to children, when they cover their clothes with food of a liquid or soft description; as, "Ye're *blebbin*' yoursel a' wi' your porridge," S. V. BLEIB and BLOB.

BLEBBIT, *part. pa.* Blurred, besmeared. V. BLOB-BIT.

To **BLECK**, *v. a.* To puzzle, &c.] *Add*;

2. To baffle at a feat of activity, dexterity, or strength, *Aberd.*

BLECK, *s.* 1. A challenge to a feat of activity, dexterity, or strength, *Aberd.*

2. A baffle at such a feat, *ibid.*

3. Used as a school-term, and thus explained: "If A be below B in the class, and during B's absence, get farther up in the class than B, B is said to have a *bleck* upon A, and takes place of him when he gets next to him, *ibid.*

A. S. *blic-an* stupefacere, perstringere, to amaze;" *Somner.*

To **BLECK**, *v. a.* To surpass, to excel; as, "That *blecks* a'," that exceeds every thing, *Ettr. For.*

This has been viewed as equivalent to, "renders every thing *black*." I would prefer tracing it to *Su.G. blek* pale; or *Isl. blygd-az*, to put to the blush, to suffuse with blushes.

BLEDDOCH, *s.* Butter-milk, *Roxb.* V. BLADOCH.

BLEED, *s.* Blood; Mearns, *Aberd.*

An awful hole was dung into his brow,

And the red *bleed* had smear'd his cheeks an' mou. *Ross's Helenore*, p. 15.

* To **BLEED**, *v. n.* A term metaph. applied to the productiveness of grain or pulse, when thrashed; as, "The aits dinnae *bleed* weel the year, but the beer *bleeds* weel," S.

BLEEDER, *s.* A term applied to grain according to its degree of productiveness when thrashed; as, "a guid *bleeder*," "an ill *bleeder*," S. O.

BLEER'D, *part. adj.* Thin. V. BLEARED.

BLEEVIT, **BLEVIT**, *s.* A blow, *Buchan.*

Moes.G. bligg-wan caedere; or perhaps corr. from *Su.G. blodvite*, vibex, vel ictus sanguineolentus; as originally referring to a stroke which has left marks of blood.

To BLEEZE, *v. n.*] 2. *Add*;

Perhaps *bleezed*, in sense 2., as denoting the effect of intoxicating liquor, is radically different; as nearly allied to Fr. *blas-er*, gâter, altérer. Il se dit en parlant de l'effet des liqueurs que l'on boit. Il a tant bu d'eau-de-vie [*aqua vitae*] qu'il s'est blasé. Dict. Trev.

To BLEEZE, *v. n.* 1. To blaze, S.

2. To make a great shew, or ostentatious outcry on any subject, S.; *synon. Blast.*

"And ye'll specially understand that ye're no to be *bleezing* and blasting about your master's name or mine." Rob Roy, ii. 321.

To BLEEZE, *v. a.* To *bleeze away*, 1. To make to fly off in flame suddenly, S.; *Pluff away*, *synon.*

—"He *bleezed away* as muckle pouter as wad hae shot a' the wild-fowl that we'll want atween and Candlemas." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 104.

BLEEZE, *s.* A lively fire made by means of furze, &c. S.

—Do the best you can to hadd you het.

The lasses bidding do, an' o'er they gaes,

An' of bleech'd birns pat on a canty *bleeze*.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Ed. p. 71. V. BLEIS.

BLEEZY, *s.* "A small flame or blaze," Gl.

Wae's me for Deacon Ronald's jeezy,

A squib came whizzing,

Set a' its ringlets in a *bleezy*,

And left them bizzing.

Mayne's *Siller Gun*, p. 90.

BLEEZE, *s.* *Bleeze of wind*, a sudden blast, applied only to a dry wind; Fife.

Teut. *blaes*, flatus.

To *Bleeze awa'*, or *away*, *v. n.* To gasconade, to brag, to talk ostentatiously; often implying the idea that one magnifies in narration, S. To *Flaw away*, *synon.* South of S.

"Ye had mair need—to give the young lad dry clothes—than to sit there *bleezing away* with your lang tales, as if the weather were not windy enow without your help." The Pirate, i. 106.

Here there is a very appropriate allusion to the wind, as opposed to another kind of *bleezing*. For the term is undoubtedly from Alem. *blas-an*, Su.G. *blaes-a*, Teut. *blaes-en*, flare, spirare.

"I ken how to turn this far better than ye do—for ye're *bleezing awa'* about marriage, and the job is how we are to win by hanging." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 123.

BLEEZE, *s.* A smart stroke with the fist; as,

"If ye wunna be quiet, I'll wun ye a *bleeze* o' the mouth," or "face," Roxb.

Teut. *blutse* contusio, illisio, Kilian; Belg. *bluts*, a bruise, Sewel. But it more nearly resembles Fr. *blesser*, "to wound or hurt, whether by bloud-wipe, dry-blow, or bruise," Cotgr.

BLEEZ'D, *part. adj.* A hammer or mallet is said to be *bleez'd*, when the part with which the stroke is given is ruffled in consequence of beating, Roxb.

Fr. *blesser*, as applied to the body, denotes the fretting of the skin.

BLEEZE-MONEY, BLEYIS-SYLVY, *s.* The gratuity given to schoolmasters by their pupils

at Candlemas; when he or she, who gives most, is proclaimed king or queen, and is considered as under obligation to invite the whole school, that is, all the subjects for the time being, Loth. Roxb.

We have evidence of the existence of this designation for more than two centuries.

"The—provests, baillies, and counsall dischairges all masters, regents, and teachers of bayrnis in thair Grammer schole of all craving and resaving of any *bleyis sylver* of thair bayrnis and scholers. As alsua of any *bent sylver* exceptand four penneis at ane tyme allanerlie." Reg. Town-Council Edin., Melville's Life, ii. 501.

This designation seems to have originated from S. *bleis*, *bleise*, as signifying either a torch or a bone-fire, anything that makes a *blaze*; and being perhaps first contributed for this purpose at *Candlemas*, a season when fires and lights were anciently kindled.

Even when the original appropriation fell into desuetude, the money was *craved*; probably under the notion of a benevolence, but somewhat in the style of those gifts that Kings were wont to ask, but which their subjects durst not venture to refuse. Can *bent* be corr. from Fr. *benit*, q. blessed money, as being claimed on some Saint's day?

BLEFFERT, BLIFFERT, *s.* 1. A sudden and violent fall of snow, but not of long continuance, Mearns.

2. A squall; generally conveying the idea of wind and rain, *ibid.*, Aberd.

"*Bliffert*, a storm, a hurricane;" Gl. Tarras.

3. Metaph. transferred to the attack of calamity.

—Rather let's ilk daintie sip,—

An' ev'ry adverse *bliffert* hip.

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 28.

A. S. *blaew-an*, to blow, seems the radical term.

Perhaps, by inversion, q. *forth-blav*, A. S. *forth-blav-an*, insufflare, erumpere, eructare; "to belch, or break out," Somner.

BLEFLUM, BLEPHUM, *s.* A sham, &c.] *Add*;

Notwithstanding the resemblance, both in form and signification, between the latter part of the word and the northern terms mentioned, there is a possibility that it may have originated from two S. terms, *Blaw* and *Fleume*, q. to *blow phlegm*, to raise air-bubbles. It may seem in favour of this etymon, that, as the word is at times written *blephum*, *Fleume* also occasionally appears as *Feume*.

BLEFLUMERY, *s.* Vain imaginations, S.

"Fient ane—can turn their fit to his satisfaction, nor venture a single cheep against a' that *blaeflumery* that's makin' sic a haliballoo in the warld." Campbell, i. 328. Improperly spelled.

BLEYIS-SYLVY. V. BLEEZE-MONEY.

To BLEIR, *v. a.* To *bleir* one's character, to asperse it, to calumniate, Fife.

Probably a metaph. sense of the E. *v. blear*, q. to defile the character, as when the eyes or face are *bleared* or fouled with rheum, or by weeping. V. BLEIRIS. Isl. *blora*, however, signifies invidia, imputatio delicti.

BLEIRIE, *s.* A lie, a fabrication, Ayrs.; q. something meant to *blear* or blind the eye.

BLEIRIE, BLEARIE, s. 1. Oatmeal and buttermilk boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel, and a piece of butter put into the mess, Lanarks.; synon. *Lewands*.

2. The name given to water-gruel, Roxb.

This word, whether used as an *adj.* or a *s.*, is probably allied to Isl. *blaer*, aura, as originally applied to liquids so affected by the air as to lose their strength or natural taste. This idea is confirmed by the origin of *Bleeze, v.*

BLEKE, s. Stain or imperfection.

"Bot geve ony spot or *bleke* be in the lauchful ordination of our pastores, we may nawayis of reasone bot impute that cryme to the hie reproche of your nobilitie." Q. Kennedy's Tract. Keith, App. 206.

Perhaps the same with E. *black, s.* denoting any spot of black; as, *There's bleck on your brow*; or from A. S. *blaec*, Isl. *blek*, liquor tinctorius.

BLEKKIT, Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 307, expl. in Gl. "blackened;" but it seems to signify, deceived.

Heirfore, deir Brethrene, I wish you to bewar;
Sen ye are wairned, I wald not ye were *blekkit*;
To thair *deceatfull* doctrine come not nar,
Singand lyk Syrens to *deceave* the elected.

Isl. *blek-ia*, id. fallere, decipere. *Mik bleckir ast*;
Me decipit amor: *blectur*, deceptus; Verel. *blecking*,
fraudatio, G. Andr.

BLÉNCHÉ CANE, apparently equivalent to E. *quit-rent*, as denoting the *cane* or duty paid to a superior, whether in money or in kind, in lieu of all other rent.

—"Quhair the saidis landis—ar sett in fewferme, tak, and assedatioun, or ar disponit in frie tennendrie, in *blenche cane*, or for servuice of waird and relief, or vtherwayes, &c. the saidis heretable frie tennentis, fewaris, &c. sall brouk and inioy thair landis—after the forme and tennour of the samin in all pointis." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 433. V. CANE.

BLÉNCHED MILK, skimmed milk a little soured. Aberd. V. **BLINK, v.** used in the same sense.

BLÉNCH-LIPPED, *part. adj.* Having a white mouth.

She was lang-toothed, an' *blench-lippit*,
Haem-houghed, an' haggis-fittit,
Lang-neckit, and chaunler-chafftit,

An' yet the jade to dee!

The auld man's mare's dead, &c.

Mile aboon Dundee; Edin. Mag. June 1817, p. 238.

It seems the same with what is now vulgarly called *pench-mou'd*, having a white mouth, a deformity in a horse or mare. Fr. *blanc, blanche*, white.

BLÉNIT BEAR, *bear* or *big* mixed with barley, S.

"*Blended beer*, that is, a mixture of rough beer and of barley (so common in Fifeshire), is not used in this county." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 145.

TO BLÉNK, BLINK, v. n. 1. To open the eyes, &c.] *Insert, as sense*

2. To take a glance or hasty view; with the prep. *in* added, as signifying *into*.

Blenk in this mirrou, man, and mend;

For heir thou may thy exempill see.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 212.

BLÉNK, BLINK, s. 2. A glimpse of light.] *Add*;
For nineteen days and nineteen nights,
Of sun, or moon, or midnight stern,
Auld Durie never saw a *blink*,
The lodging was sae dark and dern.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 116.

Insert, as sense

4. Applied to the momentary use of borrowed light; as, "Gi'e me the *blink* o' a candle," give me the use of a candle for a moment, S.

5. A wink, the act of winking; sometimes as denoting derision, S.

"I dare say ye wad gar them keep hands aff me. But trow ye that Sir Arthur's command could forbid the gibe o' the tongue or the *blink* o' the e'e, or gar them gie me my food wi' the look o' kindness that gars it digest sae weel?" Antiquary, i. 261.

Sw. *blink-a*, and Belg. *blikk-en*, both signify to wink.

6. A gleam of prosperity. V. Dict.

7. Also transferred to a glance, &c. *ibid.*

8. A kindly glance, *ibid.* *Insert, as sense*

9. The consolations of the Spirit, accompanying the dispensation of the gospel, S.

"These Dissenters have not only deprived themselves of some soul-refreshing *blinks* of the Gospel, which some of the Lord's people can tell from sweet experience, these years bygone; but also have sadned the hearts of these ministers, and have been a dead weight upon their ministry." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 85.

This is sometimes called a *warm blink*. V. UP.

10. A moment, &c. *Add*;

11. It is used improperly in regard to space, for a little way, a short distance.

There cam' a fiddler out o' Fife,

A *blink* beyond Balweary, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 21.

BLÉNSHAW, s. A drink composed of meal, milk, water, &c. Strathmore.

Fr. *blanche eau*, q. whitish water.

BLÉN'T, pret. from King's Quair.] *Add*;

Palsgr. mentions *I blente*, as signifying, "I lette or hynder. Je empesche. This terme," he adds, "is to [too] moche northerne." B. iii. F. 167, b.

TO BLÉN'T, a verb used both as neuter and active, formed from *Blent* the old pret. of the *v.* to *Blink*.

TO BLÉN'T up, v. n. The sun is said to *blent up*, i. e. to shine after the sky has been overcast, Loth.

TO BLÉN'T Fire, v. a. To flash, Fife.

BLÉNTER, s. *Insert, as sense*

1. A boisterous intermitting wind, Fife.

Now could Eurus, snell an' keen,

Blaws loud wi' bitter *blenter*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 31.

This, which seems to be the primary sense of the word, suggests its formation from A. S. *blawend, blewend*, the part. pr. of *blaw-an, blew-an*, flare, to blow; *blawung, flatus*.

BLÉT, s.

"Ane litle coffer in forme of ane coid of grene velvot pasmentit with gold and silver and ane *blet* of reid satine about it." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

This word, if not an *errat.* for *belt*, seems equivalent to *piece*, or *Blad*, used in other places of this Inventory.

To BLETHER, *v. n.* To talk nonsensically.]

Give as the second sense of the *v. n.*

To talk nonsense; adding the first authority from the *v. a.*; as *bladderand* is there obviously used in a neuter signification. Add to etymon;

Sw. *pladr-a id.* Hoer hur de pladra Fränsöeska? D'ye hear how they gabble French? This is the very phraseology which a Scotsman uses, when speaking of a strange tongue; as, "Hear! how they're bletherin' Erse."

BLAIDRY, BLADDRIE, *s.* 1. Nonsense, *S.*] Add;

"Meikle wrath, and *bladd'rie*, and malice, think they to put into our cup; but our Master will put all through the channel of a covenant." M. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 23.

2. Sometimes it would seem equivalent to E. *flummery* or *syllabub*, as if it denoted unsubstantial food.

"They are transmitting nothing to them but *bladdrie* instead of wholesome food, and dross and counterfeit instead of real gold." Ibid. p. 21. V. BLATHRIE.

3. The term is often used to denote the phlegm that is forced up in coughing, especially when in a great quantity, *S.*

This should possibly be viewed as the primary sense. In allusion, doubtless to this signification, the Crieff beadle said to an old minister after preaching; "Ye'll be better now, Sir, ye hae gotten a hantle *blethrie* aff your stamock the day."

4. Empty parade; or perhaps vain commendation, unmerited applause. V. BLADRY.

BLETHERER, *s.* A babbler, *S.* Gl. Herd.

BLETHERING, *s.* 1. Nonsense, foolish language, *S.* 2. Stammering, *S.*

"Stammering is called *blethering*," Gl. Herd.

To BLEZZIN, *v. a.* To publish, to propagate, Ayrs.; evidently the same with E. *blazon*.

To BLYAUVE, *v. n.* To blow, Buchan.

BLIBE, *s.* The mark of a stroke?

Some parli'menters may tak bribes,—

Deservin something war than *blibes*.—

Taylor's *S. Poems*, p. 9.

V. BLOB, BLAB, sense 2, also BLYPE.

BLICHEN, BLIGHAN, *s.* (*grutt.*) 1. A term commonly applied in contempt to a person of a diminutive size; as, "He's a *puir blichen*;" "You! ye're a bonny *blichen* indeed to pretend sic a thing!" Loth.

It has been supposed, from the idea conveyed, that it may be derived from the E. *v.* To *Blight*, a term of unknown origin, according to Johns., but probably from A. S. *blic-an* fulgere, as originally denoting the effect of lightning in blasting vegetable substances. C. B. *bychan* signifies puny, diminutive; Teut. *blick* is umbra; and Isl. *blika*, nubeculae rariores.

2. Used to denote a lean, worn out animal; as, "That's a *blichen*," or "an auld *blichen* o' a beast," a sorry horse, one that is nearly unfit for any kind of work, Dumfr.

3. A spark; a lively, shewy young man, Loth.

4. A harum-scarum fellow; synon. *Rattlescull*, Lanarks.

5. A worthless fellow, Dumfr.

BLICHER, (*grutt.*) *s.* A spare portion, Ettr. For.

BLYDE, BLYID, *adj.* The pronunciation of *blithe*, cheerful, in Fife and Angus.

Blyid Jamie, a youdlin like a fir in its blossom, Sair sabbit his tongue, a tear filled his e'e, &c.

M. S. Poem.

This corresponds with the Scandinavian form of the word; Su.G. *blid*, Isl. *blid-ur*, also with Alem. *blid*, Belg. *blyde*, hilaris. The E. word retains the A. S. form.

BLIERS, *s. pl.* The eye-lashes, Aberd.; also *Briers*.

BLIFFART, *s.* A squall, &c. V. BLEFFERT.

To BLIGHTEN, *v. a.* To blight.

"In August lay out a piece of ground,—in a place not subject to *blighting* winds, which are very destructive to these flowers" [hyacinths]. Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 266.

To BLIN, BLYN, *v. n.* To cease.] Add;

"O. E. I *blynne*, I rest, or I cease of. He neuer felt wo, or neuer shall *blynne* that hath a bisshope to his kynne." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 168, a.

The same word, radically-viewed, also assumed the more simple form of *linne*. This term occurs so late as the time of Ben Jonson.

"Set a beggar on horse-backe, hee'll neuer *linne* till hee be a gallop." Staple of Newes, p. 62. V. LIN, *v.*

BLIND-BELL, *s.* A game formerly common in Berwicks., in which all the players were hood-winked, except the person who was called *the Bell*. He carried a *bell*, which he rung, still endeavouring to keep out of the way of his hood-winked partners in the game. When he was taken, the person who seized him was released from the bandage, and got possession of the *bell*; the bandage being transferred to him who was laid hold of.

BLIND BITCH, the name given to the bag formerly used by millers, Ettr. For.; the same with *Black Bitch*, q. v.

"Ane had better tine the *blind bitch's* litter than hae the mill singed wi' brimstone." Perils of Man, iii. 39.

BLIND BROSE, brose without butter; said to be so denominated from there being none of these small orifices in them, which are called *eyes*, and which appear on the surface of the mess which has butter in its composition, Roxb.

BLIND-COAL, *s.* A species of coal which produces no flame, Lanarks.

"This coal-field contains four different kinds of coal, termed by practical men, 1. Splint-coal. 2. Open-burning cubical coal. 3. Smithy or caking coal. 4. *Blind-coal*." Bald's Coal-Trade of S. p. 100.

"When it has but little bitumen, and is composed chiefly of carbon, it yields scarcely any flame, but a strong heat, and gets the name of *blind-coal*." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 49.

It has been remarked by philologists, that, in different languages, the term *blind* denotes defect, or the want of a property which an object seems to possess; as Germ. *blinde fenster*, Su.G. *blindfoenster*, E. a *blind window*, Su.G. *blinddoer*, a *blind door*, &c. Wachter views this as the primary sense of the word; deriving it from A. S. *blinn-an*, &c. cessare.

BLINDLINS, BLYNDLYNCIS, *adv.* Having the eyes closed.] *Add*;

This term was not unknown in O. E. "*Blyndlyng*, as one gothe in the darke that seketh his way with his handes." Palsgr. F. 440, a.

BLIND-MAN'S-BELLOWS, *s.* The devil's snuff-box, *Lycoperdon bovista*, Linn., Roxb.

BLIND PALMIE or PAWMIE, *s.* One of the names given to the game of Blindman's-buff, Roxb.

Perhaps because the person who is blindfolded receives the strokes of others in this sport; Fr. *paumée*, a stroke or blow with the hand. V. BELLY-BLIND.

BLIND TAM, a bundle of rags, carried by female mendicants, made up so as to pass for a child, in order to excite compassion and secure charity, Aberd.; *synon.* *Dumb Tam*.

To BLINK, *v. n.* To glance, &c. V. BLENK.

To BLINK, *v. n.* 1. To become a little sour.] *Add*;

This is not exactly *synon.* with *blais'd* or *bleezed*. For milk which is *blinkit*, being too hastily soured, is in a bad state, and not so fit for the stomach.

2. The term is also metaph. applied to what is viewed as the effect of Papal influence.

"That sleep-drink of this Antichristian intoxicating toleration was then brewed in hell, *blinked* in Rome, and propined to Scotland, as a preservative for the cup of the whore's fornications." *Society Contendings*, p. 308.

This seems to have been a favourite figure, as it occurs in other works.

"In the 1687,—he gave forth his hell-browen, and Rome-*blinked* Popish Toleration, by virtue of his royal prerogative and absolute power, which all were to obey without reserve, which the foresaid famous Mr. Andrew Melvil called *the bloody gully*; and all ranks of the land accepted of it; and eight of the leading Presbyterian ministers sent to him an abominable, sinful, and shameful letter of thanks in name of all Presbyterians in Scotland." Walker's Remark. *Passages*, p. 153.

3. To be *blinkit*, to be half-drunk.] *Add*;

"Our ain gudeman's begun to like a drappie; his temper's sair changed now, for he's capernoity at the best; an', when he's *blinket*, he wad fight wi' the wind." Campbell, i. 330.

4. To be *blinkit*, to be bewitched.

This is given, by a very intelligent correspondent, as one sense of the term in S. Although the district is not mentioned, I suspect that it is Angus.

This sense must be borrowed from the supposed bad effect of the glance of an evil eye.

A. S. *blic-an*, in which we have the more primitive form of this word, signifies stupefacere, terrere, perstringere, "to amaze; to dazzle;" Somner. A. S. *ablicged*, territus, stupefactus; "terrified, amazed, astonished, blank," id. V. the letter N. It seems to have originally denoted the stupor occasioned by a flash of lightning.

To BLINK, *v. a.* 1. To *blink a lass*, to play the male jilt with her, Fife; *Glink*, *synon.*, Border.

I have no doubt that this is an oblique sense of the *v.* originally signifying to shine. Whether it

alludes to the souring of liquids, as a young woman who has been slighted is generally rendered less marketable; or has any reference to the play in Teut. called *blick-spel spelen*, micare digitis; I cannot pretend to say.

2. To trick, to deceive, to nick, Aberd.

—Fornent the guard-house door,

Meg Angus sair was *blinkit*;

She coft frae this wild tinkler core,

For new, a trencher clinkit.—

Tarras's Poems, p. 93.

For etymon V. BLINK, *v. n.*

BLINK, *s.* To *gie the blink*, to give the slip, Aberd.

—Aft in frenzy dire they sink,

An' *gie* each gangrene care'the *blink*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 50.

BLINKER, *s.* A lively engaging girl, Roxb.

This is said, in the Gl. to Burns, to be "a term of contempt." It is most probably formed from the E. *v.* as referring to the means used by those females who wish to decoy.

BLINKER, *s.* A person who is blind of one eye, S. *Blinkert*, id. Lancash. Gl.

To BLINT, *v. n.* To shed a feeble glimmering light, Aberd.

To BLINTER, *v. n.* 1. To shine feebly, or with an unsteady flame, like a candle going out, Moray, Aberd.

2. To bring the eye-lids close to the pupil of the eye, in consequence of a defect of vision, *ibid.*

3. To see obscurely, to blink, *ibid.*

It seems to be used in this sense in the following passage:

—He's acquaint wi' ane like you,

Whase lilt wad gar a Quaker *blinter*,

An' busk the daisie braw in winter.

Tarras's Poems, p. 20.

This may have the same origin with *Blent*, glanced; or be traced to Dan. *blund-er*, to twinkle, to wink at.

BLINTER, *s.* Bright shining, Aberd.

—A suit o' sonsy hap-warm plaidin;

To bang the nippin frosts o' winter,

An' fend the heat o' simmer's *blinter*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 22.

To BLINTER, *v. n.* To rush, to make haste, Aberd.

—The cattle tiawe an' *blinter*

To the lochs for drink at noon.

Ibid. p. 56. V. BLENTER, *s.*

BLYPE, *s.* A stroke or blow.

"This *blype* o' a fa' was the luckiest thing that could hae come o'er me, for whun I rase,—the uncoest soun' cam' down the cleugh ye ever heard." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

To BLIRT, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise in weeping.] *Add*;

"*Blirt*, to cry;" A. Bor. Grose.

It is generally conjoined with the *v.* to Greet; as, To Blirt and Greet.

"He—added, that when he saw the bit bonny English callan', that was comed o' sic grand blude, grow sae desperately wae, an' fa' a *blirting and greet-ing*,—his heart was like to come out at his mouth." Perils of Man, i. 101.

2. It is used actively to express the visible effects of violent weeping, in the appearance of the eyes and face; as, "She's a *blirted* wi' greeting," Fife.
BLIRT, *s.* 1. A gust of wind accompanied with rain; Loth. A smart cold shower with wind, W. Loth.

2. An intermittent drizzle, Roxb.

BLIRTIE, *adj.* 1. As applied to the weather, signifying inconstant. A *blirtie day*, one that has occasionally severe blasts of wind and rain; Loth. West of S.

2. The idea is transferred to poverty.

O! poortith is a wintry day,
 Cheerless, *blirtie*, cauld, an' blae;
 But baskin' under fortune's ray,
 There's joy whate'er ye'd have o't.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 19.

Isl. *blaer aura*, a blast of wind, may perhaps point out the radical term. E. *blurt* seems to be originally the same.

TO BLITHEN, *v. a.* The same with **BLITHE**, *v.* Ayrs.

"They were met by a numerous multitude of the people,—and at their head my grandfather was *blithened* to see his old friend, the gentle monk, Dominick Callender, in a soldier's garb." R. Gilhaize, i. 273.

BLITHEMEAT, *s.*] *Add*;

—"Likewise sabbathdays feasting, *blythemeats*, banquetings, revelling, piping, sportings, dancings, laughings,—table-lawings, &c. and all such like, we disown all of them." Paper published by the followers of John Gibb, 1681. V. Law's Memorials, p. 191, N.

Triformis Howdie did her skill

For the *blyth-meat* exert, &c.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 37.

BLYTE, *s.* A blast of bad weather, a flying shower, Loth.; synon. with *Blout*, *q. v.* They seem radically the same.

TO BLYTER, *v. a.* To besmear, Aberd.; part. pa. *blyter't*.

Yir wizzent, yir gizzent,

Wi' *blyter't* grief and sorrow.

Tarras's Poems, p. 14.

This seems only a provincial variety of **BLUDDER**, **BLUTHER**, *q. v.*

BLITTER-BLATTER, *adv.* A reduplicative term used to express a rattling irregular noise, Dumfr.

Tat, tat, a-rat-tat, clitter clatter,

Gun after gun play'd *blitter blatter*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 31.

BLYVARE, Houlate, i. 14.] *Add*;

A literary friend suggests that this is meant for *believer*.

TO BLOCHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To make such a guggling noise in coughing as to indicate that there is a great quantity of catarrh in the throat, Ang. Perth. It is generally conjoined to another term, *Cougherin'* and *Blocherin'*.

It differs from *Boich*, Lanarks., as the latter properly denotes a dry hard cough, and in the same way from *Croichle*.

I see nothing nearer than Gael. *blaghair*, a blast.

TO BLOCK, *v. a.* 1. To plan, to devise.] *Add*;
 2. To bargain.

Then to a sowters chope he past,
 And for a pair of schone he ast.
 Bot or he sperit the price to pay them,
 His thovmbis was on the soillis to say them;
 Then with his knockles he on them knockit;
 Eftir that he had long tyme *blockit*,
 With grit difficultie he tuik thame.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis Poems, 16th Cent. p. 334.

Sometimes the phraseology used is *to blok bargane*, i. e. to make or conclude a bargain.

"That none of—his Majesties lieges—presume nor tak vpon hand—to buy, sell, *blok bargane*, contract, or sett in tack—for receipt or delyverie, with any other weght, mett, or measure, &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1618, Ed. 1814, p. 589.

3. To exchange; as, "to *block* a shilling," to exchange it, i. e. to bargain by accepting copper in lieu of it, Dumfr.

BLOCKE, **BLOCK**, **BLOK**, *s.* 2. r. A bargain, agreement.] *Add*;

"Ane *blok* of victuale." Aberd. Reg.

"This christian conjunction—aboue all conjunctiones bindis me and thee to deale truelie in anie *blocke* we haue with our brother." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 175.

BLOCKER, **BLOKER**, *s.* A broker.] *Add*;

"Oure souerane Lord, &c. vnderstanding of the fraude and frequent abvse committed by many of his Maiesties subiectis, byeris and *blokeris* of victuell," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 614.

BLOCKIN-ALE, *s.* The drink which is taken between parties at the conclusion of a bargain, Buchan.

From the *v.* as signifying to bargain.

BLOICHUM, *s.* A term commonly applied to one who has got a cough, Ayrs.; evidently allied to **BLOCHER**, *v. q. v.*

BLONCAT, *s.*

"Thre elln of *bloncat*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541.

BLONCATT, **BLUNKET**, *adj.* "Twa ellis of *blon-catt* clayth;" *ibid.* V. 17.

"vj quarteris of *blunket* clayth," *ibid.*

Whether the same with *Blunket*, pale blue; or printed, (*V. Blunks*), is uncertain.

BLONK, *s.* A steed, a horse.] *Add*;

Montgomery uses the term in the same sense.

Syn grooms, that gay is,

On *blonks* that brayis

With swords assayis.

Poems, Edin. 1821, p. 221.

BLOOD-FRIEND, *s.* A relation by blood.

"The laird of Haddo yields to the earl Marischal, being his *blood-friend*, and lately come of his house." Spalding, ii. 187.

Teut. *bloed-vriend*, cognatus, consanguineus; Kilian. Germ. *blut-freund*, a relation, a kinsman. V. **FREND**, **FRIEND**.

BLOODGRASS, *s.* A disease of kine, S. B.

"When cattle are changed from one kind of pasture to another, some of them are seized with a complaint called *bloodgrass* (bloody urine).

"In the Highlands they pretend to cure it by putting a live trout down the throat of the beast." Agr. Surv. Sutherl. p. 100.

BLOOM, *s.* The efflorescent crystallization upon the outside of thoroughly dried fishes, Shetl.

"When the body of the fish is all equally dried, —[it] is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called *bloom*." Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 91.

Isl. *bloemi*, flos; *stendr i bloema*, floret.

BLOOMS, *s. pl.* The name given at Carron iron-works to malleable iron after having received two beatings, with an intermediate *scouring*.

"The pig-iron is melted—and afterwards beaten out into plates an inch thick. They are put into pots which are made of fire-clay; and in an air furnace, they are brought to a welding heat. In this state they are brought under the hammer, and wrought into what are called *blooms*. The *blooms* are heated in a chafery or hollow fire, and then drawn out into bars for various uses." Agr. Surv. Stirl. p. 348.

Skinner mentions this term in his *Expositio vocum Forensium, tum Antiquarum et Obsoletearum, &c.* "Ferrum," he says, "postquam primum fustum est, dicitur *Blooms* of iron, q. d. flos seu germen ferri, sc. respectu secundae fusionis, quâ quasi in fructum maturatur." Hence, as would seem, the term *Blo-mary* for the first forge in an iron mill.

BLOOM-FELL, *s.* Apparently the same with *Fell-bloom*, or yellow clover, S.

"Ling, deer-hair, and *bloom-fell*, are also scarce, as they require a loose spongy soil for their nourishment." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot. iii. 524.

To BLORT, *v. n.* To sport; applied to a horse, Fife.

He arendit, an' stendit,——

He *blortit*, an' startit.—— MS. Poem.

BLOSS, *s.* A term applied to a buxom young woman.

There's some ye'll see, that hae been bred
'Mang meadows, muirs, an' mosses,
Wha here, like queens, haud up their head,
Thinking they're sonsy *blosses*.

Airdrie Fair, st. 16.

This word is commonly used in the west of S. in an unfavourable sense, as denoting a trull. It can scarcely admit of this signification here. It is, however, a very vulgar term, and used in cant language. "*Bloss* or *Blowen*. The pretended wife of a bully or shop-lifter." Grose's Class. Dict. A very intelligent correspondent suggests that it may be "from the same root with E. *Blowzy*." This, indeed, is highly probable, as the E. *s. blowze*, denotes "a ruddy fat-faced wench;" Johns.

Teut. *blose* signifies rubor, and Isl. *blossi* flamma. As conjoined with *sonsy*, however, it might seem to be allied to Fr. *bloss*, mellow, ripe; as, *poine blosse*, a mellow or over-ripe pear.

To BLOT, *v. a.* To puzzle, to nonplus, Perth.

Puir Willie fidg'd an' clew his head,
And lookit like's his nose ware bled;
And own'd that lecture did him *blot*,
It was orthodox or not.

Duff's Poems, p. 110.

I do not see how this can be well viewed as an oblique use of the E. *v.* Shall we consider it as allied to Su.G. *bloet*, our *blate*, or to *blot* bare, as denoting that one's mental nakedness is made to appear?

Teut. *blutten*, homo stolidus, obtusus.

BLOUST, *s.* 1. An ostentatious account of one's own actions, a brag, Roxb., Berwicks.; synon. *Blaw*.

Or is't to pump a fool ye meddle,
Wi' a' this *bloust* o' straining widdle;
An' deem my scull as toom's a fiddle?

A. Scott's Poems, p. 131.

2. Often applied to an ostentatious person, *ibid.*

To BLOUST, *v. n.* To brag, to boast, *ibid.*

Both *s.* and *v.* being synon. with *Blaw*, it naturally occurs that their origin may be similar, as referring to the action of the wind. They seem to claim affinity with Su.G. *blaast* (pron. *blast*), ventus, tempestas, from *blaas-a*, (pron. *blos-a*), Isl. *blaes-a*, flare, spirare.

BLOUT, *s.* 2. A *blout* of foul weather, &c.] *Add*;

Say they, What needs we be afraid?

For 'tis a *blout* will soon be laid,

And we may hap us in our plaid,

Till it blows o'er. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 82.

—Vernal win's, wi' bitter *blout*,

Out owre our chimlas *blaw*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 63.

BLOUTER, *s.* A blast of wind, Buchan. It is applied to that produced by a blacksmith's bellows.

—Ye steed me ay sae tough,

An' blew a maikless *blouter*. *Ibid.* p. 129.

BLOWEN MEAT, the name given to fish or flesh dried by means of the wind passing through dry stone houses, Shetl. V. Skro.

Isl. *blaasinn* exhalatus, exsiccatus, is synon.; from *blaes-a* to blow.

BLOWY, *adj.* Blowing, gusty, Loth.

BLUBBIT, *part. pa.* Synon with E. *blubbered*.

Ree teeps, that your soun' judgment crubbit,—
May gar some hoggies bleer't and *blubbit*,

Gae shun the light. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 61.

O whare hae ye wander'd, my loving young lassie,
Your cheeks are sae bleer't, and sae *blubbit* adown?

Ibid. p. 124.

Notwithstanding its resemblance of E. *blubbered*, it is most probably formed from S. *Bløb*, a small globe of any thing liquid, hence transferred to tears.

BLUDCAT, *adj.*

"The spillyng of ane styk of *bludcat* claith."

Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Can this be meant for *Bloncat*? or does it denote a sanguineous colour, as allied to A. S. *blod-geote*, the effusion of blood?

To BLUDDER, **BLUTHER**, *v. a.*] *Add*;

3. To disfigure, in a moral sense; to exhibit in an unfair point of view.

"How lamentable is it,—that—his faithful contentings for substance and circumstances of our attained reformation—should be blotted and *bluthered* with these right-hand extreams, and left-hand defections, that many have been left to fall into." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 57.

To BLUDDER, *v. n.* *Dele* *Blutherit*, and *define*;

To make a noise with the mouth or throat in taking any liquid, S. *Sluther*, synonym.

BLUDIE-BELLS, s. pl. Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, an herb, Lanarks. *Dead-men's Bells*, synonym.

BLUE, adj. 1. *A blue day*, a very chill, or frosty day, Roxb.

This is perhaps synonym. with "a *blae* day" in other parts of S.

2. *A blue day*, a day in which any uproar or disturbance has taken place, *ibid*.

3. *To look blue*. V. **BLEW**.

BLUE-BANNET, s. The Blue Titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*, Linn., Clydes.

The Sw. name is *blaamees*. This, I suspect, has been originally *blaamyssa*, i. e. blue cap, synonym. with our designation.

BLUE BLANKET, the name given to the banner of the Craftsmen in Edinburgh.

"As a perpetual remembrance of the loyalty and bravery of the Edinburghers on the aforesaid occasion, the King [Ja. III.] granted them a banner or standard, with a power to display the same in defence of their king, country, and their own rights. This flag, at present denominated the *Blue Blanket*, is kept by the Conveener of the Trades." *Maitl. Hist. Edin.* p. 9.

"The Crafts-men think we should be content with their work how bad soever it be; and if in any thing they be controuled, up goes the *Blue Blanket*." K. Ja. Basilicon Dor. V. Pennecuik's *Hist. Acc. Bl. Blanket*, p. 27, 28.

The origin of this banner has indeed been carried much farther back than to the reign of James III., when the inhabitants of Edinburgh greatly contributed to the restoration of this prince to liberty. It has been said, that "vast numbers of Scots mechanicks," who having joined in the Croisade under Godfrey of Bouillon, took "with them a banner, bearing this inscription out of the LI. Psalm, *In bona voluntate tua edificentur muri Jerusalem*, upon their returning home, and glorying" in their good fortune, "dedicated this banner, which they stil'd, *The Banner of the Holy Ghost*, to St. Eloi's altar in St. Giles's church in Edinburgh; which, from its colour, was called *The Blue Blanket*." Pennecuik, p. 5.

We are also informed that "in the dark times of Popery," it was "held in such veneration, that whenever mechanicks were artfully wrought upon by the clergy, to display their *holy Colours*, it serv'd for many uses, and they never fail'd of success in their attempts." *Ibid*. p. 7.

It is even asserted that, on the Conveener's "appearance therewith,—not only the artificers of Edinburgh, but all the artisans or craftsmen within Scotland, are bound to follow it, and fight under the Conveener of Edinburgh." *Maitl. ut sup.* p. 10.

Pennecuik ascribes this ordinance to James V., adding, that "all souldiers in the King's pay, who had been educate in a trade," were bound to "repair to that standard, and fight under the command of their General." *Hist.* p. 63.

BLUE BLAVERS, **BLUE BLAVERS**, the plant called Bell-flower, or wild blue Campanula, or

Rotundifolia, Roxb; The *Blue Bells* of Scotland, as in old song. V. **BLAWORT**.

BLUE BONNETS.] *Dele* Bluebottles and what follows. *Define*; The flower of *Scabiosa succisa*, Linn. It is also called *Devil's Bit*, E. the end of the root being as it were *bitten off*. Hence the trivial name of *succisa*. This corresponds with Sw. *diefwuls-bett*, Seren.

This seems the same with *Blue-Bannets*, Lanarks. expl. *Sheep's-bit*.

BLUEFLY, the common name of the Flesh Fly, or Bluebottle, S.

BLUE-GRASS, **BLUE-GERSE**, s. The name given to the various sedge-grasses, or *Carices*, S. O.

"Carices, sedge-grasses, abound in all parts of the county of Ayr, wherever too much moisture is detained. This tribe of plants are [*r. is*], by the Ayrshire farmers, called *blue*, sour one-pointed grasses. They have a light bluish colour, an acid taste, and like all the other grasses I have met with, their leaves have only one point." *Agr. Surv. Ayr.* pp. 304. 305.

BLUE SEGGIN, the blue flower-de-luce, Ayr. V. **SEG**, **SEGG**, s.

BLUE-SPALD, s. A disease of cattle; supposed to be the same with the *Blackspaul*.

"If the cattle will die of the *Blue-spald*, what can I help it? You can sprinkle them yourself for the evil-eye." Saxon and Gael, i. 152.

BLUFF, s. *To get the bluff*, to be taken in, to be cheated, Buchan.

—Gin ye get wi' them the bluff,
Sure dinna trust them mair.

Tarras's Poems, p. 92.

BLUFFERT, s. 1. The blast sustained in encountering a rough wind, Aberd.

2. A blow, a stroke, Ang. Mearns.; *Bluffet* is the term used in this sense, Buchan; which may be allied to **BLEEVIT**.

To BLUFFERT, v. n. To bluster, as the wind, Aberd. *Bluffertin*, part. pr. Blustering, gusty. V. **BLEFFERT**.

BLUID, **BLUDE**, s. Blood, S.

"I ken weel,—ye hae gentle *bluid* in your veins, and I wad be laith to hurt my ain kinsman.—'Weel, weel,' said Mr. Jarvie, '*bluid's thicker than water*; and it lies na in kith, kin, and ally to see mots in ilk other's een, if other een see them no.'" *Rob Roy*, ii. 205.

This is a proverbial phrase, signifying that though the relation be remote, the tie of consanguinity possesses an influence over the heart more powerful than where no such tie is known to exist, S.

BLUID-RUN, adj. Bloodshot, S. *Bleed-run*, Aberd.

BLUIDY-FINGERS, s. The name given to the *Fox-glove*, Galloway.

—Up the howes the bummles fly in troops,
Sipping, wi' sluggish trunks, the coarser sweets,
Frae rankly-growing briers and *bluidy-fingers*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 63.

As it is supposed to have received the designation of *Digitalis* from its resemblance to the fingers of a glove, the name *bloody-fingers* would almost seem a literal version of *Digitalis purpurea*. In Germ. it is

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called *fingerhut*, q. the covering of the finger; Sw. *fingerhattsgaess*.

TO BLUITER, *v. a.* To obliterate; applied not only to writings, but to any piece of work that is rendered useless in the making of it; S. B. pron. *Bleeter*. V. **BLUDDER**.

BLUITER, **BLUTTER**, *s.* A coarse, clumsy, blundering fellow, Loth.

BLUMDAMMESS, *s.* "Ane barrell of *Blumdammess*," Aberd. Reg.; apparently for *Plumbedames*, q. v. i. e. prunes.

BLUNK, *s.* "A dull, lifeless, person," Gl. Tarras, Aberd.

It's nae doubt hard to sit like sunks,
While ither snottie lousie *blunks*
Are fending gay and snug.

Tarras's Poems, p. 35.

Sic lallan's o' a codroch dint,

An' sieth it is but hamell pen't,

Like bladdrin *blunks*. *Ibid.* p. 132.

This might seem to have the form of a frequentative from Isl. *blund-a*, dormio, q. a sleepy-headed fellow. But perhaps the name may refer to the cloth thus denominated, as being in an unfinished state.

BLUNKS, *s. pl.* The designation given to those linen or cotton cloths which are wrought for being printed, calicoes, S. Hence,

BLUNKER, *s.* One who prints cloths, S.

"Ye see, they say Dunbog is nae mair a gentleman than the *blunker* that's biggit the bonnie house down in the howm." Guy Mannering, i. 40.

BLUNT, *s.* A stupid fellow, Roxb.

BLUNTIE, **BLUNTY** *s.* A stupid fellow.] *Add*;

This is certainly allied to E. *blunt*, concerning which Johns. observes that the etymology is uncertain. It would appear, however, that it has lost its original form by the insertion of the letter *n*. For Su.G. *bloet* is exactly synon. with E. *blunt*. Thus *bloet aegg* is "a blunt edge." V. Ihre in vo. Now, it may be observed that there is an obvious analogy between the Teut. and Su.G. in the form of the word. For *blutten* is expl. by Kilian, Homo stolidus, obtusus, incautus, inanis. This exactly corresponds to S. *bluntie*.

BLUNYIERD, *s.* An old gun, or any old rusty weapon, Ettr. For.

Sicambr. *blinde* signifies Dolon, a spear, or staff with a head of iron.

BLUP, *s.* A misfortune brought on, or mistake into which one falls, in consequence of want of foresight, Tweedd. V. the *part*.

BLUPT, *part. pa.* Overtaken by any misfortune which might have been avoided by caution, *ibid.*

Belg. *beloop-en*, to reach by running, to overtake.

Van eenen storm beloop-en, to be caught with a storm.

It is a Teut. term, explained by Kilian, concurrere; also incursare..

BLUS, *s.* Expl. "flood."

—At the lenth, he lent them eiris,

And brusted out in a *blus* of tearis.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 339.

This, I apprehend, ought to be *flus*. V. **FLOUSS** and **FLUSCH**, which are both used in this sense.

TO BLUSH, *v. a.* To chafe the skin so as to pro-

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duce a tumour or low blister; as, "I've *blush'd* my hand," Berwicks.

BLUSH, *s.* 1. A kind of low blister, *ibid.*

3. A boil, Ettr. For.

Su.G. *blosa* a blister. Teut. *bluyster*, has undoubtedly had a common origin.

BLUSHIN, *s.* A pustule, such as those of the small-pox, full of matter, Dumfr.

BLUTE, **BLUIT**, *s.* A sudden burst of sound, Ettr. For. V. **BLOUT**.

TO BLUTHER, to blot; to disfigure. V. **BLUDDER**.

TO BLUTHER, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise in swallowing. V. **BLUDDER**.

2. To make an inarticulate sound, S.

3. To raise wind-bells in water, S.

BLUTHRIE, *s.* Used to denote thin porridge, or watergruel, Ettr. For.

BLUTHRIE, *s.* 1. Phlegm; as, "O! what a *bluthrie* he cuist aff his stamack," what a quantity of phlegm he threw off, S.

2. Figuratively transferred to frothy, incoherent discourse; q. of a flatulent description, S. V. **BLATHRIE**.

BLUTTER, (Fr. *u.*) *s.* "A term of reproach," Dumfr. Perhaps one who has not the power of retention. "*Blunder*," Herd.

And there will be Tam the *blutter*,

With Andrew the tinkler, I trow.

Blythsome Bridal, Herd's Coll. ii. 24.

* **BO**, *interj.* "A word of terroure," Johns. He adds, on Temple's authority, "from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy."

I find a different orthography elsewhere used.

I dare, for th' honour of our house,

Say *boh* to any Grecian goose.

Homer Travestied, B. vii. p. 20.

I take notice of this word, merely for the sake of the S. Prov. "*He dare not say, Bo to your blanket*; that is, he dare not offer you the least injury;" Kelly, p. 154.

I have generally heard it used in a different, or at least in a more determinate, sense; as denoting that one could not lay any imputation of dishonour on another, or bring forward any thing injurious to his character. From the use of the term *blanket*, it might seem that it had originally referred to chastity.

The celebrated northern captain appears to be a non-descript. This is probably the same term with S. *bu* or *boo*, used to excite terror; which is undoubtedly allied to Teut. *baun*, larva, spectrum, as well as to C. B. *bo*, a hobgoblin. If this be the proper etymon, the connexion with *blanket* might refer to the vulgar idea of *Brownie*, or some goblin, having power to frighten during the night, by throwing off the bed-clothes.

BO, *s.* Used as synon. with *Bu*, *Boo*, Aberd.

BOAKIE, *s.* A spirit, a hobgoblin, Aberd.] *Add*;

This denotes a species of demons, who, as Shetlanders believe, inhabit their mountains. They are malevolent in the extreme, doing all the mischief in their power; and particularly, running off with young women, when they find them alone or unprotected. This occasions many a keen combat between them and the

Fairies, who, being distinguished by their gentleness and benevolence to the human race, wage a perpetual warfare with the *Boakies*, in order to rescue the captive damsels, and deliver them to their relations.

Norw. *bokje* is expl. by Hallager *en gammel anselig mand*, "a respectable old man," or one "of a dignified appearance." According to G. Andr., Isl. *bocke* was, in ancient histories, the designation given to one who was grandis et magnificus. Haldorson renders *bokki*, vir grandis corpore et animo; and in a secondary sense hostis, an enemy. As it also signifies caper, a he-goat, which most probably is the primitive meaning; I am inclined to think, that, having been metaph. transferred to a man of distinction, whether on account of his corporeal or mental powers, one who might be compared to a "he-goat before the flock," it had been poetically used, in allusion to the salacious disposition of this animal, to denote the satyrs of the northern nations. In congruity with this conjecture, their writers inform us that this was the origin of the name of *Bacchus*, who was still represented as accompanied with Fauns and Satyrs.

Baka was a celebrated *Dyl* or evil spirit of the Hindoos. He used to go about in the form of a bat, and with his bill pick up children. He is named *Buka* in Sanscrit. The Russian boors, apparently from this origin, denominate an object of nocturnal terror *Buka*; and frighten their children by saying, "*Buka* will eat you." They represent him as having a large head, and a long tongue, with which he pulls the child into his gullet. O. Teut. *bokene*, phantasma, spectrum.

BOAL, BOLE, s. 1. A square aperture, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

2. A perforation through a wall, S.

3. A perforation—for occasionally giving air or light, &c. *Add*; to be opened or shut at pleasure; often denominated *Window-bole*, S.

It in many instances corresponds with the following definition:

"*Window-bole*, window with blinds [generally one only] of wood, with one small pane in the middle, instead of casement." Gl. Antiq.

"Open the *bole*," said the old woman firmly and hastily to her daughter-in-law, "open the *bole* wi' speed, that I may see if this be the right Lord Geraldine." Antiquary, iii. 57.

"You have heard of Helen Emberson of Camsey, how she stopped all the *boles* and windows about the house, that her gudeman might not see day-light, and rise to the haaf-fishing, because she feared foul weather; and how she found him drowned in the masking-fat, within the wa's of his ain biggin." The Pirate, ii. 277.

"I hae news to tell ye, and ye'll cool and come to yoursell, like MacGibbon's crowdy, when he set it out at the *window-bole*." Rob Roy, ii, 256, 257.

Ben the house young Peggy slips,
Thro' the benner *bole* she ventures,
An' to aunty Eppie skips.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 107.

This denotes either the *bole* in the *ben-house*, or that most remote from the door in the interior apartment.

The only word I have met, to which this has any resemblance is C. B. *bolch*, *bwlch*, a gap, or notch, an aperture. Hence,

BARN-BOLE, s. The perforation made in the wall of a barn; synon. *Cat-hole*, S. V. BOWALL.

* BOARD-WAGES, s. The money paid by a person for his board, Aberd.

To BOAT, v. n. To take boat, to enter into a boat; as, *That beast winna boat*, S.

"The Lord Aboyn seeing this army gone, and no appearance of help,—upon the 26th of June *boats* at the Sandness, and goes aboard of his own ship,—and to Berwick sails he." Spalding, i. 177.

This must have been formed from the s.; as it does not appear that the v. occurs in any cognate language.

BOAT, s. A barrel, a tub, S.

BEEF-BOAT, s. A barrel or tub in which *beef* is salted and preserved, S.

"If you will come to terms, I will engage for ane to see you get fair share, to the hoof and the horn, the barn and the *beef boat*, the barrel and the bed blanket." Perils of Man, ii. 70.

Isl. *baat-ur*, vas modicum, urna; G. Andr. p. 25. Dan. *boette*, a pail or bucket.

BUTTER-BOAT, s. A small vessel for holding melted butter at table, S.; called a *sauce-tureen* in E.

"She wondered why Miss Clara Mowbrie didna wear that grand shawl she had on at the play-making.—Nae doubt it was for fear of the soup, and the *butter-boats*, and the like." St. Ronan, ii. 232.

YILL-BOAT, s. An ale-barrel, S. A.

BOATIE, s. A yawl, or small *boat*, S. evidently a diminutive.

The *boatie* rows, the *boatie* rows,

The *boatie* rows indeed;

And weil may the *boatie* row,

That wins the bairnies' bread! *Auld Sang.*

To BOB, BAB, v. n. 1. To dance.] *Add*;

2. To courtesy, S.

When sho cam ben sho *bobbit*. *Auld Sang.*

BOBBER, BABBER, s. In fly-fishing, the hook which plays loosely on the surface of the water, as distinguished from the *trailer* at the extremity of the line, S. V. TRAILER.

BOB, BOBB, s. 2. A nosegay.] *Add*;

Bobb denotes a bunch of flowers, South of S.

I'll pow the gowan off the glen,

The lillie off the lee,

The rose an' hawthorn sweet I'll twine,

To make a *bobb* for thee.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 198.

Isl. *bobbi* nodus; given as synon. with Dan. *knude*, a knot; Haldorson.

BOBBY, s. A grandfather, S. B.] *Add*;

This term is probably allied to Gael. *boban*, which Shaw renders "Papa." The term *papa* itself seems indeed the root; *b* and *p* being constantly interchanged, especially in the Celtic dialects. Hence perhaps, AULD BOBBIE, a familiar or ludicrous designation given to the devil, S.

BOBBIN, s. A weaver's quill, Ettr. For. synon. *Pirn*, S.

Fr. *bobine*, a quill for a spinning wheel.

BOBBYN, s. The seed-pod of birch, Loth.] *Add*;

2. *Bobbys*, pl. the bunch of edible foliaceous li-

gaments attached to the stalk of *Badderlocks*, or Hen-ware; *Fucus esculentus*, Linn., Mearns.

BOBBLE, *s.* A slovenly fellow. Ayrs. Gl. Picken. C. B. *bawai*, id., *bawlyd* slovenly.

BOCE, *s.* A barrel or cask.

"That James erle of Buchane sall restore—to—George bischop of Dunkeld—twa chalder of mele—out of a *boce*, thre chalder of mele out of his girnale;—thre malvysy *bocis* price of the pece viij s. vj d." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 129. V. Boss.

BOD, *s.* A person of small size, &c.] *Add*;
Sae he made a lang blaw about graces, an' gods,
Like Vulcan, an' Bacchus, an' ither sic *bods*.

Picken's Poems, ii. 131.

BOD, *s.* A personal invitation; distinguished from *Bodeword*, which denotes an invitation by means of a letter or a messenger, Upp. Clydes. A. S. *bod-ian*, "to deliver a message;" Somner.

BOD. It is a common proverbial phrase, in regard to any thing in which one has not succeeded on a former attempt, "I'll begin," or "I'll set about it, *new bod*, *new shod*," S.

I am doubtful, whether *bod* should be viewed in the sense of *boden*, prepared. Perhaps it is rather the *s. bode*; as if it were meant to say, I will expect a new proffer, as being set out to the best advantage. One might suppose that it had been originally a jockey-phrase, as alluding to the tricks of a horse-market.

BODAY.

"Ane stuff gown, estimate to 16s.—ane *boday* petticoat, 12s.—ane pair of playdes, valued to 14s." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 103.

"Ane new colored womans wearing plaid, most sett to *boday* red." Ibid. p. 114.

Were it not for the orthography, this might be viewed perhaps as denoting a flesh-colour, *q.* the complexion of the *body*.

BODDUM, *s.* 1. Bottom.] *Add*;

Boddum and *Bothum* are still used in Angus.

I'll then unto the cobbler,

And cause him sole my shoon,

An inch thick i' the *boddum*,

And clouted well aboon.

Ross's Songs; To the Begging we will go.

Add, as sense

3. The seat in the human body; the hips, S.; as, "Sit still on your *boddum* there, what hae ye ado rising?" To one who is restless and fidgety it is vulgarly said, "Ye have a clew in your *bottom*."

BODDUM-LYER, *s.* A designation given to a large trout, because it keeps to the *bottom*, Dumfr.; *synon.* *Gull*.

BODE, *Bod*, *s.* 1. An offer made in order to a bargain.] *Add*;

2. The term is used, though with less propriety, to denote the price asked by a vender, or the offer of goods at a certain rate.

"Ye're ower young and ower free o' your siller—ye should never take a fish-wife's first *bode*." *Antiquary*, iii. 215.

BODE, *s.* A portent, that which forebodes, Ayrs.

"Mizy had a wonderful faith in freats, and was just

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an oracle of sagacity at expounding dreams, and *bodes* of every sort and description." *Ann. of the Par.* p. 37.

Isl. *bod* mandatum, *bod-a* nuntiare; and so in the cognate dialects. Hence the compound terms, A. S. *fore-bod-an*, praenuntiare; Su.G. *foerebod-a*, to fore-token, E. *forebode*; Isl. *fyribodan*, omen; Teut. *veurbode*, praenunciator, et praesagium: such omens being viewed as communicated by a messenger from the world of spirits to give previous warning of some important event.

BODEABLE, *adj.* Marketable, Ettr. For. i. e. any thing for which a *bode* or proffer may be expected.

BODGEL, *s.* A little man, Loth.; perhaps properly *bodsel*. V. *Bod*.

BODIE, *Body*, *s.* 1. A little or puny person; as, "He's but a *bodie*," S.

2. Used in a contemptuous sense, especially as preceded by an *adj.* conveying a similar idea, S. "Mr. William Rait brought in a drill master to learn our poor *bodies* to handle their arms, who had more need to hold the plough, and win their living." *Spalding*, ii. 231.

"The master of Forbes' regiment was—discharged and disbanded by the committee of estates,—because they were but silly poor naked *bodies*, burdenable to the country, and not fit for soldiers." *Spalding*, i. 291.

BODIES, *pl.* A common designation for a number of children in a family; as, "Ane of the *bodies* is no weel," one of the children is ailing; Fife.

* **BODILY**, *adv.* Entirely. Thus, when any thing is missing, so that no vestige of it can be found, it is said to be "tane awa' *bodily*," S. *q.* "the whole *body* is removed."

BODY-LIKE, *adv.* In the whole extent of the corporeal frame, Angus.

"This monster was seen *body-like* swimming above the water about ten hours in the morning," &c. *Spalding*, i. 45. V.

— She lifted up her head,

And fand for a' the din she was na dead;

But sitting *body-like*, as she sat down,

But ony alteration, on the ground.

Ross's Helenore, p. 65.

BODY-SERVANT, *s.* The name commonly given to a valet, to one who immediately waits on his master, S. The valet of a nobleman is honoured with the title of *My Lord's Gentleman*.—"The laird's servant—that's no to say his *body-servant*, but the helper like—rade express by this e'en to fetch the houdie." *Guy Mannering*, i. 11.

BODLE, *s.* A copper coin, &c.] Instead of English *penny*, r. English *halfpenny*.

BODWORD, *s.* 1. A message.] *Add*;

"*Bodwords*," says Herd, "are now used to express ill-natured messages." Gl.

2. Used as denoting a prediction, or some old saying, expressing the fate of a person or family.

"They maun ken little wha never heard the *bodword* of the family: And she repeated in Gaelic words to the following effect," &c.

"An' noo, ma'am, will ye be sae gude as point out the meanin' o' this fret, said an incredulous look-

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ing member of the company." Marriage, ii. 30. V. BODE, a portent.

To BOG, *v. n.* To be bemired, to stick in marshy ground, S. *Lair* synon.

"That after the company left that place, about a furlong or so distant from it, DuncanGraham in Gartmore his horse *bogged*; that the deponent helped some others—to take the horse out of the bogg." Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy, p. 120. From the E. noun.

To Bog, *v. a.* Metaph. to entangle one's self in a dispute beyond the possibility of extrication, S.

BOGAN, BOGGAN, BOGGIN, *s.* A boil, a large pimple, filled with white matter, chiefly appearing between the fingers of children in spring; Berwicks., Ayrs.

He could hae cur'd the cough an' phthisic,
Burns, *boggans*, botches, boils, an' blisters,
An' a' the evils cur'd by clisters.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 172.

Boggin, Lanarks., is viewed as synon. with S. *Guran*.

Isl. *bolga* tumor, *bolginn* tumidus, *bolg-a*, *bolgn-a* tumescere. Gael. *bolg-am* also signifies to swell or blister, and *bolg*, a pimple, *bolgach* a boil, the small-pox. C. B. *bog*, a swelling.

BOG-BLUTER, *s.* The bittern; denominated from its thrusting its bill into marshy places, and making a noise by bubbling through the water, Roxb., Ayrs. V. BLUITER, *v.* For the same reason it is called the *Mire-bumper*.

The term is sometimes pron. *Bog-blitter* and *Bog-bleater*, Roxb. and Ayrs. (expl. as denoting a large species of Bittern), as if from the E. *v.* to *Bleat*.

I find *Bog-blooter* also mentioned as denoting the snipe, Roxb.; but I suspect by mistake.

BOG-BUMPER, another name for the bittern, Roxb.

"The redoubted fiend laughed till the walls of the castle shook, while those on the top took it for the great bittern of the Hartwood, called there the *Bog-bumper*." Perils of Man, iii. 25. V. MIRE-BUMPER, id. S. B.

BOGGARDE, *s.* A bugbear.] *Add*;

Hence also O. E. *bug-word*, a terrifying word, used to denote a bravado.

My pretty prince of puppets, we do know,
And give your Greatness warning, that you talk
No more such *bug-words*, or that soldred crown
Shall be scratch'd with a musket.—

Beaumont's Philaster, i. 137.

BOGGIN, *s.* V. BOGAN.

BOG-HAY, *s.* That which grows naturally in meadows, S.

"Meadow-hay, or, as it is termed in Renfrewshire, *bog-hay*, is collected in the high and poor districts, from bogs or marshy grounds, on which no attempts at cultivation have ever been made." Wilson's Renfr. p. 112.

The term is of general use in S.

BOGILL, BOGLE, BUGIL, *s.* 1. A spectre.]

1. 1. for *hopgoblin*, r. *hobgoblin*; the same in BOGILL-BO, l. 1.

2. A scarecrow, a bugbear.] *Add*;

The luif blenkis of that *bugil*, fra his bleirit eyne,
As Belzebub had on me blent, abasit my spreit.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems. Hence,

POTATOE-BOGLE, *s.* A scarecrow erected amongst growing potatoes, S. *Potatoe-doolie* synon. S. B.

"It was the opinion of the village matrons, who relieved Sampson on the latter occasion, that the Laird might as well trust the care of his child to a *potatoe-bogle*." Guy Mannering, i. 116.

"He comes down in the morning in a lang ragged night-gown, like a *potato bogle*, and down he sits amang his books." St. Ronan, ii. 61.

To BOGLE, *v. a.* Properly, to terrify; but apparently used as signifying to enchant, bewitch, or blind.

"This I mention—that you may not think to *bogle* us, with beautiful and blazing words, into that degree of compliance with the council-curates, whereinto you yourself have not been overcome as to the prelates-curates." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 69.

BOGLE about the bush, synon. with *Bogill* about the stacks, S.; used in a figurative sense to denote circumvention.

"I played at *bogle* about the bush wi' them—I cajoled them; and if I have na gien Inch-Grabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie begunk, they ken themselves." Waverley, iii. 354.

BOGILL-BO, *s.*] *Add*;

This is rather to be derived from C. B. *bogel-u* to affright, and *bo* a hobgoblin, q. "the affrighting goblin."

BOGLIE, BOGILLY, BOGGLY, *adj.* Infested with hobgoblins, S.

Frae the cot to the faulding I've followed my lassie,
To kirk and to market I gang wi' my lassie;
Up the Warlock glen, down the *boglie* Causie,
An' thro' a' the world I'd follow my lassie.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 94.

"Now, Earnscliff," exclaimed Hobbie, "I am glad to meet your honour ony gait, and company's blithe on a bare moor like this—its an unco *bogilly* bit." Tales of my Landlord, i. 45.

—"I see weel by the mingling glances o' yere een,—that ye wad be the nearest enemies to yerselves ye ever saw to be alane in a *boggly* glen on a sweet summer's night." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 515.

BOGLE-RAD, *adj.* Afraid of apparitions or hobgoblins, Roxb. V. BOGILL, and RAD, *adj.*

BOG-GLED, *s.* The moor buzzard, *Falco aeruginosus*, Linn., S.

"*Milvus palustris*, the *Bog Gled*." Sibb. Prodr. p. 15.

BOG-NUT, *s.* The marsh Trefoil, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Linn., S.

One of its E. names is nearly allied, the *bog-bean*, Lightfoot, p. 137.

BOGOGER, *s.*

If ye bot sau me, in this winter win;
With old *bogogers*, hotching on a sped,
Draiglit in dirt, vhyllis wat even to the [skin]
I trou thair suld be tears or we tua shed.

Montgomery's Poems, p. 96.

This term seems to denote a piece of dress used at dirty labour, as in working with a *sped*, or spade, i. e. in digging; perhaps q. *bog-hogers*, or coarse stockings

used in travelling through miry roads. V. HOGERS. BOGSTALKER, *s.*] *Add*;

To STAND, or LOOK, LIKE A BOGSTALKER, a phrase said to be borrowed from the custom of one's going into bogs or miry places, in quest of the eggs of wild fowls, which build their nests in places difficult of access. The person used a long pole, with a flat piece of wood at the end of it, to preserve the pole from sinking. This pole was meant to support him in stepping from one place to another; and from the difficulty of determining where to fix it, he was wont to look wistfully, and often doubtfully, around him. BOYART, BOYERT, *s.* A hoy, a kind of ship.

—"Skipar of ane boyart of Hambur." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.*

"Skipper & boitis man of ane boyert." *Ibid. V. 25.*

Belg. *boeijer*, *id.* Kilian expl. the term; Dromas, *dromon*; genus *navis*; giving *Karreveel* as synon., our *Caruel*.

To BOICH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To cough with difficulty, Lanarks.

This, it is evident, is originally the same with BAICHIE, *S. B.*

BOICH, *s.* A short difficult cough, *ibid.*

BOICHER, *s.* One who coughs in this way, *ibid.*

BOICHIN, *s.* A continuation of coughing with difficulty, *ibid.*

Flandr. *poogh-en* signifies *niti*, *adlaborare*.

BOICHE, *s.* A kind of pestilence.

"The contagijs infeckand pest callit the boiche, quhilk ryngis in diuerss partis," &c. *Aberd. Reg. A. 1534, V. 16.*

"Ane seyknys & smyttand plaig callit the boiche."

Ibid.—If this proceeded from scarcity, perhaps from Gael. *boichde*, poverty.

BOYDS, *s. pl.* V. BLACK-BOYDS.

BOIKIN, *s.* The piece of beef in E. called the *brisket*, *S.*

BOIKIN, *s.* A bodkin, *S.*

This seems to be merely a corr., in order to avoid the enunciation of two consonants, which conjoined produced rather a harsh sound. Skinner observes, that Minshew has traced the E. word to C. B. *boitkyn*, *id.* But Skinner objects to this etymon, affirming, that it appears, from the diminutive termination, that the term is of Germ. origin. "What," adds he, "if it be q. *bodikin* corpusculum, because of its thinness?" Johns., following in the same tract, merely says, "*Boddiken*, or small body, Skinner."

Shaw mentions *boideachan* as signifying a bodkin. But neither Lhuyd, nor O'Brien, gives any analogous Ir. word. Nor do I find any proof of its being a C. B. word, except its being mentioned, in the form of *boitcyn* by Will. Richards, *vo. Bodkin*. What is still more surprising,—there is not the slightest notice taken of any Welsh word, by Minshew in the explanation of this term.

BOIL, *s.* The state of boiling, *S.*

"Bring your copper by degrees to a boil, so as it may be two hours before it boil." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans. p. 372.* At the boil, nearly boiling, *S.*

BOIL, *s.* The trunk of a tree, Lanarks.; the same with E. *bole*.

Su.G. *bol*, Isl. *bol-r*, *truncus arboris vel corporis*;

denominated perhaps from its rotundity, Su.G. *bolle*, and Isl. *boll-ur*, signifying *globus*, *sphaera*.

BOIN, BOYN, &c. *s.* 1. A washing-tub.] *Add*;

"Having a washin, I went down to see how the lasses were doing; but judge of my feelings, when I saw them—standing upright before the *boyns* on chairs, rubbin the clothes to juggons between their hands." Ayrs. *Legatees*, p. 265.

2.] *Give* as definition;

A flat broad-bottomed vessel, into which milk is emptied from the pail, *S. O. Bowyne*, *Loth.*

"Kate, in her hurry, had flung down her seam,—and it had fallen into a *boyne* of milk, that was ready for the creaming, by which ensued a double misfortune to Miss Girzie, the gown being not only ruined, but licking up the cream." *Ann. of the Par. p. 46.*

"I saw your gudeman throwing the whole milk out of the *boines*, that he might fill them with whisky punch." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 334.

Perhaps from Isl. *boginn* *curvus*, as regarding its form.

BOYNFU', *s.* The fill of a tub, or milk-vessel, *S.*

And there will be auld and green kibbocks,

Oat bannocks and barley scones too;

And yill in big flaggons, and *boynfu's*

O' whisky, to fill the folks fu'.

Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1819, p. 713.

BOING, *s.* The act of lowing, *S.*

—"Whimpring of fullmarts, *boing* of buffalos,"

&c. *Urquhart's Rabelais. V. CHEEPING.*

V. etymon under BU, BUE.

BOISERT, *s.* A louse, *Ettr. For.*

This might seem allied to Teut. *biesærd* *vagus*, inconstans. But perhaps it is rather from Germ. *beissen* to bite, or *beiss*, a bite, and *art*; q. of a biting nature.

To BOIST, BOAST, *v. a.* To threaten, *S.*] *Add*;

"And *boistit* the said scherrif with ane knyff."

Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 16.

BOIST, *s.* Box or chest, *Aberd.*, the same with *S. buist*.

"That the master of the moné [money] sal ansuere for al gold and siluer that salbe strikyn vnder hym, quhil the wardane haf tane assay tharof and put it in his *boist*." *Parl. Ja. II, A. 1451, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 40.*

"Three *boists* of scorcheats." *Aberd. Reg. V. BUIST.*

BOIT, *s.* 1. A cask or tub for butcher-meat, &c.] *Add*;

2. Used as equivalent to E. *butt*.

"Half *boit* of mawesy," i. e. malmsey. *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.*

BOIT, BOYT, BOITT, *s.* A boat, *Aberd. Reg. V. 15.*

To BOITT, *v. n.* To enter into a boat, to take boat, *S. to boat*.

It occurs both as *s.* and *v.* in the following passage.

—"Sindrie of his hienes lieges vpoun plane mallice daylie trublis and molestis the passengeris, *boittis*, ferreis, quhilkis passis and repassis at the passage of the said watter of Tay of Dundie, and makis impediment to thame to schip, *boitt*, and land peciablle at the Craiggis," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, V. 310.*

Teut. *boot* scapha, limbus, cymba.

BOITSCHIPPING, *s.* Apparently a company belonging to a *boat*.

"For him and his *boit-schipping* on that ane part, &c.—Gif ony of thaim, or ony of their *boitschipping*, war convict in ony wrang strublen or offensioun done to ony persone," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

I can hardly view it as any wise allied to A.S. *bod-scip*, legatio.

BOYTOUR, **BUTTER**, *s.* The bittern, *ardea stellaris*, Linn. *S. butter*.

The *Boytour* callit was cuke, that him weil kend, In craftis of the kitchin, costlyk of curis.

Houlate, iii. 6. MS.

"They discharge ony persone quhatsumeuir, within this realme, in ony wayes to sell or by—skeldraikis, herroun, *butler*, or ony sic kynd of foullis, commounly vseit to be chaisit with halkis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, iv. 236.

O. E. "*buttour* a byrde, [Fr.] *butor*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 22. Belg. *butoor*, id.

To **BOK**, **BOCK**, *v. a.* 2. To reach.] *Add*;

The verb seems to have been of general use in O. E.: for Palsgrave expl. "*bolkyng* of the stomache, *roultment*;" B. iii. F. 20. Afterwards he gives the *v.* "*I bocke*, I belche, Je route. He *bocketh* lyke a churle." Ibid. F. 169, a.

BOK, **BOCK**, *s.* The act of reaching.] *Add*;

BOCKING, *s.* The same, *S.*

"From morning to night, even between the *bockings* of the sea-sickness, she was aye speaking." The *Steam-Boat*, p. 76.

BOKS, *s. pl.* Corner teeth, *Maitl. Poems.*] *Add*;

Ir. *boc-am* to bud or spring; Lhuyd. V. **BUCK-TOOTH**.

To **BOLDIN**, **BOLDYN**, *v. n.* 1. To swell.] *Add*, —in a literal sense. After the quotation from *Pierce Ploughman*, *Add*;

"*I bolne*, I swell; Jenfle." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 169, b. Add to etymon; C. B. *bolchuydho*, tumescere.

2. Transferred to the mind, as denoting pride, courage, wrath, &c.

"They been *boldened* up by such licentious prerogatives above others,—put no difference betwixt wrong and right." Pitscottie, p. 26, Ed. 1728.

"Magnus Reidman was nothing affeared, but rather *boldened* and kindled up with greater ire." Ibid. p. 31. Hence,

BOWDING, *s.* Swelling.

"When I wrote this, I was not yet free of the *bowdings* of the bowels of that natural affection," &c. Melvill's MS. p. 192.

BOLE, *s.* A square aperture, &c. V. **BOAL**.

BOLE, *s.* A bull; corresponding to *taurus*.

The vnlatit woman the licht man will lait,

—Als brankand as a *bole* in frontis, and in vice.

Fordun, ii. 376.

Isl. *bauli taurus*, from *baul-a*, Su.G. *boel-a* mugire, whence also *baul* mugitus.

BOLGAN, *s.* The same with *Bogan*, a swelling that becomes a pimple, Roxb.

BOLLIT, *pret.*

"And that samyn tyme he tuke schir James Stewart the lord of Lornis brother, & William Stewart, & put

thaim in pittis, & *bollit* thaim." Addicioun of Scot. Corniklis, p. 3.

As Buchanan says they were laid in irons, it might have appeared that this was an *erratum* for *bollit*. But O. Fr. *boulir* and *bouillir* denoted some kind of punishment: "Genre de supplice autrefois en usage. *Bolir*, sort de supplice usité autrefois;" Roquefort. Teut. *beulje*, cruciatus, supplicium, tormentum; Kiliian. Belg. *boll-en* signifies to knock on the head.

BOMACIE, *s.* Expl. thunder. "It looks like a *bomacie*," it bodes a thunder-storm, Ayrs.

BOMARISKIE, *s.* An herb, the roots of which taste exactly like licorice; sometimes called Wild *licorie*; supposed to be the *Astragalus glycyphillus* of Linn.; Upp. Clydes.

BOMBESIE, *s.* Bombasin; a stuff.

—"Johne Gardin," &c. "Flemyngis, strangearis, and warkmen—ar cum within this realme to exercise thair craft and occupatioun in making of searges, growgrams, fusteanis, *bombesies*, stemmingis, beyis [baize], covertouris of beddis, and vtheris appertening to the said craft," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

BOMESPAR, *s.* A spar of a larger kind.

"*Bomespares*, the hundreth—xx. l." Rates, A. 1611.

"*Bomespars* the hundred, containing one hundred and twenty - - - 10 s. Ibid. A. 1670, p. 7.

Su.G. *bom* signifies obex, vectis, a bar or spar for a gate, or for shutting in; Teut. *boom*, Germ. *baum*, id., whence *schlag-baum*, "a bar or cross-bar of a gate, door, or shop-window." Ludwig gives this as synon. with *sperr-baum*, of which our *bomespar* is merely the inversion. He defines *sperr-baum*, "a bar, a long narrow piece of wood to bare a gate with."

BOMILL, *s.* Apparently a cooper's instrument, [qu. wimble?], as it is conjoined with *cche*, i. e. adze; Aberd. Reg.

To **BOMMLE**, *v. n.* To work confusedly, Ayrs. Gl. Picken. V. **BUMMIL**, *v.*

BON, expl. "Borrowed."

"He that trusts to *bon* ploughs, will have his land lye lazy;" S. Pro. "Borrowed;" N. Kelly's Sc. Prov. p. 145.

Perhaps it strictly signifies begged, as denoting what one asks as a favour. Thus it may be viewed as allied to Isl. *bón*, gratis acceptio, mendicatio; *bonord* precatio, *bonbiorg* mendicatio; Su.G. *boen* preces. Hence perhaps E. *boon*; q. what is given in consequence of solicitation.

BONACCORD, *s.* 1. Agreement, amity.

"Articles of *Bonaccord* to be condescended upon by the magistrates of Aberdeen, for themselves, and as taking burden upon them for all the inhabitants. —We heartily desire your subscriptions and seal to thir reasonable demands, or a peremptory or present answer of *bon-accord* or mal-accord." Spalding, i. 214, 216 (2d).

2. A term which seems to have been formerly used by way of toast, as expressive of amity and kindness.

"During the time he was in Aberdeen, he got no *bon-accord* drunken to him in wine; whether it was refused, or not offered, I cannot tell." Spald. ii. 57.

Fr. *bon* good, and *accord*, agreement.

BONDAGE, BONNAGE, s. The designation given to the services due by a tenant to the proprietor, or by a cottager to the farmer, Angus.

"The farmer—holds his farm from the landlord—for payment of a certain sum of money;—a certain number of days work with his horses, carts, and men, at whatever time, and for whatever purpose they may be demanded; also a fixed number of shearers—for one or more days in harvest.—The very name that this service gets here, *bondage*, indicates the light in which it is viewed by the tenantry.

—"The residence of the farmer—is flanked with a cluster of cottages.—The inhabitants are vassals to the farmer.—They furnish the farmer with a shearer each in harvest, exclusive of their own service, and perform such other labour for him throughout the year, as may be agreed on." Edin. Mag. Aug. 1818, p. 126-7.

"Another set of payments consisted in services, emphatically called *Bonage* (from *bondage*). And these were exacted either in seed-time, in ploughing and harrowing the proprietor's land,—or in summer, in the carriage of his coals, or other fuel; and in harvest, in cutting down his crop." Agr. Surv. Kin-card. p. 213.

This term is also used in composition.

BONNAGE-HEUK, s. A tenant, who is bound by the terms of his lease to reap, or use his *hook*, for the proprietor in harvest, Aberd.

BONNAGE-PEATS, s. pl. Peats, which, by his lease, a tenant is bound to furnish to the proprietor, ib.

BONDAY WARKIS.

—"All and hail the maniss of Grenelaw, with the Caynepeittis and *bondaywarkis* of the baronie of Crocemichael, with dew services of the samene barony."—Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 571. The phrase occurs thrice in this act.

It seems equivalent to days of *bondage*, or the particular seasons and times of work, to which vassals are bound by their leases.

BONETT, s. A small sail, &c.] *Add* to etymon, l. 5 from the end, after vo. *Bo*;

We may add Isl. *bunad-ur* habitus, vestitus; from *bua* instruere, *bua sig* induere vestes.

Then, after Kilian,—

It may be subjoined that *bonet* occurs in the same sense, O. E. "*Bonet* of a sayle, [Fr.] *bonette* dung tref;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 21.

* **BON-GRACE, s.** The name formerly given in S. to a large bonnet worn by females.

"The want of the screen, which was drawn over the head like a veil, she supplied by a *bon-grace*, as she called it; a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English maidens when labouring in the fields." Heart of M. Loth. iii. 61.

"Her dark elf-locks shot out like the snakes of the gorgon, between an old fashioned bonnet called a *Bongrace*," &c. Guy Mannering, i. 37.

2. A coarse straw-hat worn by the female peasantry, of their own manufacture, Roxb.; synonym. *Ruskie*.

"*Bongrace* (Fr.) a kind of screen which children wear on their foreheads in the summer-time, to keep them from being tanned by the heat of the sun;"

Phillips. Fr. *bonne-grace*, "th' uppermost flap of the down-hanging taile of a French-hood; (whence be-like our *Boon-grace*)," Cotgr.

BONIE, BONNY, adj. 2. Used ironically.] *Add*;

Old P. Walker uses it in the same sense, in a very rough passage:

"After a drunken meeting at Glasgow—six hundred of the plagued Resolutioners went to the unclean bed, where some of them had lien in uncleanness before the 1638, with that old gray-headed strumpet Prelacy (a *bonny* bride indeed) mother and daughter of Popery, with her skin and face as black as a Black-moor with perjury and defection." Remark. Pass. p. 172.

BONNIE, adv. Beautifully, S.

—May ye flourish like a lily,

Now *bonnie*!

Burns, iii. 217.

BONYNESS, s. Beauty.] *Add*;

This term is still used in the same sense, S. B.

For *bonyness* and other gueed out-throw,

They were as right as ever tred the dew.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 12.

Her *bonnyness* has been forseen,

In' ilka town baith far and near.

Herd's Coll. ii. 23.

BONNY-DIE, s. 1. A toy, a trinket, Loth.

—"The bits o' weans wad up, puir things, and toddle to the door, to pu' in the auld Blue-gown that mends a' their *bonny-dies*." Antiquary, ii. 142.

"Gie the ladie back her *bonie die*, and be blithe to be rid on't." The Pirate, i. 136. V. DIE.

2. The term is applied to money, as having the influence of a gewgaw on the eye.

"Weel, weel,—gude e'en to you—ye hae seen the last o' me, and o' this *bonny-dye* too," said Jenny, "holding between her finger and thumb a silver dollar." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 241.

BONNIE WALLIES, gewgaws, S.

"If you promise my Lord sae mony of these *bonnie wallies*, we'll no be weel hafted here before we be found out, and set a trotting again." The Pirate, i. 104. V. WALY, s. a toy.

BONKER, s. The same with *Bunker*, q. v. *Bonker clath*, the covering for this.

"The air sall haue—an *bonker clath*, ane furme, ane chair," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 235.

BONNACK O'KNAESHIP, a certain duty paid at a miln, Ayr. This is the *bannock* due to the servant. V. KNAWSHIP.

BONNAGE, s. An obligation—to cut down the proprietor's corn, &c.] *Add*;

This obligation was generally of greater extent, as appears from the article BONDAGE.

BONNET. Blue Bonnet. This, in former times, in Teviotd. at least, was used as a charm, especially for warding off the evil influence of the fairies.

"An unchristened child—was considered as in the most imminent danger, should the mother, while on the straw, neglect the precaution of having the *blue bonnet* worn by her husband constantly beside her. When a cow happened to be seized with any sudden disease, (the cause of which was usually ascribed to the malignant influence of the fairies,) she was said to be elf-shot, and it was reckoned as much as her life was worth not to 'dad her wi' the *blue bonnet*.'—

'It's no wordie a dad of a *bonnet*,' was a common phrase used when expressing contempt, or alluding to any thing not worth the trouble of repairing." Edin. Mag. April 1820, p. 344-5.

To FILL one's BONNET, to be equal to one in any respect; as, "He'll ne'er *fill* his *bonnet*," he will never match him, S.

May every archer strive to *fill*
His *bonnet*, and observe
The pattern he has set with skill,
And praise like him deserve.

Poems on the Company of Archers, p. 33.

"He's but a coward body after a'," said Cuddy,—
"he's but a daidling coward body. He'll never *fill*
Rumbleberry's *bonnet*.—Rumbleberry fought and
flyted like a fleeing dragon." Tales of my Landlord,
First Ser. iii. 79.

To RIVE the BONNET of another, to excel him in
whatever respect, S.

Thus, it is said of a son, who is by no means view-
ed as superior to his parent, "He winna *rive* his *fa-*
ther's bonnet;" and sometimes given as a toast, design-
ed to express the warmest wishes for the success of
a new-born or rising son, "May he *rive* his *father's*
bonnet!" equivalent to another phrase; "May he be
father-better!"

BONNET-FLEUK, s. The pearl, a fish, Frith of Forth.
"Pleuronectes *rhombus*. Brill, Pearl, Mouse-dab;
Bonnet-fleuk." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 12.

BONNET-LAIRD, BANNET-LAIRD, s. A yeo-
man, one who farms his own property, S.; sy-
non. *Cock-laird*.

"I was unwilling to say a word about it, till I had
secured the ground, for it belonged to auld Johnnie
Howie, a *bonnet-laird* here hard by, and many a com-
muning we had before he and I could agree." An-
tiquary, i. 73.

"Sometimes he will fling in a lang word or a bit
of learning that our farmers and *bannet-lairds* canna
sae weel follow." St. Ronan, ii. 60.

"The first witness—gained the—affections, it is
said, of one of the jurors, an old bien carle, a *bonnet-*
laird to whom she was, in the course of a short time
after, married." The Entail, ii. 176.

BONNET-PIECE, s. "A gold coin of James
V., the most beautiful of the Scottish series; so
called because the effigies of the king is repre-
sented wearing a *bonnet*."

"Certainly the gold pieces of that prince, com-
monly called *bonnet pieces*, are so remarkable, not on-
ly for their compactness, but for the art of engrav-
ing, that I do not know if there ever was any coin,
either then, or at present, in all Europe, that comes
nearer to the Roman coin in elegance." Ruddiman's
Introd. to Diplom. p. 133.

"The common gold coins of this reign (well known
by the name of *Bonnet Pieces*, and said to have been
coined out of gold found in the kingdom of Scot-
land) are extreemly beautiful, and little inferior to
the finest medals." Nicolson's Scot. Hist. Libr. p. 300.

"The *bonnet piece*, No. 5 and 9 of Plate II. weighs
72 gr. its half, No. 11, and quarter, No. 10, in pro-
portion." Cardonnel's Numism. Pref. p. 28.

"There is a high price upon thy head, and Julian

Avenel loves the glance of gold *bonnet-pieces*." Mo-
nastery, ii. 267.

BONNY, BONIE, o't. 1. To denote a small quan-
tity of any thing, it is said to be *the bonie o't*,
Renfr., Roxb.

"But *bonny o't* like Bole's good mother." S. Prov.
"spoken when we think a thing little." Kelly, p. 72.

Shall we view this as allied to C. B. *bon*, the butt-
end, *boniad* the hindmost one; or to Fr. *bon*, as used
in the phrase, *le bon d'argent*, "the surplusage, or
overplus of the money?" O't is undoubtedly of it.

BONNIVOCHIL, s. The Great Northern Diver,
Colymbus glacialis, Linn.

"The *Bonnivochil*, so called by the natives, and by
the seamen *Bishop* and *Carrara*, as big as a goose,
having a white spot on the breast, and the rest party-
coloured; it seldom flies, but is exceeding quick in
diving." Martin's West. Isl. p. 79.

Gael. *bunobhuachail*, id. the *bh* being sounded v. I
know not, if from *buana* a hewer, and *buai*ce a wave,
q. one that cuts through the waves.

BONNOCK, s. A sort of cake, Ayrs.; synon.
Bannock.

Tell yon guid bluid o' auld Boconnock's,
I'll be his debt twa mashlum *bonnocks*—

Burns, iii. 24.

BONOUR, s.

Yestreen I was wi' his Honour;
I've taen three rigs of bra' land,
And hae bound mysel under a *bonour*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 190.

The sense will not well admit that this should be
from Fr. *bonheur*, good fortune, happy rencounter; as
it is connected with *bound under*. Perhaps the author
of this song, which exhibits rather an uncultivated
mind, having heard the Fr. word *bonniere* used, as de-
noting a certain measure of land, had applied it to the
bargain entered into with the landholder for ground
to this extent. L. B. *bonnar-ium*, *bonuar-ium*, modus
agri certis limitibus seu *bonnis* definitus; Du Cange.
BONSPEL, BONSPEILL, s.] Insert as sense

1. A match at archery.

"The kingis mother favoured the Inglismen, be-
cause shoe was the king of Englandis sister: and thair-
foir shoe tuik ane waigeour of archerie vpoun the Ing-
lishmanis handis, contrair the king hir sone, and any
half duzoun Scottismen, aither noblmen, gentlmen,
or yeamanes; that so many Inglisch men sould schott
againes thame at riveris, buttis, or prick bonnet. The
king, heiring of this *bonspeill* of his mother, was weill
content. So thair was laid an hundreth crounes, and
ane tun of wyne pandit on everie syd." Pitscottie's
Cron. p. 348.

This word does not occur in Edit. 1728.

2. A match at curling.] Add;

The etymon from *bonna*, a village, may be illus-
trated, at least, if not confirmed, by the following
account of this exercise.

"Their chief amusement in winter is *curling*, or
playing stones on smooth ice; they eagerly vie with
one another who shall come nearest the mark, and one
part of the parish against another;—one description
of men against another;—one trade or occupation
against another;—and often one whole parish against

another,—earnestly contend for the palm, which is generally all the prize, except perhaps the victors claim from the vanquished, the dinner and bowl of toddy, which, to do them justice, both commonly take together with great cordiality, and generally, without any grudge at the fortune of the day." Stat. Acc. P. Muirkirk, vii, 612.

3. This term is used to denote a match of any kind; as at golf, or even at fighting, Aberd.

BONTE', *s.* What is useful or advantageous, a benefit, Fr. id.

"All new *bonteis* now appering amang ws ar cum-myn only by thy industry." Bell. Cron. B. xvii. c. 4.

This corresponds with *Bonum acutile*, in the original.

BOO, Bow, *s.*] *Add;*

"The principal chemis-place, i. e. the head-buil or principal manor." Fea's Grievances of Orkn. p. 58.

I have given the orthography *Boo*, as this word is invariably pron. both in Ang. and in Orkn. If *Bol* should be considered as the original form, it corresponds to Su.G. *bol*, which, like *bo*, Isl. *bu*, signifies domicilium. It seems originally to have denoted the manor-house of a proprietor; and, in former times, the property being almost universally allodial, there would scarcely be a single proprietor who did not cultivate his own lands.

Teut. *boeye*, tugurium, domunculum, casa, must certainly be viewed as originally the same word. The obvious affinity of Gael. *bal* to Su.G. *bol* has been elsewhere mentioned. V. BAL. It may be added, that Teut. *balie* approaches nearly in signification, denoting an inclosure; conseptum, vallum, Kilian; a place fenced in with stakes being the first form of a town. It may be subjoined that in the Highlands of S. any large house, as the manor-house, or that possessed by the principal farmer, is called the *Ball* of such a place, the name of the adjoining village or of the lands being subjoined.

BOODIES, *s. pl.* Ghosts, hobgoblins, Aberd.] *Add;*

"I have seen," he said, lowering his voice, 'the *Bodach Glas*.' "Bodach Glas?" "Yes; have you been so long at Glennaquoich, and never heard of the Grey Spectre? When my ancestor, Iannan Chaistel, wasted Northumberland, there was associated with him in the expedition a sort of southland chief, or captain of a band of Lowlanders, called Halbert Hall. In their return through the Cheviots, they quarrelled about the division of the great booty they had acquired, and came from words to blows. The lowlanders were cut off to a man, and their chief fell the last, covered with wounds, by the sword of my ancestor. Since that time, his spirit has crossed the Vich Ian Vohr of the day, when any great disaster was impending, but especially before approaching death." Waverley, iii. 157, 158.

BOODIE-BO, *s.* A bug-bear, an object of terror, Aberd.; synon. *Bu*, *Boo*.

To BOOFF, *v. a.* To strike, properly with the hand, so as to produce a hollow sound, Fife.

BOOFF, *s.* A stroke causing a hollow sound, *ibid.*; *Baff*, synon. V. BUFF, *v.* and *s.* which must be viewed as the same differently pronounced.

BOOHOO, *interj.* Used to express contempt, accompanied with a projection of the lips; pron.

buhu, Roxb. Also, used as a *s.* in this form; "I woudna gi' a *boohoo* for you," *ibid.*

To BOOHOO, *v. n.* To shew contempt in the mode described above, *ibid.*

Belg. *boha*, "a noise, a boast, ado;" Sewel.

BOOIT, *s.* A hand-lantern. V. BOWET.

To BOOK, BEUK, *v. a.* To register a couple in the Session-records, in order to the proclamation of banns, S.

"Charles and Isabella were informed that his brother and Betty Bodle were to be *bookit* on Saturday, that is, their names recorded for the publication of the banns, in the books of the Kirk-Session." The Entail, i. 232.

BOOKING, *s.* This act of recording is by way of eminence denominated *the booking*, S.

"It was agreed that the *booking* should take place on the approaching Saturday." *Ibid.*, p. 230.

BOOL, *s.* A contemptuous term for a man.] *Add;*

Some said he was a *camsheugh bool*;

Nae yarn nor rapes cou'd haud him,

Whan he got on his fleesome cowl;

But may-be they misca'd him.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 203.

This word has been viewed as denoting rotundity, or some resemblance to a *bowl*, of which the term is considered as merely a provincial pronunciation. Thus, *an auld bool* is understood to signify an *old round* or corpulent fellow; and the *bool* or *bole* of a tree its round trunk.

BOOL, *s.* *Bool* of a *pint-stoup*. V. BOUL.

To BOOL, BULE, *v. n.* 1. To weep in a very childish manner, with a continued humming sound; generally, to *bule an' greet*, Roxb.

2. To sing wretchedly with a low drawling note. The prep. *at* is added, as, "*bulin' at a sang*," *ib.* "Ere ever I wist he has my bannet whipped aff, and is *booling* at a sawm" [psalm]. Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 47.

Isl. *baul-a*, Su.G. *bol-a* mugire; Sw. *boel-a*, to low, to bellow. V. next word.

BOOLYIE, *s.* A loud threatening noise, like the bellowing of a bull, Ettr. For.

If not formed from the preceding verb, apparently from the same origin. The *s.* forcibly suggests the Isl. term *bauli* taurus, and *baula* vacca. The E. *v.* to *Bawl* must be viewed as a cognate term.

BOON of Lint. V. BUNE.

BOON (of shearers), *s.* A company or band of reapers, as many as a farmer employs, Dumfr. Loth., pron. q. *Buind*. V. KEMP, *v.*

It seems allied to A. Bor. "to *boon* or *buen*; to do service to another, as a copyholder is bound to do to the lord;" Gl. Grose.

Isl. *buandi*, ruricola, *buanda*, cives; q. those who dwell together, from *bu-a* habitare; Su.G. *bo*, id. also, cohabitare, whence *bonda* ruricola.

BOON-DINNER, *s.* The dinner given on the harvest-field to a band of reapers, S.

"The youths and maidens—gathering round a small knoll by the stream, with bare head and obedient hand, waited a serious and lengthened blessing from the goodman of the *boon-dinner*." Blackw. Mag. July 1820, p. 375.

BOONER, *adj.* Upper, Loth.; pron. like *Guid*, *Blude*, &c.

This is obviously the comparative; *Boonmost*, *q. v.* being the superlative.

BOONERMOST, *s.* Uppermost.

This is an awkward and anomalous form of the superlative.

— Howe in a 'tato fur

There may Willie be,

Wi' his neb *boonermost*, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 25. V. **BOONMOST**.

BOORICK, *s.* A shepherd's hut. V. **BOURACK**.

BOOST, *v. imp.* Behoved, was under the necessity of, Orkn.; pronounced *q. buist*, as with Gr. *v.* V. **BOOT**, *v. imp.*

BOOT, **BOUT**, *s.* A sieve, Roxb.; obviously corr. from E. *bolt*, to sift, whence *bolter*, a sieve.

Johnson derives the E. *v.* from Fr. *blut-er*, id. Perhaps it is allied to Isl. *bullt*, motus creber, because of the quick motion of the sieve.

BOOT-HOSE, *s. pl.* Coarse ribbed worsted hose, without feet, fixed by a flap under the buckle of the shoe, and covering the breeches at the knee, formerly worn instead of boots, S.; synon. *Grasmashes*.

"His dress was—that of a horse-dealer—a close-buttoned jockey-coat, coarse blue upper stockings, called *boot-hose*, because supplying the place of boots," &c. *Heart of Mid-Loth.* ii. 18.

"He wore *boot-hose*, and was weel arrayed."—*Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 1821, p. 406.

BOOTS, **BOOTES**, *s. pl.* "A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for torturing criminals;" Johns.

This account is not quite accurate; as the boots were used in order to extort confession of criminality.

"Lastly, he (Doctor Fian alias John Cunningham) was put to the most severe and cruell paine in the world, called the *Bootes*, who after he had received three strokes," &c.—"Then was he with all convenient speed, by commandment, convaied againe to the torment of the *Bootes*, wherein he continued a long time, and did abide so many blowes in them, that his legges were crasht and beatin together as small as might bee, and the bones and flesh so bruised, that the bloud and marrow spouted forth in great abundance; whereby they were made unserviceable for ever." *Newes from Scotland*, declaring the damnable Life of Doctor Fian, 1591.

"The council ordered him [Neilson of Corsack] and Mr. Hugh M'Kail to be tortured with the *boots* (for they put a pair of iron boots close on the leg, and drove wedges between these and the leg, until the marrow came out of the bone." *Crookshank's Hist.* i. 203, Ed. 1751.

BOOTIKIN, *s.* A dimin. used in the same sense with the preceding verb.

"He came above deck and said, why are you so discouraged? You need not fear, there will neither thumbikin nor *bootikin* come here." *Walker's Peden*, p. 26.

The term does not appear to have been of general use in this sense, but was used perhaps, partly as rhyming with *thumbikin*, and partly as expressive of derisory contempt.

BOOTYER, *s.* A glutton. V. **BYOUTOUR**.

BOOZY, *adj.* Bushy. V. **BOUZY**.

BOR, **BOIR**, **BORE**, *s.* 1. A hole, a crevice, S.] *Add*; 3. *To tak in*, or *up a bore*, to begin to reform one's conduct, Mearns; synon. with "turning ouer a new leaf."

BORAGE GROT, a groat or fourpenny-piece of a particular description, formerly current in S. "Item the auld Englis grot sall pas for xvi d., the *borage grot* as the new grot."

This may have been denominated from the use of *borax* as an alloy. Teut. *boragie*, buglossa.

BORAL, **BORALE**, **BORELL**, *s.* An instrument for boring, one end of which is placed on the breast, Teviotd. Hence called a *breast-bore*, Clydes.

—"A womyll, a *borale* price xi d., ij pottis, a pane price xx s." *Act. Conc. Dom. A.* 1488, p. 106.

—"A wowmill, a *borell* price xi d." *Ibid.* p. 132. This is expl. a large gimlet, Ettr. For.

Su.G. Isl. *bor*, terebrum; whence *bora*, the orifice made, from *bor-a* perforare, Teut. *booren* id.

BORAL HOLE, a hole made by a wimble, Selkirks.

—His breist was like ane heck of hay;

His gobe ane round and *boral hole*.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 321.

BORAL TREE, *s.* 1. The handle of a wimble, Teviotd.

BORCH, **BORGH**, **BOROW**, *s.* A surety.] *Add*; The very phrase, used in *Wallace* and *King's Quair*, occurs in the *Canterbury Tales*.

As I best might, I hid fro him my sorwe,
And toke him by the honde, *Seint John to borwe*,
And said him thus; Lo, I am youre's all,
Beth swiche as I have ben to you and shall.

Squieres Tale, v. 10910.

Ben Jonson uses *burrough* in the same sense.

—Neighbour Medlay, I durst be his *burrough*,
He would not looke a true man in the vace.

Tale of a Tub, Works, ii. 80.

BORGCHT, *s.* A surety.

This is the truly guttural orthography of the *Aberd. Reg.*; enough to burst the wind-pipe of our southern neighbours. V. **BORCH**.

LATTIN TO BORGH, laid in pledge.

"In the actioun—agane John Crosare—for the wrangwiss takin frae the saide Alex^r. of l scheip & a kow, quhilkis war ordanit of before be the lordis of consale to haue bene *lattin to borgh* to the saide Alex^r. to a certane day;—quhilkis gudis forsaid war *lattin to borgh* to the saide Alex^r." &c. *Acts Audit. A.* 1482, p. 100.

Lattin is the part. pa. of the *v. Lat*, to let, as signifying to lay.

Teut. *lacten zijn*, ponere; Kilian.

TO STREK, or **STRYK**, A **BORGH**, to enter into suretyship or cautionary on any ground.

"Quhare twa partiis apperis at the bar, and the tane *strek a borgh* apone a weir of law," &c. *Ja. I. A.* 1429. V. **WEIR OF LAW**. *Stryk*, Edit. 1566.

"In all the editions of the Acts of Parliament preceding the last, the phrase in the statute 1429 is printed to *stryke*, or *strike*, a *borgh*. This is unquestionably a mistake of the Editors for the word

strek, to stretch or offer for acceptance; as—the corresponding phrase in the original forensic language, is, *extendere plegium*.—Following the oldest MSS. of the Acts of James I., I have thus avoided what appears to me to be a palpable blunder.” Communicated by T. Thomson, Esq. Dep. Clerk Register.

There can be no doubt of the propriety of this correction.

To BORCH, BORGH, *v. a.* To give a pledge, &c.] *Add*;

—“Na bischop, &c. sall replege, or seik to *borgh* ony persoun, as his awin man,—bot gif the samin persoun be challengit to be his awin leige man, or dwelland on his landis,” &c. Balfour’s *Pract.* p. 340. BOROW, *s.* 1. A surety.

“The accioun—again Johne of Wemys, Thomas Strang, &c. for the wrangwiss withhalding of iijc mercis, be resoun of a certane band & obligacioun contenit in ane instrument, & as *borowis* for Daud Kynner.” Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 34. V. BORCH. 2. A pledge. “He denyit the *borowis* fandin on him.” Aberd. Reg.

BORROWGANG, *s.* A state of suretyship.] *Add*;

“Ordinis that the *borowis* that the said Issobell fand for the deliuering agane of the said gudis to the said prouest & channouns for the said annuall be dischargeit of thar *borowgang*.” Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 250.

The letter *g*, in the termination of the word, must be pron. as in *lang*, *fang*, &c. It is, accordingly, written *borrowgang* by Balfour.

“Quhen the pledge [surety] comperis in judgment, ather he confessis and grantis that he is pledge for the debt, or denyis the samin. Gif he grantis the *borrow-gang*, he is haldin to preive that he is quyte and fré thairanent, be ressoun of payment thair of maid be him,” &c. *Pract.* p. 192.

BORD, *s.* 2. The edge or border of a woman’s cap, *S.*] *Add*;

Her mutch is like the driven snaw,

Wi’ *bord* of braw fine pearlin.

A. Douglas’s Poems, p. 145.

For etymon V. BURDE.

BORD ALEXANDER.

In a list of donations to the altar of S. Fergus in the church of St. Andrews are the following articles: “Item unum integrum vestimentum sacerdotale ex *le Bord Alexander* intextum cum pullis.” Item unam dalmaticam de *le Bord Alexander* rubei coloris. Item unum frontale de *le Bord Alexander*.” MS. Script. circ. A. D. 1525, penes Civit. S. Andrie.

This appears to have been a sort of cloth manufactured at Alexandria, and other towns in Egypt, in French called *Bordat*. “Petite étoffe ou tissu étroit, qui se fabrique en quelques lieux d’Egypte, particulièrement au Caire, a *Alexandrie* et a *Damiette*.” Dict. Trev.

MONTHIS BORD, apparently, the ridge or longitudinal summit of a mountain.

All landis, quhairever thay be,

In Scotland’s partis, has merchis thré;

Heid-roume, water, and *monthis bord*,

As eldren men has maid record.

Heid-roume is to the hill direct,

Fra the haugh callit in effect.

Betwix twa glennis ane *monthis bord*

Divydis thay twa glennis; I stand for it [l. for’d].

Water cumand fra ane glen heid,

Divydis that glen, and stanchis feid

Thortron burnis in monthis hie

Sall stop na heid roume, thoch thay be.

Ane *bord* brokin in dennis deep

Sall hald the lyne, and plumbing keip.

Balfour’s Pract. p. 439.

This sense is nearly allied to that of Isl. *bord*, as signifying a margin or extremity. The same word is used in most of the northern languages, as well as in Fr., to denote the highest part of the hull of a ship, that which is above the water.

BORNE-DOWN, *part. adj.* Depressed, in body, in mind, or in external circumstances, *S.*

“Your judgment is with the Lord,—for your zeale and care to have your reformation spred amongst other opprest and *borne-down* churches.” Pet. North of Irel. Acts Ass. 1644, p. 215.

BORN-HEAD, *adv.* Straight forward in an impetuous manner, Ettr. For.; synonym. *Horn-head*.

—“For ought he kens, ye may be carrying him *born-head* to his honour just now.” Perils of Man, i. 242.

BORNE-HEAD, *adj.* Headlong, furious, Upp. Clydes.

Probably from Teut. *bor-en*, A. S. *baer-en*, tollere, levare, prae se ferre; A. S. *boren*, *part. pa.*; q. with the head *borne*, or carried before, or pushing forward, like a butting ox.

BORNE-MAD, *adj.* Furious, Upp. Clydes.

BORNSHET, *s.* A composition for protection from being plundered by an army.

—“He joined with Holke, being both as Simeon and Levi,—exactng great contribution, and *borne-shets*, or compositions, pressing an infinite deale of money out of the Duke of Saxon’s hereditary lands.” Monro’s Exped. P. ii. p. 154.

Evidently allied to Teut. *borgh-en* in tutum recipere, servare. The term may have been formed from Sw. *borgen*, bail, security, and *skatt-a*, to rate, to value; or Teut. *borgh-en*, and *schatt-en* to tax, whence *schatting*, taxation.

BORRA, BORRADH, *s.* A congeries of stones covering cells, Highlands of S.

“*Borra*, or *Borradh*, is also a pile of stones, but differs from a *cairn* in many respects, viz. in external figure, being always oblong, in external construction, and in its size and design. This immense pile of stones was, till last summer, nearly 40 yards long, of considerable breadth, and amazing depth. At the bottom, from the one end to the other, there was a number of small apartments or cells, end to end, each made up of 5 or 7 large flags. Each cell was about 6 feet long, 4 broad; and such of them as remained to be seen in our time, about five feet high. One large flag made up each side; and another, which was generally of a curved figure, to throw off the water, covered it for a roof: the end sometimes was made up of two, and an open between them wide enough for a man to squeeze himself through: sometimes there was only 1 flag in the end, and only half

as high as the side flags, so that the entry was over it. They were generally built on an eminence, where the fall of the water was from thence on either side; and when that was not the case, the cells were at some distance from the bottom of the pile or *borradh*. The cells were not always in a straight line from end to end; but they were always so regular, as that the same communication pervaded the whole.

"There are various conjectures about their use and design. Some think they were burying places for the ashes of heroes and great warriors, and human bones have been often found in them. Others believe them to have been concealed beds or skulking places for robbers and plunderers. I think it much more probable, that they were places of concealment, not for plunderers, but for booty." P. Kilfinan, Argyles. Stat. Acc. xiv. 527. 258.

Whatever might be the original design of erecting these buildings, they seem to be of the very same kind, although on a smaller scale, with those elsewhere called *Brughs*, *Broughs*, *Burghs*, or *Picts' Houses*. From the minute description given of one of these in the vicinity of Kirkwall in Orkney, there can be no doubt that they were constructed on the same general plan, if not by the same people. V. Barry's Orkney, p. 99, 100. It is probable, indeed, that in an early age this part of Argyleshire was occupied by Picts, as Columba is said to have received Hii from their king.

Borra, or *borradh*, indeed, as applied to such a mound, must be viewed, if traced to Gael., as used with a considerable degree of violence. For it properly denotes a swelling. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the term thus written was only a corruption of Goth. *borgh* or *burgh*; especially as the latter designation is equivalent to that of *Picts' House*. V. BRUGH.

It is worthy of observation, that the traditionary recollection of this very ancient mode of building seems to be yet retained in our country, in the name which children give to the little houses which they build for play. V. BOURACH.

BORRAL TREE. It is supposed that this may denote the *bour-tree*, or common elder; as boys *bore* it for their popguns.

Round the hillock, on the lea,
Round the auld *borral tree*,
Or bourock by the burn side;
Deep within the bogle-howe,
Wi' his haffats in a lowe,
Wons the waefu' wirricowe.

Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 216, 217.

BORREL, s. An instrument for piercing, a borer, S. A.

"*Borrels* for wrights, the groce iii l." Rates, A. 1611. V. BORAL.

BORRET, s. A term which had been anciently given to bombasin in S.

"Bombasie or *borrets*, narrow, the single peece cont. xvelns—xx l." Rates, A. 1611. *Boratoes*, ib. 1670, p. 7.

This name has been borrowed from Holland; Belg. *borat*, "a certain light stuff of silk and fine wool;" Sewel.

To **BORROW** *on*, to urge one to drink, Ang.]

Add;

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An ingenious correspondent observes; "This seems merely to mean,—to pledge, from *borg-en*, id. The person pledging was security for him who took the draught; as a man's throat, in those rude days, was often in danger on such occasions.

BORROWING DAYS.] Add;

In the highlands the same idea is commonly received; with this difference, that the days are considerably antedated, as the loan is also reversed.

"The *Faoilteach*, or three first days of February, serve many poetical purposes in the highlands. They are said to have been *borrowed* for some purpose by February from January, who was bribed by February with three young sheep.

"These three days, by highland reckoning, occur between the 11th and 15th of February: and it is accounted a most favourable prognostic for the ensuing year, that they should be as stormy as possible. If they should be fair, then there is no more good weather to be expected through the spring. Hence the *Faoilteach* is used to signify the very ultimatum of bad weather." Grant's Superstitions of the Highlanders, ii. 217.

An observation has been thrown out, on this article, in a Review of the *DICTIONARY* in the *Literary Panorama* for Dec. 1808, which deserves to be mentioned because of the ingenuity which it discovers.

"Has this any relation," it is enquired, "to the ancient story of the supplementary *five days* at the end of the year, after the length of the year had been determined by astronomical observations to be 365 days, instead of 360? Those days were not included in any of the months, lest they should introduce disorder among them: but after a revolution of the whole. The Egyptians had a fable on this subject, importing that Thoth, their Mercury, *won* these five days from the Moon, by a cast of dice; but some, from the character of the winner, thought them rather *borrowed* (stolen) than honestly come by." Col. 43.

It is certainly a singular coincidence, that, with our forefathers, the year terminated near the end of March. The change took place A. 1599.

"The next year," says Spotswood,—"by publick ordinance was appointed to have the beginning at the calends of January, and from thenceforth so to continue; for before that time, the year with us was reckoned from the 25 of March." Hist. p. 456.

It is well known, that the ancient Saxons and Danes reckoned by Lunar years, which reduced the number of days to 360. Worm. Fast. Dan. Lib. i. c. 11. But I have met with no historical evidence of their adding the intercalary days at the end of the year; or of this being done in our own country. It must be acknowledged, however, that the strange idea of March borrowing a certain number of days from the month succeeding, might seem to afford a presumption that something of this kind had been done, although beyond the age of history. Were other circumstances satisfactory, no good objection could arise from the commencement of the month a few days earlier than what corresponds to the *Borrowing Days*; this might be ascribed to the distance of time: nor, even from the difference as to the number of the days, for, as was formerly observed, in an old Roman calendar, *six* days are mentioned, which may be given

to April; and this number, exceeding the difference between the lunar and solar year only by eighteen hours, might correspond to that of the *borrowing days*, if counted not only as borrowed, but as repaid.

BORROW-MAILL, BURROWMAIL, s. The annual duty payable to the sovereign by a *burgh* for the enjoyment of certain rights.

"That his Majesties burgh off Abirdene—wese—doted with ampill priuiledges & immunityes for the yeirlye payment of the soume of tua hundereth thretene pundis sex schillingis aucht pennyes of *borrow maill*, specifeit and conteanit in the rightis and infestmentis maid to the said burgh thairvpoun." Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1816, p. 579. V. MAIL, tribute.

BORROWSTOUN, s. A royal burgh, S.

"The postman with his bell, like the betherel of some ancient *borough's town* summoning to a burial, is in the street, and warns me to conclude." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 26.

BORROWSTOUN, adj. Of or belonging to a borough, S.

—"According to the order in the act of Parliament, in the year 1593, *borrowstoun* kirks being alwayes excepted." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 142.

Hence the title of that fine old poem, "The *Borrowstoun* Mous, and the Landwart Mouse." Evergr. i. 144.

BOS, Boss, adj. 1. Hollow, S.] *Insert*, as sense, 4. Applied to a person who is emaciated by some internal disease. Of such a one it is often said, "He's a' *boss* within," S.

5. Used to denote a large window forming a recess, or perhaps of a semicircular form resembling that which is now called a *bow-window*.

"So he began,—saying to the whole lordis of Parliament, and to the rest of thame that war accusis of his brother [Lord Lyndsay] at that tyme, with the rest of the lordis that war in the summondis of forfaltrie, who war *entred* in the *bos* window and thair to thoall an assyze, according to thair dittay," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 235. "Into the *Boss Window*," Ed. 1768, p. 153.

Give the sense marked 4, as 6.

Boss, s. Any thing hollow.] *Add*;

Boss of the body, the forepart of the body from the chest downwards to the loins; a phrase almost obsolete, S.

BOSSNESS, s. 1. Hollowness, S.

2. Emptiness; often applied to the stomach, S.

BOSSINS, s. pl. Apertures left in ricks, for the admission of air, to preserve the grain from being heated, Lanarks.; *synon. Fause-house*. From *Boss*, hollow.

BOSKIE, adj. Tipsy, Loth.

Teut, *buys*, ebrius; *buys-en*, poculis indulgere.

BOSKILL, s. An opening in the middle of a stack of corn, made by pieces of wood fastened at the top, Roxb.; *synon. Fause-house*, Ayrs.

Perhaps from its resemblance to a kiln or *kill* in form, and having nothing within it, q. a *boss* or empty *kill*.

BOSS, Boiss, s. 2. A bottle.] *Add*;

Elsewhere, however, it signifies such as are made of leather.

Tua *leathering bosses* he hes bought;

Thay will not brek, albeit they fall;

"Thir strapis of trie destroyis vs all,

"They brek so mony, I may nocht byde it."

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 338.

BOTANO, s. A piece of linen dyed blue.

"*Botanos* or peeces of linnin litted blew, the peece —iii l." Rates, A. 1611.

"*Botanoes* or blew lining." Rates, A. 1670.

Fr. *boulant*, etoffe qui se fait a Montpelier. *Panni species*. Dict. Trev.

BOTE, s. 2. Compensation.] *Add*;

"*Bote*, ane auld Saxon worde, signifies compensation, or satisfaction; as *man-bote*, *thief-bote*: And in all excambion, or cossing of landes or geare moveable, the ane partie that gettis the better, giuis ane *bote*, or compensation to the vther." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bote*.

BOTHIE, BOOTH, BUITH, s. A shop, &c.] *Add*;

The origin of Su.G. *bod*, mansio; taberna, tugurium,—is undoubtedly *bo* or *bua*, primarily to prepare, to build; in a secondary sense, to inhabit. There can be as little doubt that *bod* and *both*, *buith*, *bothie*, are radically the same word. In Mod. Sax., and in the language of Nassau and Hesse, *boeye*, which more nearly resembles the *v.*, is *synon.* with *boede*, *bode*, signifying tugurium, domuncula.

BOTHIE, BOOTHIE, s. 1. A cottage.] *Add*;

"Repeatedly—have I had the sight of a Gael, who seemed to plunge his weapon into the body of Menteith,—of that young nobleman in the scarlet laced cloak, who has just now left the *bothy*." Leg. Montr. Tales, 3 ser. iv. 201.

2. It sometimes denotes a wooden hut.

Fare thee well, my native cot,

Bothy of the birken tree!

Sair the heart, and hard the lot,

O' the lad that parts wi' thee.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 189.

BOTHIE-MAN, s. Equivalent to E. *hind*, and borrowed from the circumstance of hinds inhabiting *bothies*, Perth.

BOTION, s. Botching, Dumfr.

Now, mind the motion,

And dinna, this time, make a *botion*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 20.

TO BOTHER, BATHER, v. a. To tease, &c.] *Add*;

This has been viewed, as perhaps the same with E. *Pother*.

TO BOTHER, v. n. To make many words.

The auld guidmen, about the grace,

Frae side to side they *bother*.—

Burns, iii. 38.

BOTHER, s. The act of rallying, or teasing, by dwelling on the same subject, S.

BOTTLE-NOSE, s. A species of whale, S.] *Add*;

In Sw. it is denominated *butskopf*; a name also referring to the form of its head, perhaps q. *blunt-head*, from *butt*, blunt, rough, and *kopf* head. V. Cepede, 319.

TO BOTTLE or BATTLE STRAE, to make up straw in small parcels, or *windlins*, S.

Although the *s.* is used in E., the *v.* does not occur, as far as I have observed. *Battle* is the pron. of Loth.

Fr. *botel-er*, to make into bundles.

* **BOTTOM**, *s.* The breech, the seat in the human body, *S.* I have not observed that it is used in this sense in *E.* *V. BODDUM.*

BOTTOM-ROOM, *s.*] *Add;*
 —“We were to be paid eighteen-pence a *bottom-room per annum*, by the proprietors of the pews.” *The Provost*, p. 124.

BOTTREL, *adj.* Thick and dwarfish, *Aberd.*

BOTTREL, *s.* A thickset dwarfish person, *ibid.*

Fr. *bouterolle*, the chape of a scabbard, the tip that strengthens the end of it. *Isl. but-r truncus*, *but-a truncare.*

BOUCHT, **BOUGHT**, *s.* A curvature or bending, &c.] *Add;*
O. E. bought of the arme, [*Fr.*] “le ply de bras;” *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 21.*

Many ancient words are retained as sea-terms, which have been lost on land. Every one must perceive the near affinity between *Bucht* and *E. bight*, as denoting “any turn or part of a cable, or rope that lies compassing;” *Phillips.* Skinner properly derives it from *A. S. byg-an*, to bend. The correspondent term in *Sw.* is *bugt*, “fack of a rope or cable;” *Wideg.* Now this *E.* word *fack*, or *fake*, in like manner claims identity with *S. Faik*, a fold, *q. v.* For *E. fake* or *fack* is expl. by *Phillips* “one circle or roll of a cable or rope quoiled up round.”

Bought, as denoting a bay, exactly agrees with the Norwegian use of the term; also with *Su.G. bugt* *curvatura littoris.*

“*Fiorte* signifies a bay, *bucht*, a creek.” *Crantz’s Hist. of Greenland*, i. 6.

In the same sense *E. bight* is used by seamen.

“To have put about with the wind, as it then was, would have *embayed* us for the night; for the main body of the island seemed to form with the peak we had left astern, and the position we were now in, a sort of *bight*.” *McLeod’s Voyage to China*, p. 64.

To BOUCHT, **BOUGHT**, *v. a.* To fold down, *S.*]
Add; Hence,

BOUCHTING-BLANKET, *s.* A small blanket, spread across a feather-bed, the ends being pushed in under the bed at both sides; so as to prevent its spreading out too much, as well as to secure the occupier against the chillness of the tick, or any dampness which the feathers may have contracted, *S. Binding-Blanket*, *Edinr.*

BOUCHT, **BOUGHT**, &c. *s.* A sheepfold.] *Add;*
 Mr. Hogg mentions a curious superstition, which prevails in *Ettrick Forest*, with respect to the *Bught*.

“During the season that the ewes are milked, the *bught door* is always carefully shut at even; and the reason they assign for this is, that when it is negligently left open, the witches and fairies never miss the opportunity of dancing in it all the night.—I was once present when an old shoe was found in the *bught* that none of them would claim, and they gravely and rationally concluded that one of the witches had lost it, while dancing in the night.” *Mountain Bard*, *N. p. 27, 28.*

3. A square seat in a church, a table-seat, *S. Bucht-seat*, *id. Aberd.*

BOUCHT CURD, the droppings of the sheep, which

frequently fall into the milk-pail, but are soon *sans ceremonie* taken out by the *fair* hands of the ewe-milkers. This in a great measure accounts for the greenish cast assumed by some of the cheeses; *Roxb.*

To BOUCHT, **BOUGHT**, *v. a.* 1. To inclose in a fold.] *Add;*
 This properly denotes the inclosing of ewes while they are milked.

“In a *MS.* account of *Selkirkshire*, by Mr. John Hodge, dated 1722, in the *Advocate’s Library*, he adds a circumstance which has now become antiquated: ‘That there was then to be seen at *Tait’s Cross*, *boughted*, and milked, upwards of twelve thousand ewes, in the month of June, about eight o’clock at night, at one view.’” *Chalmers’s Caledonia*, ii. 973. *N.*

2. To inclose by means of a fence, or for shelter, *Renfr.*
 The mavis, down thy *bughted* glade,
 Gars echo ring frae ev’ry tree.
Tannahill’s Poems, p. 159.

BOUCHTING-TIME, **BOUGHTING-TIME**, *s.* That time, in the evening, when the ewes are milked, *S.*
 O were I but a shepherd swain!
 To feed my flock beside thee,
 At *boughting time* to leave the plain,
 In milking to abide thee.
Katharine Ogie, Herd’s Coll. i. 246.

BOUK, *s.* A lye made of cows’ dung and stale urine or soapy water, in which foul linen is steeped in order to its being cleansed or whitened, *S.* The linen is sometimes allowed to lie in this state for several days.

To BOUK, *v. a.* To dip or steep foul linen in a lye of this description; as, *to bouk claise*, *S.*
 “Those who had not science enough for appreciating the virtues of *Pound’s cosmetics*, applied to their necks and arms blanching poultices; or had them *boukit* an’ graithed,—as housewives are wont to treat their webs in bleaching.” *Glenfergus*, iii. 84.

BOUKIN-WASHING, **BOUKIT-WASHIN’**, *s.* The great annual purification of the linen used in a family, by means of this lye, *S.*
 “I have a dizen table-claiths in that press, thirty years old, that were never laid upon a table. They are a’ o’ my mother’s spinning: I have nine o’ my ain makin’ forby, that never saw the sun but at the *bookin-washing*.” *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 143.

“I will bring it out to *St. Anthony’s blessed Well* some braw night just like this, and I’ll cry up *Ailie Muschat*, and she and I will hae a grand *bouking-washing*, and bleach our *claise* in the beams of the bonny *Lady Moon*, that’s far pleasanter to me than the sun.” *Heart M. Loth. ii. 117.*

This is obviously the same with *E. buke*, by *Johns.*, spelled *buck*. But the Scottish pronunciation exactly corresponds with that of *book* in *E.* None of the lexicographers, however, as far as I have observed, take notice of the composition of this lye. Inattention to this circumstance has probably occasioned the perplexity, which evidently appears in tracing the etymon of the term. Nor have any of the com-

mentators on Shakespear thrown any light upon it; having allowed Falstaff to pass very quietly in his buck-basket.

As Fr. *bu-er* is synon. with E. *buck*, Huet views Lat. *im-bu-o* as the radical word. Linens being frequently beaten with a wooden mallet, in order to their being cleansed, the verb has been traced to Su.G. *buck-a*, Belg. *beuck-en*, Fr. *buqu-er*, to beat or strike. But as it seems strictly to denote the lye itself, without regard to the mode of application, I am inclined to think that it has received its denomination from its being composed of animal excrement. Accordingly, as Su.G. *byk-a* (pronounced *buk-a*), signifies, linteas vestes lixivio imbuere, *byke*, which I here gives as derived from the verb, is defined, hominum colluvies, civitatis sentina. This, indeed, is its metaph. sense; for it literally signifies, "the buck of clothes," Wideg. These words may be allied to A. S. *buce*, Isl. *buk-ur*, venter, alvus. The affinity is more apparent in Teut. For *buyck-en*, linteas lixivio purgare, retains the precise form of *buyck* venter; and as Germ. *bauch* denotes the belly, *bauche* is "a buke of clothes," synon. with *beuche* used in Misnia, and *byke* in Brandenburg. Thus it seems highly probable that this lye was originally denominated from its ignoble origin; especially as, in different northern languages, the term is used in a composite form, expressive of the particular description of lye; Germ. *bauch-lauge*, E. *buke-lye*.

BOUCKING, s. The quantity of clothes bucked at one time, S.

"Barney, will ye hae time to help me to the water wi' a boucking o' claes?" Hogg's Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 161.

To BOUFF, v. a. To beat, Fife. V. Boor.

This would seem to be merely a variety of *Buff*, v. a. q. v.

To BOUFF, Bowf, v. n. To bark, Loth., Aberd.; applied solely to the hollow sound made by a large dog, Fife; synon. *Wouff* and *Youff*. This is opposed to *Yaffing*, which denotes the barking of a small dog.

As I was tytin lazy frae the hill,
Something gat up, an' wi' a weeack dire,
Gaed flaughtin aff, an' vanish't like a fire;
My Collie bouff't, an' rear't his curlin birse.

Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

2. To cough loud, Aberd. It is often conjoined with the v. to *Host*.

BOUFF, Bowf, s. 1. The act of barking, ibid.

2. A loud cough, Aberd.

Dan. *biaff-er*, to yelp, bark, whine; Teut. *beff-en* latrare; Germ. *belff-en*; Lat. *baub-are*; Isl. *bofs-a*, canum singultire, *bofs*, singultus canum, Dan. *biaef*; Haldorson.

To these we may add O. Fr. *abbay-er*; Ital. *abbai-are*, id.; whence E. to bay.

BOUGAR-STAKES, s. pl. The lower part of *cupples*, or rafters, that were set on the ground in old houses, Teviotd. V. BOUGARS.

To the etymon, it may be added, that Dan. *twæer bialker* signifies rafters, properly transoms, or cross rafters.

BOUGAR-STICKS, s. pl. Strong pieces of wood fixed

to the *couples*, or rafters, of a house by wooden pins, Roxb.; perhaps originally the same with *Bougar-stakes*.

BOUGE, s.; Bougis, pl.

"Item, ane bust for the ypothecar. Item, ane bouge." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 73.

"Item, that was lyand in the round in the abbay, and now brocht to the said register hous, four bougis ourgilt." Ibid.

Apparently denoting some kind of coffers or boxes, like Fr. *bougette*, from *bouge* a budget, or great pouch; Teut. *boegie*, bulga.

BOUGER, s. A sea-fowl and bird of passage of the size of a pigeon, frequent in St. Kilda and the other Western Isles, where it is called *Coulterneb*. Martin's St. Kilda, p. 62.

Shall we trace the name to Isl. *bugr* curvatura; as the upper jaw is crooked at the point?

BOUGHT, s. The name given to a fishing-line, Shetl.

"Each line, or *bought* as it is called, is about fifty fathoms, so that a boat in this case carries six thousand fathoms of lines." Edmonston's Zetl. Isl. i. 235.

Dan. *bugt*, a winding; the line being denominated from its forming a coil, or being wound up. Isl. *bugd*, curvatura, from *bug-a* flectere, to bend. V. BOUCHT, a curvature.

BOUGHTIE, BUGHTIE, s. A twig; a dimin. from E. *bough*, Ayrs.

—Frae ilk *boughtie* might been seen

The early linnets cheepan

Their sang that day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 122. *Bughtie*, Ed. 1813.

BOUGIE, s. A bag made of sheep-skin, Shetl.

The radical term seems to be Moes.G. *balg*; Su.G. *baelg*, uter, as properly denoting the skin of an animal. Lat. *bulg-a* is obviously a cognate.

BOUGUIE, s. A posie, a nosegay, Ayrs. Fr. *bouquet*, id.

BOUK, BUIK, s. 1. The trunk of the body, S.] Add;

6. The whole of any bale or assortment of goods, S. Hence,

To BREAK BUIK, to unpack the goods for the purpose of selling any portion of them, S.

"Accusit—for *brakyng* of bouk within this havyne, & laying certane geir on land." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

—"The merchandis, inbringaris of the saidis guidis aucht not to lose [unloose], *brek bowke*, nor dispone thairvpoun quhill the same be first enterit, sene, markit, and deulie custumat be the custumaris apointit thairto." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 185.

—"By this restraint the merchantis are only prohibite the importatioun of forraine commodities for *breking buik*, and venting in this kingdome." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 277.

BOUKIT, Bowkit, Bowked, part. pa. 1. Large, &c.] After l. 4, Add;

2. Having the appearance of being in a state of pregnancy, S.

In this sense it occurs in an emphatical Prov., which exhibits more real delicacy of sentiment than

the coarseness of the language might seem to indicate: "*Bowked* brides should have bor'd Maidens;" Kelly, p. 73. It is to be observed that *Maiden*, S. denotes a bride's maid. Kelly gives the sense of the Prov. in language abundantly plain: "They who are with child before they are married should be attended by w—s."

LITTLE-BOUKIT, *part. adj.* 1. Small in size, diminutive, puny, S.

2. Thin, meagre, S.

3. Of little consideration, regard, or consequence; applied to persons only, Aberd.

MUCKLE-BOUKIT, *part. adj.* 1. Large in size, S.

2. Denoting the appearance which a pregnant woman makes, &c. V. DICT.

BOUKSUM, BUKSUM, BOUKY, *adj.* 1. Bulky, S.] *Add*;

"And alss the said Andro had ane vther dowblet on him nor he vsit commounlie, and wes mair *buksum*." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 209.

2. Honourable, possessing magnitude in a moral sense.

"Love is ay well where there is a warmness in it, and where Christ grows ay *bulksomer* in the bosom.—They get a sight of this, that Christ is *buksome* in heaven, therefore they see angels attending his grave." M. Bruce's Lectures, p. 33.

Bouky may be originally the same with Su.G. *bugig*, obesus, qui magnum abdomen habet; Ihre. The S. word is often applied to a pregnant woman.

BOUL, BOOL, BULE, *s.* 1. Any thing that is of a curved form; as, "the *bool* of the arm," when it is bent, i. e. the curvature; *synon. bought*, S. The word is *pron. bool*.

2. The round holes in scissors in which the thumbs and fingers are put, &c. V. BOOLS.

3. A semicircular handle; as that of a bucket, of a pot, &c. S.

Boul o' a pint stoup, the handle of the tin vessel thus denominated in S., holding two chopins.

"To come to the hand like the *boul o' a pint-stoup* is a proverbial expression indicating any thing that takes place as easily and agreeably as the handle of a drinking vessel comes to the hand of a tippler." Gl. Antiquary, iii. 359.

"The *bool* of a tea-kettle;"—"the *bools* of a pot. Ane pair of pot *bulis*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24.

The *bool* of a key, the round annular part of the key, by means of which it is turned with the hand, S.

Teut. *boghel*, *beughel*, hemicyclus, semicirculus, curvatura semicircularis; Kilian.

BOULE, *s.* A clear opening in the clouds, in a dark rainy day; which is viewed as a prognostic of fair weather, Angus.

C. B. *bolch*, and *bwlch*, denote a break, a breach, a gap. Perhaps *Boule* ought to be viewed as merely a peculiar use of *Boal*, *Bole*, as denoting a perforation.

BOULTELL RAINES, bridle-reins of some kind.

"*Boultell raines*, the peece—1s." Rates, A. 1611.

Perhaps from O. Fr. *bouletie*, combat, joute; q. such reins as were used in tournaments.

BOUND, BUND, *part. pa.* Pregnant.] *Add*;

I am indebted to a distant correspondent, whose acquaintance with modern languages is far more extensive than mine, for supplying my defects on this article. He very justly says:

"Does not Fr. *enceinte* possess the identical idiom? I am besides certain, I have often heard the same expression in perhaps vulgar German, *Eine gabundene frau*, a pregnant woman. But the common expression of to-day, *entbund-en* to deliver, *accoucher*; *entbunden* brought to bed, makes the matter quite clear. *Eine gebundene frau*, une femme liée, q. liée à l'enfant, *entbunden* being literally to unbind."

BOUNDE, *s.*

"Anent the fisching of Holdmane in the water of Tweyde at Berwic, clamyt be the abbot & conuent of Melros, be resone of gift to thaim of a *bounde* callit William Tunok be our souuerane lordis progenituris;—the king wil be avisit & ger see the ald lawis of bondage," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1472, p. 24.

This does not seem to signify a *bond* or obligation, for which *band* is still used; nor a *boundary*, because the name of a person is added. From the reference to the "ald lawis of *bondage*," it might seem to regard some bondman of the name of Tunnok. But how could the royal gift of a *villanus* convey territorial right? A. S. *bonda* denotes paterfamilias, the head of a family; and *bunda*, villicus, one who resides in the country. The gift, however, is spoken of as successive. We must therefore leave the meaning of the term in a state of uncertainty.

To BOUNDER, *v. a.* To limit, to set *boundaries* to, Roxb.

L. B. *bon-are*, *bund-are*, metas figere.

BOUNTREE, *s.* Common elder. V. BOURTREE.

BOUNTREE-BERRIES, *s. pl.* The fruit of the alder, from which alderberry wine is made, S. A.

BOURACH, BOWROCK, BOORICK, *s.* 1. An enclosure, S.] *Insert*, as sense

2. A small knoll, as distinguished from a *brae*, Selkirks.

The money lies buried on Balderstone hill,
Beneath the mid *bourack* o' three times three.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 21.

3. A shepherd's hut, Galloway.

—On the hill top he

Us'd oft to walk, and sighing take farewell
O' a' the bonny glens, the sinny braes,
And neib'rin *bouricks* where he danc'd and sang.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 12.

4. A small heap of stones, Clydes. V. BORRA.

5. A confused heap, &c.

6. A crowd, &c.

7. A cluster, as of trees, S.

To BOURACH, *v. n.* To crowd together confusedly, or in a mass, S.; *synon. Crowdle*.

To BOURD, *v. n.* To jest, to mock, S.] *Add*;
A. Bor. The *v.* was also used in O. E.

"I *bourde*, or iape w' one in sporte.—*Bourdenat* with hym, for he can abyde no sporte." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 170. *Bourdyng*, *iestyng*, [Fr.] *ioncherie*; *ibid.* F. 21.

BOURD, BOURE, *s.* 1. A jest, a scoff, S.] *Add*;

2. I find this term applied in one instance to a serious and fatal rencounter.

"The earle of Crawford, the lords Gray, Ogilvie, and Glammes, taking pairt with the regent against the quein, assembled all the forces of Angus and Merns, to resist Auchindown, and to stop his passage at Brechen.—The lords being vnable to endure the verie first chace of their enemies, fled apace with all their companies; of whom ther wer slain above fourscore men, and divers of them taken.—And this was called the *Bourd of Brechen*." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 167.

This designation alludes to the ancient tournaments; but is evidently used ironically. Our ancestors seem to have been fond of this sarcastic humour; and from their habits, it may well be imagined that often it did not indicate much sensibility. Thus when James of Douglas, A. 1307, took his own castle in Douglasdale from the English, as the blood of the slain was mingled with meat, malt, wine, &c. they called it the *Douglas Lardner*, or larder. Sir Lachlan MacLain having given his mother in marriage to John Mackean, in order to gain him to his party, finding that the bait was not sufficient to detach him from his own tribe, on the very night of the marriage, caused his chamber to be forced, "wher John Mackean wes taken from his bed, out of the arms of Macklain his mother, and maid prisoner, and eighteen of his men slain this same night. These were (and are to this day) called in a proverb, *Macklain his nuptialls*." Gordon *ut sup.* p. 191.

BOURTREE, BOUNTREE, s. Common elder.] *Add;*

"Molochasgia, Drinacha, full of thornes and *Bourtree*, overcovered with theruines of old houses." Descriptione of the Kingdome of Scotland.

BOURTREE-BUSH, s. A shrub of elders, S.

"We saw—one hut with a peat-stack close to it, and one or two elder, or, as we call them in Scotland, *bourtrees* bushes, at the low gable-end." Lights and Shadows, p. 178.

BOURTREE, BOUNTRY-GUN, s. A small tube employed as an offensive weapon by young people, S.

"*Bountry-guns* are formed of the elder tree, the soft pith being taken out; and are charged with wet paper." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 35.

BOUSTER, s. A bolster, S. V. **BOWSTAR.**

BOUSCHE, s. The sheathing of a wheel. V. **BUSH.**

BOUT, s. 1. In mowing, the extent of ground mowed, while the labourer moves straight forward; the rectangle included in the length of field to be mowed, and the sweep of the scythe, S.; as, "That rake'll tak in your hale *bout*;" said ludicrously.

2. Corn or hay, when cut by the scythe, and lying in rows, is said to be "lying in the *bout*;" Mearns.

3. The act of going once round in ploughing, S.B.

"When a field has so great a declivity, that it cannot be ploughed in the ordinary way, some people turn the soil constantly downhill, by taking one furrow for every *bout*, as it is called, or every two turns with the plough." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 124.

4. As much thread, or any thing similar, as is wound on a clew, while the clew is held in one position, S.

It seems doubtful if we should understand the following words in this sense.

"xviij *boutis* of wyrsat chakkyrit," i. e. checkered worsted. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

Fr. *bout* a term denoting extent, or the extremity of any thing.

To **BOUT, Bowt, v. a.** To spring.] *Add;*

—Judge gin her heart was sair;

Out at her mow it just was like to *bout*,

Intil her lap at every ither *thaut*.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit. p. 17.

BOUTCLAITH, s. Cloth of a thin texture.

"Twa stickis of quhite *boutclaith*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 217.

"A nychte gowne of quhite *boutclaith*, pasmentit with quhite silk.—Ane auld gowne of blak *boutclaith*." Ibid. p. 223.

We ought perhaps to class with this the following passage.

"Item, ane litle pece of blak *bomting* claith." Ibid. p. 128.

This seems to be the same with that mentioned in the book of Rates, A. 1611. "*Boult-claith*, the eln — x s."

The name is probably borrowed from the primary use of the cloth, in *bolting* or *boulting* flour, from Fr. *blut-er*, contr. from *belut-er* to bolt; *belateau*, *bluteau*, a bolting-cloth. Menage derives the Fr. *v.* from Lat. *volut-are*, others from Germ. *beutel-n*, to sift.

The finer samplers on which young girls are taught stitching, are made of a fine worsted, and called *book-claith* samplers. But whether the term be the same with that given above; or, if, as applied to samplers, it be formed from *book*, as referring to the formation of letters, like the horn-book in learning the alphabet, I cannot pretend to say.

BOUTEFEU, s. An incendiary. Fr. id.

"If the Scottish commissioners proved *boutefeus* in the business, as his majesty suspected them to be, they have to answer to God for it." Guthry's Mem. p. 113.

The Fr. term might seem formed from *bout-er*, to push forward. But it has great appearance of having a Goth. origin, Su.G. *bot-a* signifying reparare, A. S. *bet-an*; whence a word of similar formation with *Boute-feu*,—*Fyrbeta*, *focarius*, a servant who has charge of stirring and mending the fire.

BOUTOCK, s. A square piece of coarse cloth, for covering one's shoulders, Orkney; pron. q. *bootock*.

Dan. *bow*, Su.G. *bog*, denotes the shoulder of an animal, and Isl. *tog*, the coarser part of a fleece. Or it may be a diminutive from Teut. *bulle*, *pelles* nauticae, quibus indormiunt; or rather from Norw. *boete*, which signifies a lap or fragment of cloth.

BOUVRAGE, s. Drink, beverage; Fr. *beuvrage*.

"It is pilfering from the revenue, & picking the pockets of the people of any ready money they have, to pay for foreign *bouvrag*, which supplants the consumption of the growth of our own estates." Cul-loden Papers, p. 184.

BOUZY, BOWSIE, BOOZY, adj. 1. Covered with bushes, wooded, Roxb.

In a cottage, poor and nameless,

By a little *bouzy* linn,

Sandy led a life sae blameless,
Far frae ony strife or din.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 154.

2. Having a bushy appearance, S. A.

A paukie cat came frae the mill-ee,
Wi' a bonnie *bowsie* tailie.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 67.

The term properly conveys the idea of what is both unshapely and rough; being most commonly applied to animals that are covered with hair or wool. A plump, strong-made child, however, is called a *boozy creature*.

3. Branchy, spreading; applied to trees, branches, &c. which have a spreading, umbrageous head, Lanarks. A branch or tree that is rich in foliage is said to have a *boozy top*, Galloway.

4. Big, swelling, distended, expanded, Loth.

Himself wi' penches staw'd, he dights his neb;
And to the sun, in drowsy mood spreads out
His *boozy* tail. *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 3.

5. Fat and overgrown, having at the same time a jolly good-humoured appearance, Mearns.

This term may be merely a corr. of *Bushy*, or the more ancient *Bosky*; Sw. *buskig*, id.

It deserves to be remarked, however, that in the ancient Goth. *buss* properly denotes that which is great. Hence the Icelanders call a gross woman *bussa*, G. Andr. p. 42.

Isl. *Bussa*, mulier carnosa, crassa. Su.G. *buss*: a man of a similar appearance. Nos hodie *en buss* vocamus hominem validum, alacrem. "*Buss*," says Olaus Rudbeck, the younger, "properly signifies what is great;" Thes. Linguar, quoted by Ihre, vo. *Buz*. The same Isl. term signifies a large ship; whence it appears that the name of *buss*, now given to a boat used in the herring fishing, originally had a more honourable application.

BOUZY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of distension, or largeness of size.

It is said of a pregnant woman, whose shape is considerably altered, that she is grown *boozy-like*, Loth.

BOW, BOLL, LINTBOW, *s.* The globule which contains the seed of flax.] *Add*;

This word has been common to the Goths and Celts. C. B. *bul*, folliculi seminis lini; Davies.

BOW, *s.* An arch, a gateway, S.] *Add*;

It would seem that *bow* was formerly used in this sense in E., unless we shall suppose that Franck had picked up the word during his travels in Scotland. Describing Nottingham, he says;

"In the very centre, or division of the pavement, there stands a *Bow*, (or a fair Port) opposite to Bridle-smith-gate." Northern Memoirs, p. 238. Hence, Bow-BRIG, *s.* An arched bridge, as distinguished from one formed of planks, or of long stones laid across the water, Aberd.

BOW, *s.* The curve or bending of a street, S.

"At the upper or northern end of the West-bow street, stands the publick Weigh-house." Maitl. Hist. Edin. p. 181.

This street has undoubtedly been named from its zig-zag form. The same reason, however, does not appear for the designation *Netherbow*, at the head of the Canongate; unless it has received its name

from the High Street being here suddenly narrowed; but I should rather think from the port or arch which formerly stood here. If the last conjecture be well-founded, the phrase *Nether-bow Port* (Maitl. p. 140) must be tautological.

BOW, *s.* A large rude instrument made of a rod of willow bent into the form of the letter U; formerly used for an ox-collar, Aberd.

Belg. *boei* signifies a shackle; and Teut. *boghel* numella, a yoke or collar, from *boghe* a bow.

BOWALAND, *part. pr.*

"He *bowaland* the said gavill wall on bayth the sidis aboun as it is vnder." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

Making it to bulge; Teut. *buyl-en* protuberare?

BOWALL, *s.* Apparently the same with BOAL.

"All fyir that cumis in [is carried into] the kirk to be keepit in the *bowall* in the wall," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

BOW'D, Bow't, *part. adj.* Crooked, S.

Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift,
An' wander'd thro' the bow-kail,
An' pow't for want o' better shift,
A runt was like a sow-tail,

Sae *bow't* that night. *Burns*, iii. 126.

BOWDDUMYS, *s. pl.* Bottoms.

"For the third falt thair cawdrone *bowddumys* to be dungint out." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. "The bottoms to be driven out of their cauldrons."

BOWEN, *s.* A broad shallow dish made of staves, for holding milk, Perth.

To please you, mither, did I milk the kye,
To please you, mak the kebbuck, pour the whey,
To please you, scaud the *bowens*, ca' the kirn.

Donald and Flora, p. 37. V. BOIN, and BOWIE.

From the pron. of Loth. and Perth. it should rather be written *bowyne*. The *leglin* is properly the pail with one handle, which is used for the purpose of milking the cows, and in which the milk is carried home. It is afterwards emptied into a broad-bottomed vessel which is called a *bowyne*. In Lanarks. also *boin* signifies a milk vat.

BOWER, *s.* A bowmaker, S.; *bowyer*, E.

—"And als in—behalf of the haill cowperis, glassinwrichtis, *boweris*, sklaitteris," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 540.

"His Majesty's *Bower* Alexander Hay wan this arrow, July MDCLXVII." Poems, Royal Comp. of Archers, &c. p. 61.

BOWERIQUE, *s.* An improper orthography of *Bourach* or *Bourick*, q. v.

Will ye big me a *bowerique* in simmer of snaw?

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 119.

BOWET, Bowat, *s.* A hand-lanthorn.] *Add*;

"Luk up, luk up, can yon be *boois* too?" and she pointed to the stars in the firmament with a jocosity that was just a kittling to hear." Steam Boat, p. 264.

2. Metaph. transferred to the moon, as supplying light to those who were engaged in nocturnal depredations.

It was probably on account of the frequency, or the success, of the predatory excursions of the Laird of Macfarlane under the guidance of the queen of night that the moon was called his *bouat*.

"The Highlander eyed the blue vault, but far

from blessing the useful light with Homer's or rather Pope's benighted peasant, he muttered a Gaelic curse upon the unseasonable splendour of *M'Farlane's buat* (i. e. lanthorn.)" Waverley, ii. 229.

A learned friend suggests Fr. *boete*, written also *boëtte*, *boite*, a small box, as the origin. It certainly has great verisimilitude.

BOWGLE, *s.* A wild ox, a buffalo, S.] *Add*;

"*Bewgle* or *bugle*, a bull, Hants." Grose.

BOW-HOUGH, *s. pl.* Crooked legs, Aberd.

BOW-HOUGH'D, *adj.* Bow-legged, *ibid.*

BOWIE, *s.* 2. A small tub for washing, S.] *Add*;

"Anestand, *abowy*," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

In the same sense, or one nearly allied, it occurs in the Coll. of Inventories, A. 1542.

"Item, tuelf greit stolppis ourgilt, sum of the samyne smallar and sum gretar.—Item, aught flaconis ourgilt.—Item, ane gryt *bowie*, ourgilt.—Item, ane gryt watter pott.—Item, ane gryt *bowy*.—Item, ane lyd of bon." P. 71, 72.

4. A bucket for carrying water, with an iron or wooden *bow*, or semicircular handle, Perth.

From the circumstance of its having this *bow*, it has been fancifully supposed that we are to trace its denomination to this source.

BOWIEFU', *s.* 1. The fill of a small tub, S.] *Add*;

2. The fill of a broad shallow dish; properly one for holding milk, S.

"Davie—brought me a hale *bowiefu'* milk. 'Tak a gude waught, gudeman,' quo he, 'and dinna be discouraged.'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 45.

"Davie's Pate," said he, 'mak that *bowiefu'* o' could plovers change places wi' yon saut-faut instantly.'—The new arrangement placed Dickie fairly above the salt." Perils of Man, i. 30.

BOWIK, *s.* The carcase of a beast. "A *bowik* of muttoun," the carcase of a sheep; Aberd.

Reg. Cent. 16. V. **BOUK**, **BUIK**.

BOWIN. To tak a farm in a *bowin*, to take a lease of a farm in grass, with the live stock on it; this still remaining the property of the landholder, or person who lets it, Ayrs.

This might signify "in a state of preparation," as referring to the land being under cultivation, and stocked; Isl. *buin* paratus, whence our *bowin*, from *bu-a* apparare, Teut. *bouwen* arare, colere agrum; or from Su.G. *bo*, *bu*, cattle, whence S. *bowe*, the herd, also a fold for cattle.

From the perfect identity of signification, *bowin* may immediately refer to the legal term **STEEL-BOW**, q. v.

BOWIT, *part. pa.*

That panefull progres I think ill to tell,

Sen thay ar *bowit* and bruderit in our band.

Sege Edin. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 289.

"Secured, enlisted," Gl. It may signify, confined, straitened; as A. S. *boght* is rendered arctus; *boghte woeg*, arcta via, Mat. 7. 14. MS. ap. Lye. It may, however, be a metaph. use of Teut. *bowet*, *ghe-bowet*, aedificatus; q. built in or incorporated in the same band.

BOWIT AND SCHAFFIT, provided with bows and arrows.

—"Bot all vthir yemen of the realme betuixt xvj & sixty yeris salbe sufficiandly *bowit* & *schaftit*, with

suerde, *buklare*, & *knyfe*." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1425, p. 10. In Ed. 1566, erroneously *schaftit*.

The latter term is evidently formed from *schafe*, i. e. a sheaf of arrows.

To **BOWK**, *v. n.* To retch, to puke, Roxb.

V. **BOK**, **BOCK**.

BOW-KAIL, *adj.* Of or belonging to cabbage, S.

Poor Willie, with his *bow-kail* runt,

Was brunt wi' primsie Mallie. Burns, iii. 129.

BOWKE, *s.* Bulk. Hence,

To **BREK BOWKE**, to break bulk; to sell, remove, or make use of, any part of a package, &c. of goods. V. **BOUK**, **BUIK**.

To **BOWL**, *v. a.* and *n.* To boil, the pron. of Fife, and perhaps of some other counties.

BOWLER, *s.* A kettle, q. a boiler, *ibid.*

This approaches to the sound of Fr. *bouill-ir*, Hisp. *bull-ir*, Goth. *bull-a*, *id.*

BOWL of a Pint-Stoup. V. **BOUL**, *s.*

To **BOWL**, *v. n.* To crook, Dumfr.

Bowland, Doug. Virg., is the *part. pr.* of this *v.* V. **DICT**.

BOWLDER-STANE, *s.* The name given to the large single stones found in the earth by those who make roads, Perth. V. **BULLET-STANE**.

BOWLED-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of being bowed or crooked, Selkirks.

"I wad hae cried,—'Get away wi' ye! ye bowled-like shurf.'" Hogg's Brownie, &c. ii. 226.

Dan. *boeyel* crookedness, *boyelig* flexible.

BOWLIE, **BOOLIE**, *adj.* Crooked.] *Add*;

"That duck was the first of the kind we had ever seen; and many thought it was of the goose species, only with short *bowly* legs." Ann. of the Par. p. 131.

BOWLIE, *s.* A designation given in derision to one who is bow-legged, Dumfr.

BOWLOCHS, *s. pl.* Ragweed, *Senecio jacobaea*, Wigtonshire.

From Gael. *buaghallan*, *id.* Shaw; *bualan*, Dr. Stewart of Luss, ap. Lightfoot, p. 1132.

BOWLS, *s. pl.* A name commonly given to the game of taw, because played with small *bowls* made of marble, S.; hence also called *Marbles*.

BOWRUGIE, *s.* Burgess, &c.] *Add*;

A corrupted resemblance of the sound of Fr. *bourgeois*. *Bowrugie* is used collectively.

BOWS, *s. pl.* The name commonly given in former times, in S., to sugar-tongs. It is supposed to be now obsolete, existing only in the recollection of old people.

Denominated, most probably, from their *bowing* or bending quality.

BOWS, *s. pl.* To take one throw the *Bows*, to call one to a severe reckoning, Aberd.

In allusion, perhaps to the punishment of the stocks; Teut. *boeye* compes, *vinculum pedis*.

BOWS of Lint. V. **BOW**, **BOLL**.

BOW-SAW, *s.* A thin and very narrow saw, fixed in a frame, which is tightened by a cord to keep the saw from warping, used for cutting figured work. It has a semicircular handle, that the saw may bend freely, S.

—“Axes, eitch, drug-saw, *bow-saw*,” &c. Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 52. V. DRUG-SAW. Teut. *boghe-saghe*, serrula arcuaria.

BOWSIE, *adj.* Crooked, S.] *Add*;

BOWSIE, *s.* A designation given in ridicule to one who is crooked, Dumfr.

BOWSIE, *adj.* Large, bushy. V. BOUZY.

BOWSTAR, BOUSTER, *s.* The bolster of a bed, S. *bowster*.

“Item twa stikkit mattis with ane *bowstar*, with ane stikkit holland claith, and ane scheit of fustiane.” Inventories, A. 1539, p. 46.

They wile the bannocks for the weird;—

A’ tramp their feckfu’ jirkin fu’,

To sleek aneath the *bowster*.

Tarras’s Poems, p. 74.

Bowster, Aberd. Reg. 1538.

BOWSTING, *s.* Apparently a pole to be used as a *bow*. V. STING.

“Valit [i. e. picked] *bowstingis*, price of the scoir vi lb. Scottis money.” Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21.

BOWT, *s.* “*Bowt* of worsted,” Aberd. Reg. as much worsted as is wound upon a clew, while the clew is held in one position, S. V. BOUT.

BOWT, *s.* 1. A bolt, a shaft, &c.] *Add*;
3. An iron bar.

“Item ane uthir battirt lyand at the hall end, markit with the armes of Scotland, montit on ane auld stok, quhelis, and axtre; the said stok garnesit with over and nedder bandis of irne, and sex irne *bowttis*.” Inventories, A. 1580, p. 300.

BOWTING CLAITH. V. BOUT-CLAITH.

To BOX, *v. a.* To wainscot, to pannel walls with wood; as, “A’ the rooms i’ the house are *box’d*.” S.

Denominated perhaps from the quadrangular form of the pannels, as if they resembled a *box*, or from the idea of the walls being enclosed.

BOX-BED, *s.* 1. A bed, in which the want of roof, curtains, &c. is entirely supplied by wood. It is enclosed on all sides except in front, where two sliding pannels are used as doors, S.

“Their long course ended, by Norna drawing aside a sliding pannel, which, opening behind a wooden, or *box-bed*, as it is called in Scotland, admitted them into an ancient, but very mean apartment.” The Pirate, iii. 249.

2. It is also used to denote a bed of another form, resembling a scrutoir or chest of drawers, in which the canvass and bed-clothes are folded up during the day, S.; called also a *bureau-bed*. This is the more common use of the term.

BOX-DRAIN, *s.* A drain in which the stones are carefully set so that there may be a regular opening for the water, Forfars.

“From the great abundance of flag-stones in this county, *box-drains* are often payed below to prevent moles from choaking them with earth. They are built up with square stones at the sides, and covered with flags above.” Agr. Surv. Forfars.

BRA’, *adj.* Fine, &c. V. BRAW.

BRA, BRAE, *s.* 2. The bank of a river, S.] *Add*;

Endlang the wattyr than yeid he
On athyr syd a gret quantité,
And saw the *brayis* hey standand,
The wattyr how throw slik rynnand.

Barbour, vi. 77. MS.

BRAE-FACE, *s.* The front or slope of a hill, S.

“If a kill be built to a *brae-face*, or the side of a rock, it can have but three vents.” Maxwell’s Sel. Trans. p. 194.

BRAE-HAG, *s.* The projecting part of the bank of a river, beyond the vacancy which has been caused by the force of the stream, generally hollow underneath, Roxb.

V. HAG, moss ground that has been broken up.

BRAE-HAULD, *s.* The hollow projecting part of the bank of a river; Roxb.; the same with *Brae-hag*.

Dan. *hald*, “a decline, a steepness, a declivity,” Wolff. Su.G. *haell-a*, Isl. *hall-a*, inclinare. *Landet haellet*, regio declivis est; whence E. *heel*, as “the ship heels,” *navis procumbit in latus*. Alem. *held-en*, *hald-en*, whence *haldo* praeceps. Isl. *hall-r* proclivitas; also as an *adj.* proclivis, inclinatus.

BRAE-HEAD, *s.* The summit of a hill, S.

“All the boys of Garnock assembled at the *brae-head*, which commands an extensive view of the Kilmarnock road.” Ayrs. Legatees, p. 282.

BRAE-LAIRD, BRAES-LAIRD, *s.* A proprietor of land on the southern declivity of the Grampians, S.

“In Mitchell’s Opera, called *the Highland Fair*, a *Braes Laird* is introduced as the natural and hereditary enemy of a Highland chieftain.” Note from Sir W. S.

BRAEMAN, *s.* One who inhabits the southern side of the Grampian hills, S.

Humanity strongly invites you to know

The worm-wasted *Braeman’s* fate, laid in yon grave,
O’er which the tall ferns of the wilderness wave.

Train’s Mountain Muse, p. 70.

BRAESHOT, *s.* 1. A quantity of earth that has fallen from a steep, Lanarks.

2. A large sum of money to which one unexpectedly becomes heir; “He’s gotten an awfu’ *brae-shot*,” Lanarks.

From S. *brae* and *shot*, corresponding with Teut. *schot*, ejectionem, id quod ejicitur. Ihre gives this account of the cognate Su.G. term *skiut-a*, trudere. Notat id quod cum impetu prorumpit, quod loco motum est, et prominet. Enn *biargit skutti yfer stein-veggen*, montis vertex supra lapideam molem prominuit. Isl. *skute*, rupes prominens.

BRAE-SIDE, BRAE-SYD, *s.* The declivity of a hill, S.

—“Ane company of fresch men cam to renew the battell, taking thair advantage of the *brae syd*.” Pitt-scottie’s Cron. p. 105.

BRAEIE, BRAYIE, *adj.* Declivous, having slopes, hilly, S.

BRABBLACH, *s.* The refuse of any thing; such as of corn, meat, &c. Fife. Gael. *prabal*, id.

BRACE, *s.* A chimney-piece, S.] *Add*;

A dreadful knell came on the *brace*,
The door wide open flew,
And in the twinkling of an e'e,
The candle hover'd blue.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 101.

2. A chimney made of straw and clay, Ettr. For. V. BRESS.

3. *Window-brace*, that part of a window on which the sash rests, S.

BRACE-PIECE, *s.* The mantle-piece, S.

"The vintner's half-mutchkin stoups glitter in empty splendour unrequired on the shelf below the brazen sconce above the *brace-piece*." Ayrs. Legat. p. 283.

To BRACEL, *v. n.* 1. To advance hastily and with noise, Ettr. For.

2. To gallop, *ibid.*

This cannot be viewed as more than provincially different from BREESSIL, *q. v.*

BRACHE. *Rute of brache*, source of dissension.

"Ye see quhat abundance of luif nature hes wrocht in our heart towerdis yow, quhairby we are movit rather to admit sumthing that utheris perchance wald esteme to be ane inconvenient, than leif ony *rute of brache*, and to set aside the manner of treating accus-tumat amangis utheris princes." Q. Mary's Lett. to Elizabeth, 5 Jan. 1561. Keith's Hist. p. 214.

Fr. *breche*, breach.

BRACHEN, BRAIKIN, *s.* The female fern, &c.]

Dele Polypodium filix foemina, and substitute Pteris aquilina. *Add*;

The Polypodium filix mas, and P. filix foemina, are called *Lady-ferns*, and sometimes *Lady-brakens*, S.

"*Bracken*, fern." Ray's Collect. p. 132.

ROYAL BRACHENS, *s. pl.*] *Add*;

The proper designation of this, I am informed, is also the Pteris aquilina. It may have been designed *aquilina*, because the vessels, in a close section of the root, represent a spread eagle. By country people it is generally called *female fern*.

BRACK, *s.* A stripe of uncultivated ground between two *shots* or plots of land, Roxb.; *Baulk* synon.

This is merely the Teut. word *braeck*, which is used nearly in the same sense. *Braeck*, *braeck-land*, *ver-vactum*, *novale*, *incultum solum*; Kilian. He also mentions *braeck* as signifying barren, and *braeck-lig-gen*, to lie uncultivated. This seems allied to *braecke defectus*, *carentia*, *q. wanting cultivation*, or left out when the rest is ploughed: and this again most probably from *braeck-en frangere*; for what is a defect, but a want of continuation in any body, an interrup-tion, a *break*?

BRACK, *s.* *As saut's brack*, i. e. as salt as brack; used to denote what is very salt, but confined to liquids or sorbible food, Fife, Clackmannans., also Dumfr.

It is equivalent to *as salt as lick*, used elsewhere, S.

Although the *adj. brackish* is used in E. I have met with no proof that any *s.* occurs in that language. The old S. *adj.* was *Brak*, *q. v.* The *s.* must undoubt-edly be traced to Isl. *breke*, the sea. G. Andr. views this as a poetical term; deducing it from *brek-a pe-*

tere, *rogitare*, because it is voracious and insatiable. If thus used only in a figurative sense, I would prefer the origin given by Haldorson of the word in its se-condary signification; *Scopulus occultus in fundoma-ris*, à *brak*, i. e. *crepitus*, *stridor*, *fragor*. Now the sea itself may with equal propriety receive this designa-tion, from the constant dashing of its waves.

BRACK, *s.* 1. A quantity of snow or earth shooting from a hill, Ettr. For.

2. A flood, when the ice breaks in consequence of a thaw, *ibid.*

3. A sudden and heavy fall of rain, *ibid.*

Allied to Isl. *brak-a strepo*, *strepito*; or Teut. *braecke*, *fractura*. In sense 1. it nearly resembles the common phrase, S. the *break o' a storm*, when the snow and ice begin to dissolve.

To BRADE, BRAID, *v. n.* To move quickly, &c.] *Add*;

"I *breyde*, I make a *brayde* to do a thing sodayn-ly; Je mefforce. I *breyde* out of my slepe; Je tres-saulx hors de mon somme." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 172, b.

To BRADE, BRAID, *v. n.* 1. To resemble, &c.] *Add*;

Ihre quotes a Sw. proverb, in which the term oc-curs, not unlike those of our own country. In pro-verbio dicimus, *Braas katta paa koen*, *Felis genus suum refert*; Vo. *Koen*: "The cat proclaims its own kind." Isl. *bragd*, *lineamenta faciei*, *vultus*; Haldorson.

Shakespear uses the term.

—Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,

Marry 'em that will, I'll live and die a maid.

All's Well, &c. A. iv. Sc. 2.

In Steevens's Notes a reference is made to O. E. *braid*, A. S. *bred*, *fraus*, as denoting deceit; also to the phrase, *at a brade*, at a start, or suddenly. But these terms, besides being used substantively, have no relation. The sense seems much better in an ear-lier edition, Edin. 1769. "Braid or *breid*. Bred, of a breed, of a certain turn of temper and conditions from the breed. A Scots and north country word," Gl.

A. Bor. "to *breid* or *brade of*; to be like in con-ditions;" Ray's Collect. p. 11. "To resemble in dis-position, as if of the same breed;" Grose.

BRAENGEL, *s.* A confused crowd, S.

"Will you see how the're sparkin' along the side o' that green upwith, an' siccan a *braengel* o' them too." Saint Patrick, ii. 91.

Most probably from the same origin with *Brangill*, if not the same word used in a general sense.

To BRAG, *v. a.* To defy; to do or say any thing in defiance of others, S. A boy, climb-ing a tree, or the like, is said to do it to *brag* his companions.

Gae hand in hand, ye'll *brag* high rank,

Or heaps o' siller. *Morison's Poems*, p. 82.

BRAGGIR, *s.* The name given in the island of Lewis to the broad leaves of the *Alga Marina*.

"They continue to manure the ground until the tenth of June, if they have plenty of *Braggir*, i. e. the broad leaves growing on the top of the *Alga Ma-rina*." Martin's West. Isl. p. 54.

BRAGWORT, BREGWORT, *s.*] *Define*;

Mead, a beverage made from the refuse of honey,

boiled up with water, and sometimes with malt, Fife, Roxb., Dumfr.

"*Bragwort*, mead, a beverage made from the dregs of honey;" Gl. Sibb.

This is still used at the harvest-home in Dumfries-shire.

"To learn that the Scottish *bregwort*, or mead, so plentiful at a harvest supper, is the self-same drink with which the votaries of Rimmon cheered themselves, may well alarm a devout mind," &c. Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 405.

To **BRAY**, *v. a.* 1. To press, to squeeze, Aberd. 2. To push, to shove, *ibid.*

This seems merely the *E. v.* used with a slight obliquity.

BRAY, *s.* A squeeze, *ibid.*

BRAID, *s.* Twist, or plaiting.

"Memorandum, gottin in the quenis kist quhilk come fra Striveling, in a litill coffre within the same. In the fyrst a belt of crammassy hernessit with gold & *braid*." That is, braided gold. Inventories, p. 8.

"A. S. *bred-an* plectere, to knit, to wreath, plight," (*i. e.* plait); Somner. *Braid* is used in the same sense in *E.*

BRAID, *s.* "The cry of a young child when new-born. Craig, p. 428." Spottisw. MS. Dict.

BRAID-BAND, *s.*] *Add*;

To **FAW BRAID-BAND**, a phrase used of a young woman who submits to dalliance without any opposition, Roxb.

BRAIDCAST, *adv.* A term applied to sowing with the hand, as opposed to drill-sowing, *S.*

BRAIDNES, *s.* Breadth, *S.*

"First, ane litle claith of estate of claith of gold, reinyet with reid, quhilk hes bot thre breidis in *braidnes*, furnisit with thre single pandis," &c. Inventories, A. 1562, p. 160.

BRAIDYEANE, *s.* *Standing in the Braidyeane*, a punishment inflicted at Ayr in the sixteenth century.

"To be fynit—and stand in the *braidyeane*." Council-Book B. of Ayr.

Gael. *braighaidain*, a collar, from *braghaid* the neck. It appears to have been a punishment of the same kind with the *Jugs*. V. MOWBEIRARIS.

BRAIK, **BREAK**, *s.* An instrument used in dressing hemp, &c.] *Add*;

"When it is dry enough, break it with your *breaks*, and afterwards rub and scutch it." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 362. *Add* to etymon;

Su.G. *braaka*, *id.* from *braaka* frangere, *braaka* lini lini calamos contundere; Ihre. *Braak-a* is viewed as a frequentative from *braeck-a*, *id.* Belg. *vlas-braak*, *id.*

To **BRAIN**, *v. a.* Not, as in *E.*, "to dash out the brains;" but, to hurt, to wound, to bruise, *S.*; *synon.* *Pran*, *S. B.*

"The foresaid Mr. Gordon being in drink, went out to a combat, and lost much blood; and going up stairs, he lost his feet, and *brained* himself, where he died, in Edinburgh." Walker's Peden, p. 53.

But it is perhaps still more frequently used to denote the effects of a severe blow, although not mortal.

BRAYNE, **BRANE**, *adj.* Mad, furious.] *Add*;

Brain is used in the same sense, Aberd. It is expl. "angry;" but evidently has greater emphasis, as equivalent to furious, enraged.

Sanny soon saw the sutor slain,

He was his ain hawf-brither;

I wat right weel he was fu' *brain*,

And fu' could he be ither?

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 126.

Hence, probably,

BRAIN, *s.* Spirit, mettle. "He has a *brain*;" he has a high temper, Loth.

BRAINY, *adj.* 1. Unmanageable, high-mettled; applied to a horse, Loth.

2. Spirited, lively; applied to man, *S. O.*

BRAYNE-WOD, *adj.* 1. Mad, &c.] *Add*;

2. Acting with fury, hurried on with the greatest impetuosity, South of *S.*

—"Gin I can make ye gain the half length of my chanter on thae *brainwude* bairns on the haft and point." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 403.

To **BRAINGE**, *v. n.* To drive forward precipitately, to do any thing hurriedly and carelessly, Ettr. For.

This is evidently the same with *Braindge*, according to the orthography of Burns.

BRAINGE, *s.* Confused haste, Galloway, Ayrs.

—Baith wi' a *brainge*,

Sprang, hap and sten, out o'er a nettle,

An' cry'd, Revenge.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 35.

To **BRAINYELL**, *v. n.* To break forth, or rush up or forward, with violence, Roxb.

"Scho *brainyellyt* up in ane foorye and dowlcappyd me." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

BRAINYELL, *s.* The act of rushing headlong, or of doing any thing hurriedly and without care, Ettr. For.; *synon.* with *Brainge*, *s.* *Outbrik* also, conjoined with it, is nearly *synon.*

"I took him [the dog] in aneath my plaid, for fear o' some grit *brainyell* of an *outbrik*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 141.

The *v.* may perhaps be traced to the *Isl.* term mentioned under **BRAYNE**, **BRANE**, *adj.* This is *bran-a*, to be hurried on, or to rush forward like a goat; or, as defined by Haldorson, audacter ruere. Among the ancient Goths, a buck or goat was called *brana*. Item veteribus, dorcas, dama; G. Andr. p. 34. It also signified virago, heroina. Su.G. *braang-as*, cum labore perrumpere velle, has great appearance of affinity. We may add *brang*, tumultus. It is possible, however, that *Brainyell* may be merely a provincial pronunciation of the *v.* to *Brangle*.

BRAIRD, *s.* The first sprouting of grain.] *Add*;

2. It is figuratively transferred to early animal growth; as, "That callan is a fine *braird* of a man," Clydes.

BRAIRDIE, *adj.* Abounding with grain in its first appearance, *S. O.*

Than, whan I met ye on the *brairdie* hill,

Ye sta' my youthfu' heart and keep it still.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 147. V. BREER.

BRAIRDS, *s. pl.* The coarsest sort of flax. V.

BREARDS.

To BRAISSIL, *v. n.* To work hurriedly, Roxb.

V. BREESSIL. Hence,

To WORK BY BRAISSILS, to work unequally, making more exertion at one time than at another, *ib.*

BRAITH, *adj.* Violent, severe.] *Add*;

A cognate term occurs as a *s.* in O. E. "*Brayde*, or hastynesse of mynde, [Fr.] collé;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 21, b.

To BRAK, *v. a.* 1. To break in general, S. B.

2. To *Brak Bread*, to taste food, to eat. "He wadna *brak bread*;" he would eat nothing, S. B.

3. To *Brak out*, to cut out any thing in a rough way, before reducing it to the form required; to block out, *Aberd.*

BRAK, *s.* Breaking up; as, *the brak of a storm*; *the brak of a market*, S. B. V. BRACK, *s.*

BRAK, *s.* Perhaps breach, *q.* breaking forth. Teut. *braecke* ruptura.

"Ane uther sorte startis up faithles, every yeir embrayssing with great *brak* the faith of the starkast party." N. Winyett's First Tractat. Keith's Hist. App. p. 208.

It may, however, signify noise, uproar; Isl. *brak* crepitus, stridor, fragor; *brak-a* crepere; insolenter se gerere.

BRAK-BACK, BRACK-BACK, *s.* A designation metaph. given to the harvest-moon, from the additional labour she occasions to reapers, *Aberd.*

BRAKE, *s.* A large harrow, &c.] *Add*;

"A pair of harrows, or *brake* for two horses, on the best construction, 1795, £2:2s.; 1809, £4." Wilson's Renfr. p. 87.

BRACKINS, *s. pl.* The remains of a feast; as, "Will ye cum and eat *brackins*?" *Aberd.*

A. S. *brecing*, fractio.

BRALD, *part. pa.* Decked, dressed, &c.] *Add*;

It has been suggested by an intelligent correspondent, that this word is probably from Sw. *pral-a* to dress, *pral-a sig.* to dress one's self, *präld* bedecked, bedizened; *B* and *P* being often used indiscriminately in all the Gothic languages.

BRAMLIN, BRAMMIN, BRAMMEL-WORM, *s.* A species of speckled or striped worm, found in very old dung-heaps, especially where much cheese has been made on the farm, Roxb.; supposed to be the same with E. *brandling*.

BRANCE, *s.* Of this word I can find no explanation.

"Johne Paterson, meason in Auchtermouchtie, strake throw new doores in the leater meate rounge, for to be a new *brance* on that syde of the house, towards the garden." Lamont's Diary, p. 156.

This is probably an errat. for *trance* or passage.

BRANCHERS, *s. pl.* Young crows, after leaving the nest, and betaking themselves to the boughs or *branches*, Teviotd.

BRAND, *s.* The calf of the leg, Ettr. For.

This is merely a corr. of *Brawn*, *id.* *q. v.*

BRANDED, BRANNIT, *adj.* Having a reddish-brown colour, &c.] *Add*;

This term occurs also in our Acts of Parliament.

"Ther wes robbed & away taken violently be the fornamed persons,—the number of nyntie-four la-

bouring oxen, some blak, others *branded*, broun coloured," &c. Acts Cha. II. 1661, VII. 183.

BRANDER, *s.* A gridiron.] *Add*;

2. The grated iron placed over the entrance of a drain or common sewer, Roxb., *Aberd.*

To BRANDER, *v. a.* To broil on a gridiron.] *Add*;

"But now, Janet, canna ye gie us something for supper?" "Ou ay, sir, I'll *brander* the moor-fowl that John Heather-blutter brought in this morning." Waverley, iii. 236.

It is also used as a neut. *v.*

"Than for dinner—there's no muckle left on the spule-bane; it will *brander* though—it will *brander* very weel." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 72.

BRANDER-BANNOCK, BRANDER'D-BANNOCK, *s.* A thick oat-cake, baked on the gridiron, *Aberd.*

This is also simply called a *bannock*, *ibid.*

BRANDERIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, in the hall thre stand burdis sett on *branderis*, with thair furmes, with ane irne chimnay." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 301.

Apparently frames of wood, for supporting the *stand burdis* or tables; so denominated from their supposed resemblance to a gridiron.

BRANDIE, *s.* An abbreviated designation for a *brandled* cow, Roxb.

BRANDY-CLEEK, *s.* The palsy in the leg in consequence of hard drinking, *Aberd.* V. CLEIKS.

BRANG, *pret. of the v.* Brought, S. B.

An' then the dishes o' the demas green,
Are ranked down wi' proper space between;
While honest Jean *brang* forward, in a rap,
Green horn cutties rattling in her lap.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Ed. p. 112.

BRANGLANT, *adj.* In a *branglant* gait, in a brandishing manner, Ayrs.

Fr. *brandill-er*, to glisten, to flash.

To BRANK, *v. a.* 1. To bridle, to restrain.] *Add*;

"Those of the nobilitie & gentrie again, whose estait was maid up by the spoyll of the church, they feared also that their estaittes might be *branked* iff bischops wer in such authoritie and creditt." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 74.

It may perhaps signify "curtailed."

BRANKIE, *adj.* Gaudy; corresponding with E. *pranked up*; Peebles, Fife.

Whare hae ye been sae braw, lad?

Whare hae ye been sae *brankie*, O?

Jacobite Relics, i. 32. V. BRANK, *v.*

BRANK-NEW, *adj.* Quite new, *q.* having the new gloss.

"Then there was the farmer's ball, wi' the tight lads of yeomen with the *brank new* blues and buckskins." St. Ronan, i. 56.

Qu. if an errat. for *Brand-new*?

BRANKIN, *part. adj.* Making a great shew, Fife. Synon. with *Brankie*.

BRANKIT, *part. adj.* Vain, puffed up, *Aberd.*

The *brankit* lairds o' Gallowa'. Song. V. BRANK, *v.*

BRANKS, *s. pl.*] Give as definition, sense

2. An instrument of ecclesiastical punishment for female scolds, or those adjudged guilty of defa-

mation, placed at the doors of churches, Aberd. It is of iron, and surrounds the head, while a large triangular piece is put into the mouth. After the extract from Howie, *Add*;

It appears that the following passage refers to the same fact.

"He decerned her head to be put in the *Branks*, which had a bit that was put in her mouth, which so bound her tongue that she could not speak; and therewith to stand at the Tron, in the sight of all the people." Life of Archbishop Sharp.

The term is also used in the North of E. as denoting an instrument formerly used for punishing scolds. The description nearly corresponds with that given of *The Witch's Branks*.

"The Scold wore an iron engine, called the *branks*, in the form of a crown; it covered the head, but left the face exposed; and having a tongue of iron which went into the mouth, constrained silence from the most violent brawler." Hutchinson's Northumb. ii. 415.

"A pair of *branks* is still preserved in the town court of Newcastle." Brand's Newc. ii. 192. N. He has given a plate of this instrument, *ibid.* p. 47, N. 2.

BRANLIE, s. The name given to the Samlet, in some parts of Fife; elsewhere called the *Par*. Evidently the same with the Yorks. name *Branlin*. V. *PAR*.

This designation must undoubtedly be traced to Isl. *branda*, *trutta minima*, whence *brand-koed*, *foetura truttarum*. *Branlin* and *branlie* are merely diminutives from *brand*, which name may have been suggested by the dark-coloured marks on the sides of this fish, or as resembling these burnt in by a *brand-iron*. Thus Isl. *brand-krossottr* is expl. *Virgulis decussatim variegatus, atro colore vel carbone decussatim cinctus*; Haldorson.

To **BRASH, BRASCH, v. a.** 1. To assault.] *Add*;

"It was spokken that they suld have *brashit* the wall whair thair batter was made. Bot the pieces within the town stellit in St. Geilis kirk yard, and vpon the kirk of field condempnit the ordinance without, so that they caused thame retire thair ordinance." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 274.

2. It seems to be occasionally used as equivalent to the military phrase, "to make a *breach* in."

"Bot the bordereris deceaved him, and caused his captanes to deceave him, quhilkis war all hanged when he had *brasched* and wone the hous." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 309. *Brushed*, Ed. 1728, p. 131.

Fr. *breche*, a breach.

3. To bruise and break the bones; often used by angry persons in threatening children, Dumfr.

BRASH, BRASCHE, s. An assault.] *Add*;

Perhaps it was originally used to denote an assault made on a defenced place.

Thoise at the bak wall wes the *brasche* thay gaue, For lake of lederis thair thay wrocht in vane.

Sege Edinb. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 292.

It is the same word which is written *BRESCHE*, q. v.

BRASH, s. A short turn of work; often applied to churning; as, "Come, gie's a *brash*;"

"Mony a sair *brash* it cost them, afore the butter cam;" Loth.

Brush is familiarly used in E. in a sense nearly similar.

BRASHLOCH, s. A crop consisting of a mixture of oats and rye, or of barley and rye, Galloway; *synon. Mashlin, Meslin*.

"In place of winter rye, the farmers often sow in spring a mixture of rye and oats, provincially termed *brashloch*." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 123.

Teut. *brass-en* miscere, commiscere, *bras* mixtio, commixtio. Hence,

BRASH-BREAD, s. Bread made of such a mixture, *ibid.*

BRASSY, s. The ancient Wrasse, Frith of Forth.

"*Labrus Tinca*. Ancient Wrasse or Old Wife; *Brassy*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 13. V. *BRESSIE*.

BRASSIN, adj. Brazen. Aberd. Reg.

A. S. *braesen*, aereus, aeneus.

BRAT, s. 1. Clothing in general.] *Add*;

A highly respected friend suggests, that in his opinion the term primarily signifies a coarse apron. I hesitate, however; as I find that Gael. *brat*, like A. S. *bratt*, signifies "a cloke, mantle, veil, or covering;" Shaw.

Insert, as sense

4. A bib, or pin-afore, S. B.

Preceding the words, "*Brat*, a cover, or scarf," &c. *Insert*,

6. The clotted cover of porridge or of flummery, S. *Add* to etymon;

C. B. *brat*; "a clout, piece, or rag;" Owen.

BRATCHART, s. Expl. "silly stripling."] *Add*;

This is also pron. *bratchet*, and expl.

1. A little mischievous boy or girl, Teviotd.

"*Bratchet*, an untoward child, North." Grose.

2. A silly person, Ettr. For.; and viewed as a dimin. from *Brat*.

3. A true lover; as "She has seven wooers and a *bratchet*;" *ibid.*

In this sense it seems to refer to the fidelity of a dog who constantly follows its master.

BRATCHEL, s. The husks of flax set on fire, Highl. of S.

"Norman suddenly remembered a heap of husks which he carefully collected during the preceding week, while the young women were skutching their flax.—The heap was soon formed, and Norman—carried the brand, and set fire to the *Bratchel*."

"She could not help expressing her unfeigned pity for the Lowlanders, whom, what are called flax-mills and fulling-mills, precluded from all the social delights of beating and skutching, the blaze of a *Bratchel*, and above all, the superlative joys of a waulking." Clan-Albin, i. 75, 77.

Apparently q. *bracksel*, from Teut. *braeck-en*, to scutch flax. S. *braik*, *brack*, the instrument used for this purpose.

To **BRATTYL, BRATTLE, v. n.** 1. To make a clashing or clattering noise, S.] *Add*;

3. To run tumultuously, S.

A *brattlin* band unhappily

Drave by him wi' a binner,

And heels-o'er-goudie coupit he.—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 127.

4. To make a confused and harsh noise, Dumfr.

But, a' this while, wi' mony a dunner,

Auld guns were *brattling* aff like thunner.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 45.

Add to etymon;

Isl. *bratt*, cito, celeriter, may be viewed as a cognate term.

BRAVE, *adj.* Handsome; *bravest*, handsomest, now pron. *brawest*, S.

"A son was born to him called Absalom, who was the *bravest* man perhaps in the world;—he was a man of the greatest perfection from the crown of his head unto the sole of his foot." Dickson's Sermons, p. 109. Society Contendings. V. BRAW.

BRAVERIE, *s.* 1. Shew, appearance of splendour, S.

"Did not I say—that the braw bridal would be followed by as braw a funeral?" "I think," answered Dame Winnie, "there's little *bravery* at it, neither meat nor drink, and just a wheen silver tippences to the poor folk." Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 113.

2. Fine clothes, shewy dress, S.

Fr. *braverie*, "gorgeousnesse, or costliness in apparell;" Cotgr. This is also O. E., being used by Spenser.

3. Metaph. applied to fine diction, or ornate language.

"In the present cause, we must not be pleased or put off with the buskry or *bravery* of language."—"Clothed and adorned with the busk and *bravery* of beautiful and big words."—M'Ward's Contendings, p. 324, 356.

BRAVITY, *s.* Used as denoting courage, bravery.

"Let us put on courage in thir sad times; brave times for the chosen soldiers of Jesus Christ to shew their courage into;—offering brave opportunities for shewing forth the *bravity* of spirit in suffering." Ja. Welwood's Letter, Walker's Remark. Pass. p. 23.

Perhaps from O. Fr. *braveté*; C'est dit pour avoir de beaux habits; Roquefort. He derives it from L. B. *bravi-um*, as would seem in the sense of praestantia, excellentia.

BRAVOORA, *s.* Such a degree of irritation or fury, in man or beast, as to assume the appearance of madness. It is said of a brute animal, when ferocious, "He's in his *bravooras*," Ayrs.

"Thae—critics get up wi'—sic youfat *bravooras*—as wud gar ane that's no frequent wi' them trow they ettlit to mak a bokeek o' 'im." Edin. Mag. Apr. 1821, p. 351.

Merely the Spanish word *Bravura* applied as expl. by Cormon, Ferocité d'un animal.

BRAW, **BRA'**, *adj.* 1. Fine, gaily dressed, S.] Add as sense

5. Very good, surpassing in whatever respect, S.

"Mr. Christopher Parkinson, the recorder of Barwick, ane man grave and reverend, maid ane *braw* speech to his majestie, acknowledging him thair sole and soveraine lord," &c. Pitcottie's Cron. p. 584. *Brave*, Edit. 1728.

6. Stout, able-bodied, fit for warfare, S. In this sense it is often used in reference to soldiers, as synon. with S. *pretty*.

"He said that Callum Beg,—and your honour, were killed that same night in the tuiizie, and mony mae *bra'* men." Waverley, iii. 218. V. *PRETTY*, sense 4.

7. Often used intensively, sometimes as a superla-

tive, when joined by the *copula* to another word, whether *adj.* or *adv.*; as, *braw and able*, abundantly able for any work or undertaking; *braw and weel*, in good health; *braw and soon*, in full time, &c. &c.

Bydby, neist day, when noon comes on, appears,
And Lindy, what he could, his courage cheers;
Look'd *braw and canty*, whan she came in by,
And says, Twice welcome, Bydby, here the day,
Ross's *Helenore*, p. 52.

Here it is equivalent to "very cheerful." It is stronger than *gay*, *gay*. For, *gay and canty* signifies no more than "moderately," or "indifferently cheerful."

Add to etymon;

Su.G. *braf* and *bra* are also used in the sense of valdè. *Braf lange*, valdè diu.

BRAWLINS, *adv.* Bravely, quite well, Kinross.; formed like *Backlins*, *Sidelins*, &c. *Brawlies*, id. Ang.

To **BRAWL**, *v.n.* To gallop, Moray. V. **BREEL**, *v.* **BRAW-WARLD**, *adj.* Showy, gaudy.

"True, true, my lord," said Crawford;—"but if I were at the head of threescore and ten of my brave fellows, instead of being loaded with more than the like number of years, I would try whether I would have some reason out of these fine gallants, with their golden chains and looped-up bonnets, with *braw-warld* dyes and devices on them." Q. Durward, iii. 106.

BRAWN, **BRAUN**, *s.* The calf of the leg; Gl. *Surv. Nairn. This sense is common in S.; and differs from that in which the term is used in E., as denoting "the fleshy or musculous parts of the body" in general.

Yit, thocht thy *braunis* be lyk twa barrow trammis
Defend thé, man—

Lyndsay's Works, Chalm. Ed. ii. 193.

Herd gives a different orthography. "*Brands*," he says, "calves of the legs;" Gl. This is the pronunciation of Teviotd.

Teut. *brauwe*, sura, seems the radical word.

BRAWN, *s.* A male swine; synon. with E. *boar*; Roxb. "*Brawn*, a boar, Cumb." Grose.

As our forefathers called the boar *bare*, and the vulgar in modern times denominate the bear *boar*; one might almost suppose that the term *brawn*, as thus applied, had been borrowed by a slight transposition from the Danes. For Isl. *biarn* and *beorn*, Su.G. and Dan. *bioern*, denote a bear.

BRAWNY, **BRAUNY**, *s.* A cow, ox, or bull, that has its skin variegated with black and brown streaks; also *brawnit*, id. Galloway.

He views the warsle, laughing wi' himsel

Atseeingauld *Brawny* glowr, and shake his nools.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 45.

Now *brawny* aft wad leave the craft,

An' wander by hersel',

Cropping the blade upo' the stream,

To where she lov'd sae well. *Ibid.* p. 49.

Germ. *braun*, brown. *Braun* in compounds denotes a blackish colour; Wachter. *Braun-rot*, rubrum nigricans. V. **BRANDED**, **BRANNIT**.

BRAXY, **BRAXES**, **BRACKS**, *s.* A disease in sheep.] Add;

The term *braxit* is also used.

—"On the accidents and disorders to which sheep are liable, and particularly to those destructive diseases,—called in different parts of Scotland,—by the name of *braxy*, or *braxit*, or the sickness," &c. Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot. iii. 340.

Braxit might seem to be corr. from A. S. *braecseoc*, one subject to epilepsy, as if it had been primarily applied to the *Staggers*.

BRAXY, *adj.* Of or belonging to sheep that have died of disease, S.

"The consequences of the consultation were not of the choicest description, consisting of *braxy* mutton, raw potatoes, wet bannocks," &c. Marriage, ii. 86.

Defined, in a note, "Sheep that have died a natural death, and been salted." But, although the term may be applied to mutton of this description that has been hung, it more usually denotes what is dressed immediately after being brought home.

It is said, perhaps partly as a jest, that in the districts where *braxy* is eaten, the rule of judging whether the sheep found dead is fit to be used as food, is to try whether it will "stand three shakes."

DRY BRAXIE, a disease of sheep, S. A.

"Inflammation of the bowels [of sheep,]—commonly called *dry braxy*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 393.

DUMB BRAXY, the dysentery in sheep.

"The *dumb braxy*,—is distinguished from sickness, by the season of the year in which it appears, and by dysentery in its common form of a bloody flux." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 416.

WATERY BRAXY, S. A.

"*Watery braxy* consists in the bladder being over-distended with urine, which raises violent inflammation in that organ, and produces an incapacity to discharge the urine that is accumulated." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 399.

BREACH, *s.* The broken water on the sea-coast, by which sailors know their approach to land in a dark night, Moray; supposed to be the same with *Land-brist*,

BREAD, *s.* A roll or loaf. V. BREID.

* **BREAD**. *To be in bad bread*, to be in a dilemma, or in an evil taking, S.

It seems to have been originally restricted to short allowance.

BREADBERRY, *s.* Pap, S.] *Add*;

Berry had been used in the same sense.

—"Where before a peevish nurse would be seen tripping up stares and down stares with a posset or *berry* for the laird or lady, you shall now see sturdy jack-men groaning with the weight of surloins of beef, and chargers loadened with capons and wilde-foul." Mercur. Caled. Jan. 1661, p. 8.

BREAD-MEAL, *s.* The flour of pease and barley; because commonly used for making bread, Roxb.

—The *bread-meal* is sold at five shillings a stone, An' the oat-meal at six an' some more.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 103.

In Clydes. the term denotes meal made of barley; from its being, as would seem, much used for bread. V. WHITE-MEAL.

BREAD-MORNING, *s.* A piece of *bread* given to the ploughman when he goes to his labour in the morning, Roxb.

BREAD-SPAAD, *s.* A sort of spattle, made of iron, somewhat in the shape of a *spade*, used for turning, or otherwise moving, *bread* on the *girdle*, Aberd.

BREADLINGIS, *adv.*

—"He escaped their furie, and straik ane of them *breadlingis* with his sword to the eird, wha cried that he wald be tane." Bannatyne's Journ. p. 173.

That is, with the *broad* or flat side of his two-handed sword. V. BRAID.

BREAD SWORD, a broad sword, S.

"That the horsemen be aimed with pistollis, *bread swordis* and steill capes." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vi. 43.

BREADWINNER, *s.* 1. One who by industry *wins bread* for others, S.

"We were saddled with his family, which was the first taste and preeing of what war is when it comes into our hearths, and among the *breadwinners*." Ann. of the Par. p. 162.

2. Any instrument of a profession, by the use of which one earns a sustenance.

"A small ail is a great evil to an aged woman, who has but the distaff for her *bread-winner*." Ibid. p. 174.

"I se gang hame,—and then get my *bread-winner*, and awa' to your folk, and see if they hae better lugs than their masters." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 255. This refers to the fiddle.

BREAK, *s.* The act of breaking, a breach.

"Our reformed churches agreeing soundly in all the substantiall points of faith, & without *break* of communion, yet, heerein, for the matter of government, have taken libertie, diverslie as seemed best to each, to rule either by Bishops, or common counsel of Elders." Forbes's Defence, p. 5.

BREAK, BRAKE, *s.* A furrow in ploughing, S.

"The field which is designed for bear gets two furrows; the one a *break*, the other clean." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 37.

BREAK-FUR, BREAK-FURROWING, *s.* Ploughing in a rough way, Banffs.

"Another use of *breakfur*, at this time, is to cover the stubble with a light earth." Surv. Banffs. p. 38.

"Dry and late *break-furrowing* have quite contrary effects." Ibid.

"In the autumn, *brake-furrowing*, or ribbing,—is adopted as a substitute for clean ploughing." Ibid. p. 146.

To BREAK in, *v. a.* To go twice over ground with the harrow, the first time that this instrument is applied, Fife.

Teut. *braecken den acker*, proscindere agrum.

BREAK, BREAK-HARROW, *s.* A large harrow, S.

"Then harrow again with a *break-harrow*, or larger harrow than ordinary, and spare not." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 249. V. BRAKE.

BREAK, *s.* An instrument for taking the rind off flax, S.; *brake*, E. V. BRAIK.

BREAK, *s.* A division of land in a farm, S.] *Add*;

"They shall dung no part of their former crofting, till these four new *breaks* are brought in.—Let them give ten or twelve bolls of lime to each acre of their oat-leave *break*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 216.

To BREAK, *v. n.* Used to denote the sudden

course which an animal takes, in fleeing from its pursuers.

—"Therefore ye see in him that hopes, as the hart breakes vpward, so will the eye looke vpward, the hand, the head will be raised vpward." Rollock on 1. Thes. p. 45. V. Etymon of the following word.

BREAK, *s.* A considerable number of people, a crowd; as *a break of folk*; Fife.

This has been viewed as a metaph. use of *Break*, a division of land, *q.* "as many as would cover a *break* of land." But it is more probably the same with *Isl. brak*, strepitus, tumultus, turba; from *brak-a* strepere, tumultuari; G. Andr. p. 34.

To **BREAK**, *v. a.* To *Break a Bottle*, to open a full bottle; especially when it is meant only to take out part of its contents, *S.* Hence, a *Broken Bottle*, one out of which part of its contents has already been taken, *S.*

To **BREAK** up, *v. a.* To open an ecclesiastical convention with a sermon.

"The assembly sate down the twenty-first of November 1638, and old Mr. John Bell, minister of the town, did *break up* the assembly." Guth. Mem. p. 47.

BREAKING BREAD on the **BRIDE'S** HEAD, a custom generally prevalent in *S.*

When a bride is conducted home to the bridegroom's house, before she is allowed to enter it, or at the very threshold, a cake is broken on her head; the fragments of which all the young people are eager to gather; it being used as *dreaming bread*. This being laid under the pillow of each person who gets a share of it, it is pretended that it has the virtue of producing pleasant dreams in regard to one's sweetheart.

"The bride now stopped short on the threshold, while the old man *broke* a triangular cake of short-bread over her head, the pieces of which he threw out among the young people. These scrambled for them with great violence and earnestness. 'Now,' continued she, 'ye maun lay this aneath your head, sir, when ye gang to your bed, and ye'll *dream* about the woman ye are to get for your wife.'" Edin. Mag. May 1817, p. 146, 147.

The use of bread on this joyful occasion seems to have been very ancient. The Romans had a rite, which although somewhat different in form, had probably the same design. Their most solemn form of contracting marriage was called *confarratio*. The parties were joined by the *Pontifex Maximus*, or *Flamen Dialis*, by the use of a set form of words, and by partaking together of a cake, made of flour, water, and salt, called *Far*. It was necessary that this should be done in the presence of at least ten witnesses; and that the cake should have been offered, with a sheep, in sacrifice to the gods. According to Dionysius, in *Romulo*, this rite was used because husband and wife are sustained by the same bread. This was also viewed as a symbol that the wife became partner of all the substance of her husband, and had a community with him in the sacred rites; in consequence of which, if he died intestate, and without children, she inherited all his property as if she had been his daughter.

I shall not pretend to determine whether the act of breaking the cake on the head of the bride has any reference to the ancient sacrificial rite of placing the *mola salsa* on the head of the victim.

Among the Greeks, "when the bridegroom entered the house with his bride, it was customary to pour upon their heads figs, and divers other sorts of fruits, as an omen of their future plenty." Aristoph. Scholiast. in Plutum. V. Potter, ii. 287.

The Macedonians entered into the marriage covenant by dividing a piece of bread with a sword, and jointly eating of it. Alexander the Great, when charmed with the beauty of Roxana, the daughter of a Satrap, ordered bread to be brought; and having divided it with his sword, partook of it with her, as a symbol of his taking her to wife. Q. Curt. lib. 8.

Among some of the ancient German nations, as well as the Samogitians and Lithuanians, a custom was observed still more nearly resembling ours. The bride, being brought to the bridegroom's house, was covered with a veil, and being led to all the doors of the house, which she was required to strike with her right foot, at each door she was sprinkled with wheat, flour, oats, barley, peas, beans, and poppy. For a person followed her, carrying all these in a sack, who having scattered them around her, said; "None of these shall be wanting to the bride, if she attend to the duties of religion, and exercise that domestic diligence which becomes her." Meletius, de Relig. et Cæremoniis Vet. Borussorum, ap. Stuck. Antiq. Convivial. p. 109. At Zurich in Switzerland, after the bride is brought home, bread is thrown out of the house, for which the young people scramble. Ibid., also p. 170.

BREARD, *s.* The first appearance of grain. V. **BREER**.

* **BREAST**, *s.* To make a clean breast of. V. **CLEAN**.

To **BREAST**, *v. a.* To mount a horse by applying a person's *breast* to the back of the horse, in order to get on, *S.*

BREAST. In a *breast*, abreast, *S. B.*

As the're thus thrang, the gentles came in view,
A' in a *breast* upon a bonny brow.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 96.

BREAST-BORE, *s.* An instrument for boring, Clydes. V. **BORAL**.

BREAST-PEAT, *s.* A peat formed by the spade being pushed into the earth horizontally, *S.*

"A perpendicular face of the moss [is] laid bare, from which the digger, standing on the level of the bottom, digs the peat, by driving in the spade horizontally with his arms; this peat is designed *breast-peat*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 208.

* **BREATH**, *s.* 1. Opinion, sentiments; tendency of thought, *S.* For it seems often merely to respect a partial expression of one's mind. "I wad fain hear his *breath* about this business."

As A. S. *braeth* signifies spiritus, the E. word is here used like Fr. *esprit*, for "mind, thought, opinion; disposition, inclination."

2. In a *breath*, in a moment, *S.*

BRECHAME, *s.* The collar of a working horse, *S.*] *Add*;

"Item, certane auld *brechomes* and hernes of the Frenche facioun." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171.

BRECKSHAW, **BREAKSHUACH**, *s.* A name given to the dysentery in sheep, Loth., Roxb.

"Dysentery, or Braxy, *Breckshaw*, &c. Mr. Beat-

tie.—*Breakshuach*, or *Cling*, Mr. J. Hogg." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 411.

Breschaw is also given me as the name of internal inflammation in sheep, ending in sphacelation." Peeb., Roxb.

Breakshuach comes nearest to the A. S. term *braec-seoc*. V. BRAXY. This term, as is observed, Ess. ut sup. p. 412. "by many is used to denote a very different disease, the *Sickness*."

BRED, *s.* 1. A board, a plank, Dumfr.

2. The lid or covering of a pot or pan, Roxb.;

A. S. *bred*, tabula; Germ. *bret*, a board, a plank.

POT-BRED, *s.* The wooden lid of a pot, *ibid.*

ASS-BRED, *s.* A wooden box with handles, for carrying out ashes, *ibid.*

TO BREEGHLE, *v. n.* 1. A term expressive of the waddling and bustling motion of a person of small stature; as, *He's breeghlin awa'*, Fife.

2. Applied also to the mode in which a person of this description does any kind of work; to fiddle, to make little progress notwithstanding much bustling; *ibid.*

Allied perhaps to Isl. *brock-ur* succussatim curro, more equi desultoris; *brock* talis cursus, *brockur* equus desultorius. Sumitur etiam quasi bruto actu. G. Andr. p. 37. Su. G. *braaka*, to break, is used metaph. to denote any troublesome work. Dicitur de molesto quovis labore. *Braaka med en ting*, cum re aliqua conflictari. Ihre refers to A. S. *brocu*, miseriae, *broc* labor, as synon.

BREEGLIN, BRECHLIN, *s.* Motion conveying the idea of considerable exertion, but little progress, Fife.

BREEK, BREIK, *s.* One leg of a pair of breeches, S.] *Add*;

Dr. Macpherson contends that *Braccae* "was undoubtedly a Celtic" word, "signifying a party-coloured garment." Dissert. x. p. 115. He afterwards says; "Every Highlander in Britain knows that the *Bracca* was an upper garment of divers colours. The very word is to this day preserved in the Gaelic language, with the addition of only a single letter [*Braccan*, p. 115]; and, in the same language, any thing that is party-coloured is constantly distinguished by the epithet *Breac*." Diss. xii. p. 151.

But according to his own acknowledgment, the name depended on the colour. For he says, "If the *Sagum* [Celt. *saic*, the name of their original garb,] was of one colour, it was called, in the language of the country, *Plaide*; if party-coloured or streaked with different dyes, it was called *Breaccan*." *Ibid.* p. 150.

I am, therefore, much disposed to admit the reasoning of Dr. Ledwich. "As the *braccae* or trowsers were sometimes coloured,—and sometimes not, it is—more likely they were denominated rather from their shape and figure than from their colour, which was accidental. Hence the name seems to be derived from the Teutonic *Broeck*, which was Latinized *Bracca*, and alluded to the rupture or division of the body at the thighs, and such is the opinion of the best critics." Antiq. of Ireland, p. 268.

He here quotes Casaubon, Salmasius, Braunius, and Sperling. Junius, in like manner, deduces the

term from *brech-en* frangere, assigning the same reason for the etymon. Wachter derives Germ. *bruch*, breeches, from the same verb, as signifying scindere, secare. G. Andr. renders Isl. *brekan*, apes [f. tapes] lectisternii discolor contexta; p. 35. V. Errat. Verelius says that *bracca*, (for this is the form in which he exhibits the Isl. word for breeches) is the origin of the Lat. designation.

TO BREEK, *v. n.* A term used by females, when on a rainy day, in *shearing*, they tuck up their petticoats to their knees, somewhat in the form of breeches. The question is often asked, "Are ye gaün to *breek* the day?" Loth.

BREEKS, BREIKS, BREIKIS, *pl.* 1. Breeches.

"Item ane pair of *breikis* of figourit velvot, the ground thair of of clayth of silver, with ane doublet of the same." Inventories, p. 281.

Ninian Winyet, in his rough invective against the "Preichouris of the Protestantis in Scotland," introduces this term in a curious comparison.

"Thai confessit thameselfis to hef bene afore—forgeing thair sermonis for the plesuir of every auditor, efter the fassoun of schipmenis *breiks*, mete for every leg: ane thing to hef understandit and roundit privatlie in the mirk, and ane uther thing to hef precheit oppinlie in the pulpet: ane thing to hef had cloisit in thair briestis, and ane uther reddy, as thai thocht tyme, in thair mouthe." Four scoir thre Questionis; Keith's Hist. App. p. 210.

2. The term occurs in what seems to have been, two centuries ago, a cant phrase used to denote the apprehension or fettering of a prisoner.

It occurs in Henderson's deposition as to the Gowrie Conspiracy. "The deponer hearing the noyse of their forthgoing, supposed they were going to *make breakes* for Maconilduy: and the deponer sent his boy for his gantlet and steele-bonnet."

This refers to what Gowrie had enjoined; for "the earle bade him putte on his secret, and plaite sleeves, for he had an Hyland-man to take." Moyse's Mem. p. 303.

In Cromarty's, p. 48, the first expression is rendered; "Believing that my Lord was going to take the said Highland man." It is the same in Cant's Hist. of Perth, p. 232.

Perhaps there is a ludicrous allusion to a Highland-man using the *kilt* or *philibeg*, instead of breeches.

3. Used, in low proverbial language, in relation to ability, but always in a negative form, as addressed to one who boasts that he can do this or that; *It's no in your breiks, man*, S.

"*It is not in your breeks*;" an allusion to money in our pockets; signifies our inability to effect, or procure such a thing." Kelly, p. 220.

As it is still most commonly applied to physical strength, I suspect that this had been the original application; and that it had even been used in a sense not of the most delicate description.

BREEK-BROTHER, *s.* A rival in love.

"Rivalis, qui cum alio eandem amat, a *Breek-brother*." Despaut. Gram. Edin. 1708, p. 34.

BREEKUMTRULLIE, *s.* 1. One whose breeches do not fit him, Ayrs.

2. Also applied to a boy who wears breeches, but

is reckoned of too small a size for this part of dress, *ibid*.

Trulie is often used, S. as expressing contemptuous or derisory admiration; q. *breek him trulie!*

BREEKLAN, *part. adj.* Shabby in appearance, whether in person or in dress, Mearns.

This seems the same with **BREEGHLE**, q. v.

To BREEL, *v. n.* To move with rapidity, Border; as, *to breel down the brae*, always, or at least generally, applied to the motion of a carriage, and thus implying the idea of the noise made by it.

Isl. *broellte* is expl. *bovino*, vel *aprino*—more ferri; G. Andr. p. 37. to be hurried on like an ox or boar; *brial-az*, extra mentem rapi: Su.G. *bryll-a* perturbare, a frequentative from *bryd-a*, id.

BREELLS, *s. pl.* Spectacles, &c.] *Add*;

Aubrey, speaking of the precious stone called a *beryl*, says; "I have heard that spectacles were first made of this stone, which is the reason that the Germans do call a spectacle-glass (or pair of spectacles) a *Brill*." *Miscellanies*, p. 165. V. **BRIL**.

BREEM, *adj.* The same with *Brim*, as signifying keen, fierce, violent, Lanarks.

The sun sae *breem* frae hint a clud,

Pour't out the lowan day.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

We beek ourselves on the faimie heaps,

Whan simmer suns are *breem*.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. Mar. 1820.

To BREEM, *v. n.* A term applied to the female of a swine, when she desires the male; E. *to brim*, id.

BREEMIN, **A-BREEMING**, *part. adj.* Applied to a sow when in season, or desirous of the boar, Roxb.

"A sow goes to *brimme*; that is, to boar. South." Grose. Both Skinner and Kersey give it as a verb of general use. Skinner refers to A. S. *brynnne* incendium, as the only probable origin. But it is evidently allied to Flandr. *breemstigh*, ardens in Venerem, Veneri deditus, and Isl. *breima*, felis catuliens. Perhaps *brimi*, calor naturalis, gives the primary idea; or *brim* fervor. It also signifies flamma. O. Teut. *brem-en*, to burn with desire, ardere desiderio, Kilian; Ital. *bram-are* id. *To brim* as a sow is E., although overlooked by Johns. V. **BRUMMIN**.

Our ancestors seem to have had a variety of terms, appropriated to different animals, for expressing the desire of the male; some of which still remain. As *breemin* distinguishes the sow, the female cat is said to *cate*, the cow to *eassin*, &c. The *v. to Bell*, q. v. was confined to the hart.

BREER, **BREARD**, *s.* 1. The first appearance of grain, &c.] *Add*;

2. Metaph. transferred to the first appearance of the seed of the word, after it has been sown in the ministry of the gospel.

"If left free, the *braird* of the Lord, that begins to rise so green in the land, will grow in peace to a plentiful harvest." R. Gilhaize, i. 195.

An ingenious conjecture has been mentioned to me, as if *breard* were Germ. *über erd* contracted, as denot-

ing what appears immediately *above ground*; *über erd* corn being a common expression in Germany. But what is said as to the meaning of A. S. *brord* seems to place this etymon rather out of date.

BREER, *s.* A briar, S.

He sprang o'er the bushes, he dash'd o'er the
breers. *Wint. Ev. Tales*, ii. 215.

"*Breers*, brambles and briers;" Yorks. Marshall.

BREERIE, *adj.* Sharp, clever, Loth.; a figurative use of E. *briery*, full of briers. V. **BRYRIE**.

BREESE, **BREIS**, *s.* Pottage made in a particular manner, Aberd., Mearns. V. **BROSE**, of which this is the northern pronunciation.

This term more closely resembles A. S. *brinas*, pottage, than the one more generally used.

BREESE, **BREEZE**, *s.* 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, Fife.

2. A quarrel, a broil, Loth.

This may be merely a figurative use of E. *breeze*. Yet some affinity might be supposed to exist between the word in this peculiar signification, and Isl. *bras* petulantia, *brys* ardens calor, *bryss-a* fervide agere, Su.G. *brasa* focus luculentior.

To BREESSIL, *v. n.* To come on in a hurry, making a rustling noise, Lanarks. V. the noun.

BREESSIL, *s.* 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, Fife.] *Add*;

It is also pron. *Breishil*, *ibid*.

The justicoat sune on he flung,

An' up he gat his hazel rung;

Then but he ran wi' hasty *breishill*,

An' laid on Hab a badger-reishill. *MS. Poem.*

2. A violent attack in whatever way. Hence the phrase *to bide a breessil*, to endure a severe onset, Fife.

BREHON, *s.* penult l. for *Antiquaries* r. *Antiquities*.

To BREY, *v. a.* To terrify.] *Add*;

Lancash. "*to bree*, to fear a person; *breed* frightened;" Tim Bobbins.

BREID, *s.* Breadth. L. 1, for *i r. in*.

BREID, **BREED**, *s.* A breadth of cloth, woollen or linen, S.

"Of claith of silver—contening threttie lang *breidis*, sevin schort *breidis*, four lang and small *breidis*, and tua small and schort *breidis*." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 211. It is written *bread*, p. 123.

Ye maun sleeve-button't wi' twa adder-beads;

Wi' unchristened fingers maun plait down the *breeds*.

Remains Nithsdale and Galloway Song, p. 111.

"This is an allusion to the Scottish *Brownie*, whose unbaptised fingers loved to plait and fit on the ladies' frills." *Ibid*.

BREID, **BRED**, *s.* 1. Bread.

"Quhow understand ye that is writtin be S. Paull, We ar mony ane *breid* and ane body?" N. Win-yet's Questions, Keith's Hist. App. p. 232.

2. A loaf or mass of bread by itself, whether large or small. The term is still vulgarly used by bakers in this sense, S.

"Quhy use ye at your Communioun now four, now thre coupis, and mony *breidis*? nother keipand the ceremonie expressit in the evangel, nor confess-

ing the trewth of the mysterie with us, sen our Salviour useit ane *breid* and ane coup?" Ibid.

—"The measure Chaenix, beeing of all measures the sharpest, as which was the ordinary stint of a bondslaue his deies allowance, out of which, at most, four *bread*s could be beaked." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 34.

This sense is sanctioned by the language of our acts of Parliament.

"James Coluile of Vchiltre comptrollare to our soverane lorde—sall furniss his houshalde, quhil Lammes cum ane yer, his expensis extending daly to xiiij score of *breid* with the pertinentis tharto, or within." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 305.

This seems to have been bread of the smallest size, apparently resembling what is now called a penny-loaf.

It is sometimes distinguished by its relative size.

"Imprimis, daylie xiiij gret *bred*.—To the lavander iij gret *bred*.—Summa of *bred*, lix gret *bred*." Royal Houshold, Chalmers's Mary, i. 178, 179.

BREIF, BRIEF, BREEF, *s.* A spell, S. O.

—As he lav'd, sounds came sae sweet,

Frae ilka rock and tree;

The *brief* was out, 'twas him it doom'd

The mermaid's face to see.—

The mermaid leuch, her *brief* was gane,

And kelpie's blast was blawin'.

The Mermaid, Finlay's Scot. Ball. ii. 85.

Ye surely hae some warlock-*breef*,

Owre human hearts;

For ne'er a bosom yet was prief,

Against your arts. *Burns*, iii. 84.

"Being demaunded for what cause my Lord kept the characters so well, depones, that, to his oppinion, it was for no good, because he heard, that in those parts where my Lord was, they would give sundry folks *breeves*." Gowrie's Conspir. Cant's Hist. Perth, i. 216. "I think this word here means magical writings, amulets," &c. N.

O. Fr. *bref*, *brief*, legende, talisman, de *brevis*; Roquefort, Suppl.; also written *breu*. L. B. *brevia*, characteres magici in *Brevibus* descripti, quos secum deferre solent, qui iis utuntur. Gloss. Graec. Lat. *φυλακτήριον*, Servatorium, Amolimentum, Amoletum, *Brevia*. The L. B. word was used in this sense at least as early as the twelfth century. Du Cange in vo.

We have all in our day found that there was a certain charm in *sugarcandy*. But could it ever have been supposed, that this confection would have been worn in battle as a preservative from danger? Yet this was undoubtedly the case. "Ne y mettre armes qui aien vertut, ne nomina, ne pera preciosa, ne *Breu*, ne portares uere candi," &c. Lib. Catalan. de Batalia facienda; Ibid.

The terms, originally denoting a short writing in general, and particularly one of legal authority, came to signify a charm, because written on a bit of parchment.

BREIRD, *s.* The surface, the uppermost part, or top, of any thing, as of liquids.

"We beseech you therein to perceive and take up the angrie face and crabbed countenance of the Lord of hosts, who has the cup of his vengeance, mixed with mercy and justice in his hand, to propine to

this whole land;—of the which the servants of his own house, and ye in speciall, has gotten the *breird* to drink." Declaration, &c. 1596, Melville's MS. p. 279.

This is evidently the same with *Brerd*, q. v. The idea, thrown out in the latter part of that article, that this is not allied to *brord* spica, but to *brerd* summum, seems confirmed by the definition which Somner gives of the latter; "Summum, labrum; the brim of a pot, or such like, the shore or banke, the brinke."

The brerd of the water is a phrase still used Dunbartons. for the surface of it.

BREIVE, *s.* A kind of judge in the Western Islands of S.

"Rorie Macloyd, haveing repudiat Mackeinzie his daughter, for her adulterie with the *Breive* of the Lewes, he mareid Macklain his daughter.—The *Breive* is a kynd of judge amongst the ilanders, who hath an absolute judicatorie, vnto whose authoritie and censure they willinglie submitt themselves, when he determineth any debatable question betuein partie and partie." Gordon's Hist. Sutherl. p. 267–8.

This, at first view, might seem to have been a word of Norse extract, and allied to Su.G. *bref* scriptio, *dom-bref* sententia judicis literis consignata. But it is certainly from Gael. *breathamh*, pron. q. *bree-av*, (*mh* being pron. as *v*), a judge, whence *breathamhnas* judgment. *Breath* signifies judgment; as an *adj.*, clean, pure. This judge had originally been the same, as the term has a common origin, with BREHON, q. v.

BREK, *s.* 1. Breach in a general sense, as breach of promise.

—"That the said maister James walde not mak him subtennent to him of the said landis, nor enter him tharto, & tharfore he aucht nocht to pay the said soumez becauss of the *brek* of the said promitt." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 228.

2. Eruption of water. V. DICT.

3. Quarrel, contention of parties; like E. *breach*.

"It is to be provided for remede of the gret *brek* that is now, & apperand to be, in diuerss partis of the realme; and specially in Anguse betuix the erle of Buchane & the erle of Eroule & thar partijs," &c. Parl. Ja. III. 1478, Ed. 1814, p. 122.

4. *Brek* of a ship, the breaking up of a vessel, from its being wrecked, or the shipwreck itself.

"Gif it chance ony ship of ather of the parties afoirsaid sufferand shipwrak to be *brokin*,—the saidis gudis—to be saillie kept to thame be the space of ane yeir, from the newis of the shipwrak, or *brek* of the ship to be comptit." Balfour's Pract. p. 643.

Teut. *schip-breke*, naufragium.

BREKANE TYNIS, *pl.* A strange orthography in the Records for *Brigandines*. Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 226. *Brigantinis*, Ed. 1566.

BREKBENACH, *s.* A particular military ensign.

"The Laird of Drum held certain lands of the Abbot of Arbroath for payment of a yearly *reddendo*, et ferendo vexillum dicti Abbatis, dictum *Brekbenach*, in exercitu regis." Old Chart.

This signifies "the blessed" or "consecrated banner;" from Gael. *bratach*, a banner or ensign, and *beannuichte*, blessed. It is obvious that the latter is not an original term, but formed from Lat. *benedict-us*.

To BRENN, BRIN, *v. a.* To burn.

Give owre your house, ye lady fair,
Give owre your house to me,
Or I sall *brenn* yoursel therein,
Bot and your babies thre.

Edom o' Gordon, Herd's Coll. i. 9.

Brin, Pink. Scot. Trag. Ball. i. 46.

The A. S. *v.* is *byrn-an*. Both *brenn* and *brin* more nearly resemble the Isl. and Germ. *v.* BRENNING.

BRENT, *adj.* High, strait, upright, S.] *Add*, after the quotation from Burns;

I have been informed, since writing this article, that, in Ayr. and Galloway, *brent* is used in a peculiar sense. As applied to the brow, it signifies smooth; being contrasted with *runkled*, or wrinkled. But, even according to this provincial signification, it is evident that *baldness* is not properly opposed. In Roxb. it also signifies smooth, as applied to the brow. Here too it has another sense quite different, signifying flat, as descriptive of a brow which has a small angle.

Add, col. 2, after l. 44;

Brent-knoll is a steep conical hill, Somersets.; and *Brent-torr*, a rock of similar character, Devon.

BRENT-BROWED, *adj.* Forward, impudent, Perth.

BRENT, *adv.* 1. Straight, directly; as, "He look'd me *brent* i' the face," Roxb.

2. Straight forward. *To come brent on*, to advance in a straight line, and in a fearless or precipitate manner, Loth., Selkirks.

This seems to be a term radically different from the *adj.* signifying high, straight, upright; as probably allied to Isl. *bran-a*, audacter ruere, caprino more ferri, *brun-a*, progredi, currere.

3. *To Hae*, or *See*, a thing *brent*, to see it distinctly, as if directly before one, Loth.

It's true, he no that deep did read;

"What then," quo' he, "I dinna need,

"I hae it a' *brent* i' my head,

"Ay to produce."

The Smugglers, ii. 116.

BRENT, *s.* A door-post, Nithsdale.

—'I gae them to a lady fair;

I wad gie a' my lands and rents

I had that ladie within my *brents*;

I wad gie a' my lands and towers,

I had that ladie within my bowers.'

"Keep still yere lands, keep still yere rents;

Ye hae that ladie within yere *brents*."

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 216.

This term I have found only in an old ballad given from recitation, which may have been composed in the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth century. The phrase, "within my *brents*," from the connexion, seems to require some such sense as that—"within my gates." This exactly corresponds with the signification of Isl. *brand-ar*, columna lignea ante fores. Hence the phrase, *at brondum*, in aditu, prae foribus; and most probably that of *bransteen*, sedile lapideum ante portam positum; Verel. Ind. *Brandar huss-dyra*, perticae, postes, expl. by Dan. *dorposter*, i. e. door-posts; Haldorson. According to G. Andr., the posts of a lofty house are called *direbrandar*, q. the door-*brents*; Lex. p. 34.

BRESS, *s.* The chimney-brace.

"The crow thinks it's ain bird the whitest;—but for a' that, it's as black's the back o' the *bress*." The Entail, ii. 277. V. BRACE.

To BREST, *v. n.* To burst.

—"When they shall see the elect so shining in glorie, they shall *brest* forth in crying, Glorie, glorie, glorie, and nothing shall be heard but glorie euer more." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 32, 33. V. BRIST.

Add to etymon; Sw. *brist-a*, id.

BRETHIR, *s.* Brother.

"Than Marcius Fabius lap on the body of his dede *brethir*, and—said;—I sall outhir returne victoure, or ellis I sall here end my life with my *brethir* Quincius Fabius." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 179.

A. S. *brether*, id.

BRETS, *s. pl.* Britons, &c.] *Add*;

A. S. *Bryt*, Brito, Britannus; *Brettas*, Britones, Lye.

BRETTYS, l. 18. for *Ang. r. Aug.*

BREUK, *s.*

She had the cauld, but an' the creuk,

The wheezlock, an' the wanton yeuk;

On ilka knee she had a *breuk*.

Mile aboon Dundee, Edin. Mag. June 1817, p. 238.

Apparently the same with BRUICK, q. v., as denoting a kind of boil.

BREUKIE, *s.* A cant term for a smith's bellows, S. B.

An' maun we part, my guid auld *breukie*?

Maun ye be twin't o' that lythe neukie

Whare ye hae win't sae lang?

The Blacksmith to his Auld Bellows,

&c.—*Tarras's Poems, p. 128.*

Most probably transferred from the designation given to the blacksmith himself. V. BROOKIE.

BRIBOUR, BRYBOUR, *s.*] A low beggarly fellow.

"I find that Palsgr. uses the *v.* as denoting violence. "I *bribe*, I pull, I pyll; [Fr.] Je *bribe*. Roman, ie derobbe. He *bribeth*, and he polleth, and he gothe to worke: Il *bribe*, il derobbe, il pille, et se met en oeuvre." B. iii. F. 173, a. Thus it appears that Palsgr. viewed the Fr. word as having a worse sense than Cotgr.

BRICK, *s.* A loaf of bread, more generally of fine flour, of an oblong form, S. It is applied to bread of different sizes; as, a *penny brick*, a *three-penny brick*, a *quarter brick*, i. e. a quartern loaf.

It seems to have been denominated from its resemblance to a brick made of clay; in the same manner as Fr. *brique*, id. is also used to denote a plate or wedge of metal fashioned like a brick. V. Cotgr.

BRICK, *s.* A breach, S.; *break*, Roxb.

And when they chance to mak a *brick*,

Loud sound their hawing cheers.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 54. V. next word.

BRICK OF LAND, apparently a division, a portion, as distinguished from others.

—"All and hail the lands called Wester Caimes, with houses, bigings, yeards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thair of whatsoever, with the *bricks of lands* vnderwritten, viz. that *brick of land* lyand north and south, consisting of fourtein rigs, with ane other *brick of land*, lyand eist and south, consisting of other fourtein rigs, &c. Act. Parl. V. vii.

p. 516, No. 96. Ratification of the lands of Caimes, in favours of George Home of Caimes.

Teut. *braecke* and *braecke-land* denote land that is not taken in, or what is lying barren. But it seems rather from the *v. to Break*, like *Shed* of land from *Shed*, to divide. A. S. *bric*, ruptura.

BRICKLE, *adj.* Brittle.

"He understood well, that an army being *brickle* like glasse, that sometimes a vaine and idle brute [report] was enough to ruine them; and to breake them, like the *bricklest* glasse that is." *Monro's Exped.* P. ii. p. 16. V. BRUKYL.

BRIDAL. *A Crow's Bridal*, the designation given to a flight of crows, if very numerous, S.

BRYDE, *s.* Not understood. Perhaps, damsel; as *Brid* in boure, for *bird*.

—Ay the mair this smatcher gettis,
The closser garris he keip the yettis;
Feiding his bellie and his *bryde*,
Begging and borrowing ay besyde.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 340.

BRIDGES SATINE, satin made at Bruges in Flanders. V. BRUG and BROIG.

"*Bridges satine*, the elne—iii l." Rates, A. 1611.

BRIDLE, *s.* The piece of iron fastened on the end of the beam of a plough, to which the harness is attached, S. A.

"All ploughs have a rod of iron doubled so as to embrace the beam either perpendicularly or horizontally, with four or five holes in that part of it which crosses the point of the beam, in one or other of which the harness is fixed. This *bridle*, as it is here called, moves upon a strong pin piercing the beam." *Agr. Surv.* Roxb. p. 50.

* BREIF, *adj.* 1. Keen, Upp. Clydes.

2. Clever; as, a *brief discourse*, a good sermon;

"He gae us a very *brief* sermon, Ang.

To BRIEN, BREIN, *v. n.* Apparently, to roar, to bellow, S. B.

Wha was aside but auld Tam Tull?—

His frien's mishap he saw,—

Syne *briend* like ony baited bull,

And wi' a thud dang twa

To the yird that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 124.

Briend is the word used in the *Aberd.* Ed. A. 1805; in the *Edin.* one of 1809, it is changed to *rair'd*.

Perhaps from *Isl. bran-a* audacter ruere (*Haldorson*), or from *bran-a*, caprino more feror. V. BRAYNE. Dan. *brumm-en* signifies to roar.

To BRIERD, *v. n.* To germinate.

"Euen as the husband-man after he hes casten the seede in the ground, his eye is on the ground to see how the corne *brierdes*: so the Pastor should haue his eye on his ground vpon the which he sowes the seede of the word, that is, his flock, and see how it fructifies in them." *Rollock on 2 Thes.* p. 152. V. BREER, *v.*

BRIG on a hair, a very narrow bridge, S. B.

To BRIG, *v. a.* To throw a bridge over, to bridge; as, "to *brig* a burn," Lanarks.

"We had mony fowseis to pas, and ane deip water, *brigged* with ane single trie, afoir we come to the castell." *Bannatyne's Trans.* p. 124.

BRIGANER, *s.* A robber.] Add;

"This Patrick Ger [or M'Gregor, as above] died of this shot,—a notable thief, robber, and *briganer*, oppressing the people wherever he came, and therefore they rejoiced at his death to be quit of sic a limmer. *Spalding*, i. 31.

BRIGANCIE, *s.* Robbery, depredation, violence.

—"To the end he [Bothwell] might bring his wicket, filthie and execrable attemptat better to pas, he—at twa houris eftir midnycht or thairby come to the lugeing beside the Kirk of Feild,—quhair our said souerane lordis darrest fader wes lugeit for the tyme, and thair be way of hame sukkin, *brigancie* and forthocht felony, maist vyldlie, vnmercifullie and treasounable slew and murtherit him, with William Tailleour and Andro M'aige his cubicularis, quhen as they buriit in sleip wes takand the nichtis rest, brint his hail lugeing foirsaid, and rasis the same in the air be force of gun pulder, quhilk alitill befoir wes placeit and inpute be him and his foirsaidis vnder the ground and angular stanis, and within the voltis, laiche and darne partis and placeis thair of to that effect." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 305.

This word is synon. with Fr. *brigandage* and *briganderii*; but, in form, is most nearly allied to L. B. *brigancii*, corresponding with the modern term *brigands*; from *briga*, Fr. *brigue*, jurgium, rixa, pugna.

BRIGDIE, BRIGDÉ, *s.* The basking shark, *Squalus maximus*, Linn.; North of S., Shetl.

"*S. maximus*. Basking Shark.—On the west coast it is well known by the names of *sail-fish* and *cair-ban*; in the north of Scotland it is called *pricker*, and *brigdie*." *Neill's List of Fishes*, p. 25, 26.

"*Squalus Maximus*, (Lin. Syst.) *Brigdé*, Basking Shark." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* ii. 302.

If we might suppose that this fish were denominated from its *change* of position, sometimes lying on the surface of the water on its belly, and sometimes on its back; we might trace the term to Su. G. *Isl. brigd-a* mutare, or *brigdi* mutatio. The basking shark seems to have no character corresponding with that expressed by *Isl. braegd*, fraud; unless we should call into account the tradition of the Shetland fishermen, "that this shark claps its belly to the bottom of a boat, and seizing it with its fins, drags it under water." *Edmonstone, ut sup.*

BRIK, *s.* Violation of, or injury done to, like E. *breach*.

—"That sum men and women professing monastik lyfe, and vowing virginie, may efter mary but *brik* of conscience." *N. Winyet's Quest.* Keith, App. p. 228.

A. S. *bric*, ruptura, fractio.

BRIKCANETYNES, *s. pl.* That kind of armour called *Brigandines*.

—"Assignis continuacioun of dais to pref that the said Schir Mongo haid the *brikcanetynes* contenit in the summondis, & the avale," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.* A. 1489, p. 132. V. BREKANE TYNIS.

BRIL, *s.* The merry thought of a fowl.

"Os, quod vulgo *Bril* appellatur, adeo in hac ave cum pectore connexum est, ut nulla vi avelli queat." *Sibb. Scot.* p. 20.

This is merely Teut. *bril*, specillum; ossiculum circa pectus; a specilli similitudine dictum; Kilian. For the same reason this bone elsewhere in S. is called the *Spectacles*. V. BREELLS.

BRYLOCKS, *s. pl.* Apparently the whortleberry, or *Vaccinium vitis idaea*.

"Here also are everocks, resembling a strawberry,—and *brylocks*, like a red currant, but sour." Papers Antiq. Soc. Scotl. i. p. 71.

Gael. *braoilag*, *breigh'lac*, id.

BRIM, **BRYM**, *adj.* 2. Fierce, violent.] *Add*;

In this sense it is used by Palsgrave; "*Brimme*, *feirse*, [Fr.] *fier*, *fiere*;" B. iii, F. 84, a.

5. Bleak, exposed to the weather, Dumfr.

Perhaps as originally applied to a place open to the sea-breeze.

BRIME, *s.* Pickle, E. *brine*; "As saut's *brime*," as salt as brine, S.

A. S. Belg. Fris. *bryne* has the same sense, *muria*. But the S. pronunciation is analogous to A. S. *brym*, *salum*, Isl. *brim*, *fluctus*, *brimsalt*, *valde salum*.

BRIMMIN, *part. pr.* V. **BRUMMIN**.

BRINDLE, *s.* Cash, money; a cant term, Aberd.

To **BRING HAME**, or **HOME**, *v. a.* To bring to the world, S.; equivalent to the E. *v. to bring forth*.

"In the meane tyme Margaret, our young queine, *broucht home ane sone*." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 256.

BRINGLE-BRANGLE, *s.* A very confused bustle, Lanarks.

A reduplicative term, of which *Brangill*, *v. or s.*, may be viewed as the origin.

BRYRIE, *s.* *Lyk bryrie*, equivalent to the vulgar phrase, *like daft*.

For if I open wp my anger anes—

My tongue is lyk the lyons; vhair it likes,
It brings the flesh, lyk *Bryrie*, fra the banes.

Montgomery's Poems, p. 94.

BRISKET, **BISKET**, *s.* 1. The breast, S.] *Add*;

This seems to have been originally a term of *venerie*; as applied to the breast of a hart, when broken up.

—— He that undoes him,

Doth cleave the *brisket*-bone, upon the spoone
Of which a little gristle grows, you call it—

The Ravens-bone. *B. Jonson's Sad Shepherd*.

2. It is used obliquely, and perhaps rather arbitrarily, for the stomach.

"Twa wanton glaikit gillies;—o'er muckle marth i' the back, an' meldar i' the *brusket*. Gin I had the heffing o' them, I sude tak a staup out o' their bickers." Perils of Man, i. 55.

BRISMAK, *s.* The name given to Torsk, &c. Shetl.] *Add*;

"The torsk, often called the tusk and *brismac*, is the most valued of all the cod kind, and, when dried, forms a considerable article of commerce; it is only to be found in the north of Scotland." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 15.

"*Gadus Brosme* (Linn. syst.) *Brismac*, Tusk." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 309.

This is originally an Isl. word. *Brosma* not only signifies, *foetura pleuronectum*, or the fry of flounders; but is also rendered, *Gadus dorso dipterygio*, expl. in Dan. *en art Torsk*, a species of Torsk; Halldorson. Hallager, in his Norw. *Ordsamling*, expl. *Brosme*, "a species of fish," (*en art fisk*).

BRISSAL, *adj.* Brittle.] *Add*;

Fr. *bresill-er rompre*, *briser*, *mettre en pieces*; Gl. Roquefort.

BRISSEL-COCK, *s.* A turkey-cock.] *Add*;

Or *Brissel* may be viewed as a corr. of *Brasil*. For the Turkey, according to Pennant, "was unknown to the ancient naturalists, and even to the old world before the discovery of America. It was a bird peculiar to the new continent.—The first birds of this kind must have been brought from Mexico, whose conquest was completed, A. D. 1521." This supposition, that it *must* have been brought from Mexico, is solely founded on the circumstance of its being "first seen in France, in the reign of Francis I., and in England, in that of Henry VIII." As this bird is by the French called *Coq d'Inde*, from the general name given to America, it is not improbable that by some it might be denominated the *Brasil-cock*, or as the name of the country is written in Fr. and Belg. *Bresil*; as this country was discovered as early as A. 1499, or 1500. Thus in Holland *Bresilian peper*, is equivalent to Piper Indicum; Kilian, Append. Or our forefathers might be first made acquainted with this fowl through the medium of Portugal.

BRISTOW, *adj.* The designation given, in former times, to the white crystals set in rings, &c.

BRISTOW, *s.* A crystal of this kind, S.

"Mr. Buchanan of Greenock, author of the "Walks by Clyde," has transmitted to Mr. Walter Scott the brooch of Rob Roy's wife, the Scottish Amazon. Its circle appears to be of silver, studded with what was once the vogue, *bristow*." Edin. Ev. Cour. 22d Oct. 1818.

This name seems to have been given to these stones from *Bristol* in England, whence this species had been brought. For St. Vincent's, a steep rock on the banks of the Avon, in its vicinity, "abounds so with diamonds," as Camden expresses himself, "that one may fill bushels with them." Brit. i. 87.

The vulgar in this country, in designing the stone, retain the true name of the city; A. S. *Briht-stow*, i. e. "the illustrious" or "celebrated place."

BRITHER, *s.* The vulgar pronunciation of *Brother*, S. V. FOISTERT.

To **BRITHER**, *v. a.* 1. To match, to find an equal to, Lanarks.

2. To initiate one into a society or corporation, sometimes by a very ludicrous or filthy process, S.

To **BRITHER DOWN**, *v. a.* To accompany in being swallowed; q. to go down in brotherhood, Ayr.

Thick nevel't scones, beer-meal, or pease,

To *brither down* a shave o' cheese,

I'd rather hae, &c. *Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 63.

To **BRITTLE**, *v. a.* To render friable.

"Early in the spring harrow it, to mix the clay brought to top (which will be *brittled* by the winter frosts) with the ashes, and any moorish earth that remained unburnt; then cross-plow it." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 109.

This *v.* seems formed from the E. *adj. brittle*; originally from A. S. *brytt-an*, Su. G. *bryt-a*, *britt-a*, Isl. *briot-a*, to break.

BRITTLE-BRATTLE, *s.* Hurried motion, causing a clattering noise, Lanarks. V. **BRAT-TYL**.

- To BRIZZ, *v. a.* 1. To press, S.
 2. To bruise, S. V. BIRSE, *v.*
- To BROACH, *v. a.* To rough-hew. *Broached* stones are thus distinguished from *aishler* or polished work, S. V. BROCHE, BROACH, *v.*
- BROACH, *s.* Apparently, some sort of flagon or tankard.
 The herd-boy o'er his shoulder flings his plaid;
 His *broach* and luggy dangling by his side;
 An', frae the theekit biggin takes his way
 Unto the wattle'd fold.— *David. Seas.* p. 59.
 “*Brochia* (in ancient Latin Deeds) a great can or pitcher;” Phillips. Fr. *broc*, “a great flagon, tankard, or pot;” Cotgr. Du Cange mentions L. B. *brochia*, referring to Ital. *brocca*, a pitcher, a water-pot.
- BROAKIT. V. BROCKED.
- BROAKIE, *s.* 1. A designation given to a cow that has a face variegated with white and black, S.
 2. Also to a person whose face is streaked with dirt, S.
- BROAKITNESS, *s.* The state of being variegated with black and white spots or streaks; applied in both the senses mentioned above, S.
- BROBLE, *s.* A short piece of wood with a *jag* or sharp point on each end, to keep horses asunder in ploughing; also called a *Hiddiegiddie*; Berwicks.
 This is evidently a diminutive from A. Bor. *brob*, to prick with a bodkin. V. BRUB.
- BROCARD, *s.* The first elements or maxims of the law; an old forensic term.
 “Alledged, He was minor, and so *non tenetur placitare super haereditate paterna*. Answered, The *brocard* meets not, this being only conquest in *persona patris*, and so not *haereditas paterna*.” Fountainhall, i. 243.
 Fr. *brocard*, L. B. *brocard-um*, Hisp. *brocardico*, juris axioma; Carpentier.
- BROCH, BROCH, *s.* “A narrow piece of wood or metal to support the stomacher;” Gl. Sibb. S. A. and O.; apparently an oblique use of Fr. *broche*, a spit. This word in O. Fr. is synonym with *baton*.
- BROCHE, *s.* 1. A spit.] *Add*;
 A. Bor. *broach*, id. It has the same signification in O. E.
 “Item, v *brochis*, a pere of rackes, iij brandardes, ij per of cobberds, iij pot-hangings, iij pere of hockes, & a rack of iron, xx s.” Inventory, temp. Henr. VIII. penes W. Hamper, Esq. Birmingham.
4. A narrow pointed iron instrument, in the form of a chissel, used by masons in hewing stones; also called a *puncheon*, S. Hence,
 To BROCHE, BROACH, *v. a.* To indent the surface of a stone with this instrument, S. When a broader tool is used, it is said to be *droved*. Both operations are contrasted with polishing, or complete dressing.
- BROCHAN, *s.* Oatmeal boiled, &c.] *Add* to etymon;
 Mr. Lloyd writes the C. B. word *brnkhan*; Ray's Collect. p. 123.

- BROCHIT, *part. pa.* Stitched, sewed.
 “Item, the rest of blak velvot *brochit* with gold, contening ten ellis and a quarter.” Inventories, A. 1561, p. 147.
 Fr. *broch-er*, “to stitch grossely, to set, or sowe with (great) stitches;” Cotgr.
 I know not if it be in the same sense that we should understand the term *Brochtclath*, Aberd. Reg.
- BROCHLE, (gutt.) *adj.* Lazy, indolent; also *brokle*; Galloway. Also used as a *s.* “A lazy useless *brochle*,” an inactive boy, *ibid*.
 Gael. *brogh*, and *broghaidhil*, denote filth, dirt.
- BROCHT, *s.* The act of puking.
 Ben ower the bar he gave a *brocht*,
 And laid among them sic a locket,
 With *eructavit cor meum*,
 He hosted thair a hude full fra him.
Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16 Cent. p. 313.
 C. B. *broch*, spuma. This seems originally the same with BRAKING, q. v.
- BROCKED, BROAKIT, *adj.* Variegated.] *Add*;
 “I find that the phrase, *brocked oats*, denotes the black and white growing promiscuously.” Gl. Surv. Nairn. By mistake the term is printed *brokil* for *brokit*.
- THE BRUE O' THE BRUCKIT EWES, a metaphor. phrase for mutton-broth, S.
 “We drank other's health with the *broe* of the *brucket ewes*, we brought from boughts of the German boors.” J. Falkirk's Jokes, p. 8.
 Dan. *broged*, particoloured; also speckled, grisled.
- BROD, *s.* A board.] *Add*;
 “When that utheris was compellit to kiss a painted *brodde*, which they callit *Nostre Dame*, they war not preassed efter ones.” Knox's Hist. p. 83.
 —“To ressave the rebellis names within thair schirrefdome fra the officiar executour of the lettres, caus thame be copyit and affixt vpoun ane *brod*, and the samyn *brod* hung up daylie fra the sone rysing to the dounseting at thair mercat croce.” Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 174.
2. Tranferred to an escutcheon on which arms are blazoned.
 “Other abuses in hinging of pensils and *brods*, affixing of honours and arms,—hath crept in.—Inhibites them to hing pensils or *brods*, to affixe honours or arms, or to make any such like monuments, to the honour or remembrance of any deceased person, upon walls, or other places within the kirk, where the publick worship of God is exercised.” Acts Ass. 1643, p. 171.
3. Commonly used to denote the vessel for receiving alms in churches, S.; most probably from its being formerly a circular *board*, hollowed out so as to resemble a plate.
- To BROD, *v. a.* 1. To prick, &c.] *Insert*, as sense
 2. To pierce, so as to produce an emission of air, S.
 “We had—in the afternoon, wholsom food, but in a very airy fine dress: Good Lord, pierce his heart with the compunction of a broken law, and fright him with the terror of the curses thereof; Good Lord, *brod* him, and let—the wind out of him, make him

like his father ; otherwise he will be a sad grief of heart to many." Walker's Passages, p. 11.

The allusion apparently to the custom, still occasionally used, of piercing the belly of a cow that is in danger of bursting from eating too much wet clover.

C. B. *brath-u* to prick, *bratha* a prick. Dan. *brod*, a sting, prick. *At stikke med brodden*, to prick.

BROD, *s.* Brood, breed, Loth.

A. S. *brod* proles, from *bréd-an* fovere. Hence,

BROD-HEN, *s.* A hen that hatches a brood of chickens.

Hir best *brod hen* callit Lady Pekle pes.—

Colkelbie Sow, v. 846.

BRODMOTHER, **BRODSMOTHER**, *s.* 1. A hen that has hatched chickens ; the first is the pron. of Angus, the second of Loth.

2. Metaph. applied to a female who is the mother of a family. If one be about to be married to a husband, who has children by a former wife, when it is supposed that she has not the qualities requisite in a step-mother, it is commonly said, "She'll mak an ill *brodmother*;" Ang. Thus it is said of a broody hen, "She's a gude *brodsmother*," Loth.

BRODDIT AITIS, supposed to be the same with *bearded oats*.

"In the actioun—for the wrangwiss spoliatioun, awaytaking, and withholding fra the said Elyss Makcoulay's wif of LXVI bolle of clene *broddit ait*is,—the lordis decretis—that the saidis persounis sall restore, deliuer, & gif again the saidis LXVI bollis of clene *broddit ait*is to the said Elizabeth, or the avale of thaim." Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 63.

As Su.G. *brodd* denotes the first spire of grain, as well as any thing that is sharp-pointed ; and S. *broddit* signifies what has a sharp point ; perhaps the phrase, *clene broddit* might be applied to oats, or to any other pointed grain, as intimating that the proof of its goodness in part depended on its being *clean*, and not husky, at the points.

BRODERRIT, *part. pa.* Embroidered.

"Item, ane gown of cramasy sating, *broderrit* on the self with threidis of gold, of the Franche fassoun, with thrie buttonis on ilk sleif ennamelit, and lynit with luterdis." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 80.

Fr. *brod-er*, to embroider ; whence *brodeur*, an embroiderer. Su.G. *border-a*, acu pingere. V. **BROD**, *v.*

BRODIE, *s.* The fry of the rock-tangle, or Hettle, codling, Fife.

A. S. *brod* proles, E. *brood*.

BRODYKYNIS, *s. pl.* The same with *Brottekens*, *q. v.* signifying buskins or half-boots. Still used in this sense, Aberd.

—"That Henrj Chene—sall restore—twa lokis, price xvj d., a pare of *brodykynnis*, a speit [spit] price vj s., a pare tayngis & a goune price xx s." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 287.

In this act there is no great regard to order in the classification of the articles.

"Lindsay mentions *brodikins*, or a kind of half-boots." Pink. Hist. ii. 434.

BRODINSTARE, **BRODINSTER**, *s.* An embroiderer.

"Certane werklumes for ane *brodinstare*;" Coll. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

"Item, ten single blankettis quhilkis servit the beddis of the *brodinsters*, quha wrocht upoun the great pece of broderie." Ibid. p. 140.

It appears from this notice, that besides the maids of honour, or ladies of the court, females were occasionally hired for the purpose of embroidering in the palace. V. **BROWDINSTAR**.

BROE, *s.* Broth, soup ; the same with *Brew*.

— The auld runt,

Wi' boiling *broe*, John Ploughman brunt.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 26.

To **BROG**, *v. a.* To pierce.] *Add* ;

"D'ye think I was born to sit here *brogging* an elshin through bend leather, when sic men as Duncan Forbes, and that other Arniston chield there, without muckle greater parts—than mysell, maun be presidents and king's advocates nae doubt, and wha but they?" Heart Mid Loth. i. 110.

BROG, *s.* 1. A pointed instrument.] *Add* ;

This term is also used to denote the small instrument used by carpenters, for making punctuations in wood, to prevent the nails from splitting it ; called "entering wi' the *brog*," S. A.

In E. this is designed by tradesmen a *brad-awl*. A. Bor. "*brogs*, small sticks." Grose.

BROG, **BROGUE**, *s.* A coarse and light kind of shoe.] *Add* ;

Brogues, as they were made about eighty years ago, are otherwise defined.

"The poor men are seldom barefoot in the town, but wear *brogues*, a sort of pumps without heels, which keep them little more from the wet and dirt than if they had none, but they serve to defend their feet from the gravel and stones." Burt's Letters, i. 86.

They are reckoned peculiarly adapted for travelling through the mossy grounds in the Highlands.

"I was harass'd on this slough, by winding about—in my heavy boots with high heels, which, by my spring, when the little hillocks were too far asunder, broke the turf.—But to my guide it seem'd nothing ; he was light of body, shod with flat *brogues*, wide in the soles, and accustomed to a particular step, suited to the occasion." Ibid. ii. 31.

This entertaining and intelligent writer describes shoes "made of leather with the hair on," under another name. V. **QUARRANT**.

Ir. and Gael. *brog* signifies a shoe. Whitaker imagines that the *brogue* received its name from Celt. *brac*, party-coloured, being variegated like the rest of their dress : Hist. Manch. i. 128. But this is quite fanciful. Others have derived it from *broc* a badger, it being said that brogues were anciently made of the skin of this animal. Dr. Ledwich seems partly inclined to deduce it from Su.G. *bro*, stratum aliquod, which Ihre gives as the primary signification of *bro*, a bridge, whence Mod. Sw. *brygga*, id.

BROGH, *s.* **BROGH AND HAMMER**, **BROGH AND**

HAMMEL. "Ye maun bring *brogh and hammer* for't," i. e. you must bring proof for it, Loth.

Brugh is the pronunciation, Lanarks. When one, in a market, purchases any goods, which, from the price or from other circumstances, he suspects have

been stolen, he asks the seller to *gie him brugh and hammer o' them*; i. e. to give him satisfactory evidence that he came honestly by them.

"This sort of caution," says the learned Spottiswoode, "is still in use in fairs and markets, especially in buying of horses from strangers, and in the country dialect is termed *Burgh and Hammer*, corrupted from *borge in heymel*." Vo. *Borgh of Hamelhald*. He views *heymel* as a Saxon word, denoting the birth-place of the seller.

The phrase has been originally used to denote legal security, especially in relation to suretyship; the first word being evidently the same with our *borch*, *borgh*, a surety. I am assured by a gentleman, who has long filled the highest diplomatic stations on the continent, that, in the north of Germany, he has often heard the phrase, *burg und emmer*, or one very like it, used in a similar sense. Although satisfied that *burg* denotes a surety, he does not recollect the sense of the latter term.

In Aberd. it is pronounced *Brogh and Hammell*, and understood as signifying good or sufficient proof.

To this the following passages, in the extracts transmitted from Aberd. Reg. seem to refer:

"He auch to keip him skaithles of the saidis kow & stirk, & fynd hyme *borgh and hammald* of the samyn." Cent. 16.

In another place,—*"To find him borcht & hammald for the samyn."*

It is also written *borcht and hammet*.

This is evidently the same with the phrase used in Shetl. *Brough and Hamble*.

"You are also to examine the house-store of flesh and meal, and likewise the wool, stockings, yarn, webs, &c., and inquire how they came by all these; and if they cannot give you a satisfying account thereof, and *brough and hamble*, you are to inform against them." Instructions for Rancelmen, Surv. Shetland, App. p. 8.

I see no other sense it can properly bear save that of suretyship. From the use of *hamble* in Shetland, it is most reasonable to view our *hammer* as a corr., from the lapse of time. *Hamble* seems to be merely Dan. *heimmel*, "authority, a voucher, a title," Wolff; Isl. *heimilld*, auctoritas, jus, titulus possessionis; Sw. *hemul*, "the satisfaction which he who sells an article which he has no legal right to dispose of, must give the buyer, when the right owner claims the property," Wideg. Thus the phrase signifies, "proof of rightful possession." It is highly probable, indeed, that our vulgar phrase is a corr. of the old forensic one, *Borgh of hamhald*, from the sense of which there is only a slight deviation. V. HAMALD, HAM-HALD.

TO BROGLE, BROGGLE, *v. a.* To prick, Loth.; synon. *Brog, Job*.

TO BROGLE, BROGGLE, *v. n.* 1. To persist in ineffectual attempts to strike a pointed instrument into the same place, Lanarks.

This word, as used in Clydes., implies the idea of unsteady motion in the agent that pricks, so as not to touch the point that is aimed at.

2. To fail in doing any piece of work in which one engages; to be unable properly to finish what one has begun; Berwicks. Selkirks.

3. *v. a.* To botch, to bungle, to spoil, *ibid*.

TO BROGLE *up, v. a.* To patch, to vamp; applied to shoes; Roxb. *q.* to cobble, or work by means of an awl or sharp-pointed instrument.

BROGLE, BROGGLE, *s.* An ineffectual attempt to strike a pointed instrument into a particular place, Lanarks.

BROGLER, *s.* 1. The person who makes this ineffectual attempt, *ibid*.

2. A bad tradesman, a bungler, Selkirks.

Brogle seems to be merely a frequentative from the *v.* to *Brog*, to pierce.

BROG-WORT, BROUG-WORT, *s.* A species of mead, the same with *Bragwort*, Fife.

BROIG. V. BAIKIN.

"Item, the covering of the sacrament house with ane antipend for the Lady's altar, of blew and yellow *broig* satin." Inventory of Ecclesiastic Vestments, A. 1559. Hay's *Scotia Sacra*, p. 189.

Denominated, perhaps, from the place whence it was imported, which might be *Bruges*, Teut. *Brugge*, in Flanders. For "as Venice was the grand seat of trade between Asia and Europe, so *Bruges* in Flanders was the commercial link, which connected the merchandize of Venice, and the south of Europe, with its northern countries." Pink. Hist. Scot. i. 116.

BROICH, BROIGH, (gutt.) *s.* A *broigh* of heat, a fume, a state of complete perspiration, Lanarks. Perth.

Synon. with *Brothe*, *q. v.*; but of a different origin. For, like many words in this district, *Broich* retains undoubted marks of its Cumbrian origin. C. B. *broch* spuma, foam, froth. *Broch-i*, to fume; Owen. TO BROIK, BROUK, *v. a.* To possess, to enjoy, S.

"The said Andro sall *broik* & joise the said tak of the saidis landis for all the dais of his life." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 52.

A. S. *bruck-an*, Teut. *bruyck-en*, frui, potiri. E. *brook* is properly, to endure.

TO BROILYIE, *v. a.* This term is, in Fife, applied only to what is first parboiled, and then roasted on a *brander* or gridiron.

O. Fr. *bruill-er*, griller, rôtir, sécher; Roquefort.

TO BROIZLE, *v. a.* 1. To press, to crush to atoms, Ettr. For.

"How do ye mean, when you say they were hashed?" "Champit like—a' *broizled* and jurmum-mled, as it war." Hogg's *Brownie*, i. 134, 135.

Teut. *brozel-en*, *breusel-en*, in minimas micis frangere.

2. The term seems to be also used in a loose sense, *ibid*.

"Mucht it pleiz mai sovrayne lege, not to trowe—that withoutten dreddour I shulde gaung till *broozle* ane fayir deme, ane honest mannis wyffe, and mynnie to twa bairnis." Hogg's *Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

BROK, *s.* Use.

—"For the *brok* and proffit of the said *v ky* be the said thre yeris, ilk kow a calf furth cumand gude, &c. And for the proffite of the *brok* of the said ix score of scheip, &c. Item, for the *brok* & proffit of the said four skore of yowis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 289.

"Gif ony man oblisses him to pay to ane pupill—ane certane sowme of money, as for his portioune

natural fallin to him throw deceis of his father, and bindis and oblissis him to sustene and uphald in the mene time the said pupil honestlie in all necessaris, upon his *brok*, and revenue of the said principalsowme, without diminutioun of ony part thairof, the obligatioun is sufficient and nawayis usurie." A. 1562, Balfour's Pract. p. 533.

A. S. *broce*, Teut. *broke*, *bruyk*, *ghe-bruyk*, id. V. BRUIK.

BROK, BROCK, s. 1. Fragments, &c.] *Add*;
2. Trash, refuse, Fife.

BROKED, *adj.* Variegated. V. BROCKED.

* BROKEN, *part. pa.* *Broken men*, a phrase used in a peculiar sense in our old acts, as denoting individuals who are either under a sentence of outlawry, or live as vagabonds, outlaws, and public depredators; or who are separated from the clans to which they belonged, in consequence of their crimes.

"They are to say, Clangregore, Clanfarlane, &c., and als monie *broken men* of the surnames of Stewarts in Athole, Lorne, and Balquhiddie, Campbells, &c. —Nane of the saidis clannes, or uther *broken men*, their wives, bairnes, aires, executors or assignayes, sall have action criminall or civil against quhat-sum-ever persones, for ejection, spulyie, slaughter, fire-raising, or uther alledged violent deed committed against them, be onie of his Hienes lieges," &c. Acts Ja. VI. Parl. xi. c. 227, Murray.

"Ye heard before, how thir *brokin men* had driven Frendraught's goods to Strathboggie." Spalding, i. 35.

BROKEN-WINDED, *adj.* Short-winded, asthmatic; generally applied to horses, S.

BROKIN STORIT.

"In the accioun—tueching the takin of a schip & gudis, with certane vittales, fra the port & havin of Lethe—stormestaid & drevin to the Erlis fery; bot a cheild in hir; *brokin storit* & distroyt be the said personis, as is allegit," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 201.

This seems to be meant as a compound word, intimating that the *stores* of the ship were *broken* in upon.

BRONGIE, s. A name given to the cormorant, Shetl.

"*Pelecanus Carbo* (Lin. syst.) *Brongie*, *Scarf*, (Scarv of Pontoppidan), Corvorant, Cole Goose, or Great Black Cormorant." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 248.

Perhaps from some corporeal peculiarity. As the cormorant has a loose yellowish skin which "reaches from the upper mandible round the eyes" (Penn. Zool. p. 477), might we view it q. *broun-ee*, or from Dan. *bruun* and *oye*, id.?

"The *brongie* is of a dusty brown colour on the back." Edmonst. p. 250.

BROO, s. *Nae broo*, no favourable opinion.

—"But thir ridings and wappenshawings, my leddy, I hae *nae broo* of them ava, I can find *nae warrant* for them whatsoever." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 147.

"But I hae *nae broo* of changes since that awfu' morning that a tout o' a horn, at the cross of Edinburgh, blew half the faithfu' ministers of Scotland out of their pulpits." Ibid. iv. 39.

"I had never muckle *broo* o' my gudeman's gos-

sips, and now I like them waur than ever." Heart M. Loth. ii. 305. V. BROW.

Can this word have any affinity with Isl. *brag-ur* affectio, or *bragd* sapor, odor, q. relish for?

BROOD, s. 1. A young child, Roxb.

2. The youngest child of a family, *ibid.*

A. S. *brod* proles.

BROODIE, *adj.* 1. Prolific, applied to the female, &c.] *Add*;

She was a kindly *broody* creature,—

She brought her young without a waiter.

Ruickbie's Wayside Cottager, p. 177.

2. *Brudy*, applied to either sex.

"The Pichtis had afore ane vehement suspitioun, that the *brudy* spredying of the Scottis suld sumetyme fall to the dammage of thair posterite." Bel-lend. Cron. B. i. c. 5.

A. S. *brodige*, incubans.

TO BROOFLE, BRUFLE, *v. n.* To be in a great hurry; *synon.* with *Broostle*, Ettr. For.

This seems to be the same with *Bruffle*, q. v.

BROOFLE, BRUFLE, s. Impetuous haste, *ibid.*

BROOK, s. Soot adhering to any thing, S. B.

TO BROOK, *v. a.* To soil with soot, *ibid.*

BROOKIE, *adj.* Dirtied with soot, sooty, *ibid.*

BROOKIE, s. 1. A ludicrous designation for a blacksmith, from his face being begrimed, *ibid.*

For this reason the term is applied to Vulcan.

This coach, I'd have you understand,

Old *Brookie* made with his own hand.—

Brookie, at this, threw by his hammer.

Meston's Poems, p. 125-6.

The blacksmith niest, a rampan chiel,

Cam skelpin thro' the breem;—

The pridefu' tailor cockit's ee,

Ban't *Brookie* as wanwordy.

Tarras's Poems, p. 66.

2. A designation given to a child whose face is streaked with dirt, S.

BROOKET, *adj.* Having a dirty face, S. V. BROUKIT.

BROOKABLE, *adj.* What may be borne or endured, S.; from E. *brook*, *v.*

BROOM-DOG, s. An instrument for grubbing up *broom*, Mearns.

"This last species of fuel [broom] is indeed so common that the people have invented an instrument for the purpose of rooting it up. They call it a *Broom-dog*. It is a stout stick, about six feet long, shod with iron on the lower end, and having there a projecting jagged spur for laying hold of the roots. It operates somewhat like a tooth-drawer, with a powerful lever, and eradicates the broom in an instant." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 447.

Most probably in allusion to a dog ferreting out his prey, when it has earthed.

TO BROOSTLE, BRUSTLE, *v. n.* To be in a great hurry, to be in a bustle about little, Ettr. For., *pron.* q. *Brussle*.

BROOSTLE, s. A very bustling state, impetuosity in coming forward, *ibid.*

"But dinna ye think that a fitter time may come to make a push?—Take care that you, and the like o' you, haena these lives to answer for. I like *nae* desperate *broostles*,—it's like ane that's just gaun to

turn divour, taking on a' the debt he can." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 72.

2. Applied to a keen chace, South of S.

"Keilder, my—dog—likes a play i' the night-time brawly, for he's aye gettin a *broostle* at a hare, or a tod, or a fowmart, or some o' thae beasts that gang snaiking about i' the derk." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 140.

This differs from *Breessil*, Fife, q. v. merely in the change of the vowels.

Add to etymon given under *Breessil*;

Isl. *brus-a* aestuare, *brocsur* contentiosus, Dan. *brus-er* to rush, to foam, to roar, applied to the waves of the sea. C. B. *brys* haste, *brys-iaw* to make haste, and *brys-iawl* hastening, seem to be cognate terms.

BROOST, *s.* Perhaps, a spring or violent exertion forward.

—The yaud she made a *broost*,
Wi' ten yauds' strength and mair,
Made a' the kipples to crash,
And a' the smiths to rair.

Auld Gray Mare, Jacobite Relics, i. 71.

Teut. *broes-en*, tempestuosum et furem ventum spirare. It may, however, be corr. from the *v. to breast*, used in the same sense. Moes.G. *brust* signifies the breast.

To BROOZLE, **BRUIZLE**, *v. n.* To perspire violently from toil, Teviotd.

Belg. *broeij-en*, to grow warm or hot; or Teut. *bruys-en* to foam, as we speak of a *brothe* of sweat. Isl. *braedsla*, fusio, liquefactio; *brus-a*, aestuare.

BROSE, *s.* 1. A kind of pottage, &c.] *Add*;

So late as A. 1530. *brewes* was used in this sense by E. writers. For Palsgrave expl. E. *brewes* by Fr. *brouet*, (B. iii. F. 22.) i. e. "potage, or broth." Cotgr. V. BREE.

2. The term is applied to oat-meal porridge before it be thoroughly boiled, Clydes.

BROSE-MEAL, *s.* Meal of pease much parched, of which *pease-brose* is made, S.

BROSE-TIME, *s.* Expl. "supper-time;" Gl. Antiq.

BROSIE, **BROSY**, *adj.* 1. Semifluid, S.

2. Metaph., soft, inactive, Lanarks.

3. Bedaubed with *brose* or porridge, S.

—The cotter's cur

—Out o'er the porritch-pingle takes a sten,
Laying the *broisy* weans upo' the floor
Wi' donsy heght.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 28.

4. Making much use of *brose* in one's profession. Hence the vulgar application of the term to weavers, S. O.

BROSY-FACED, *adj.* Applied to the face when very fat and flaccid, S.

—"An I didna ken her, I wad hae a gude chance to hear her," said he, "casting a look of sly intelligence at a square-built *broisy-faced* girl who accompanied him." St. Johnstoun, i. 240.

BROSILIE, *adv.* In an inactive manner, Lanarks.

BROSINESS, *s.* 1. The state of being semifluid.

2. Metaph., inactivity proceeding from softness of disposition, Lanarks.

To BROTHER, *v. a.* 1. To admit to a state,

and to the privileges, of brotherhood in any corporation or society, S.

2. Also used to denote the convivial initiation of young members of a fraternity, and even the ludicrous customs observed as a practical parody on these, S. V. BRITHER.

BROTHER-BAIRN, *s.* The child of an uncle, used to denote the relation of a cousin, S.

"Sir Patrick Hamilton was brother-german to the Earl of Arran, and sister and *brother-bairns* to the king's majesty." Pitscottie, Ed. 1720, p. 104.

Sister-bairns with, Ed. 1814.

BROUAGE. *Salt brouage*, salt made at Brouage, a town of France, in Saintonge, on the sea. Hence, it would appear, our forefathers were supplied.

"The hundreth *salt brouage*, contenand nine score bollis, Scottis watter met, is reknit to be worth in fraught twentie tunnis Aleron." Balfour's Pract. Customis, p. 87.

This place is still famous for its salt. V. Dict. Trev.

BROUKIT, **BROOKED**, &c. *adj.*] *Add*;

2. Used to denote the appearance of the face of a child who has been crying, and who has left marks on it, by rubbing off the tears with dirty hands; as, "Eh! sic a *brookit* bairn! What has he been blubberin about?" S.

The smith his meikle paw he shook;—

Syne Wattie raught his manly nive;—

Cried, "Lat me to the *brooket* knave;"

An' rag'd like ane maist wud—

In wrath, that night.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 137.

"To *bruike*, to make dirty; Northumb." Grose. *Broukit* is perhaps originally the same with *Brooked*, q. v. although differently pronounced.

To BROW, *v. a.* To face, to browbeat, Ettr. For.

"There is naething i' my tower that isna at your command; for I wad rather *brow* a' the Ha's and the Howards afore I beardit you." Perils of Man, i. 21.

"Ken where ye are, an' wha ye're speaking to?" said Dan, stepping forward and *browing* the last speaker face to face." Ibid. p. 61.

I need scarcely say that this is formed from the *s. brow*, supercilium. But I have met with no parallel *v.* in any other language.

BROW, *s.* *Nae brow.*] *Add*;

"I hae *nae broo* o' doctors, for they ken as little about complaints in the stomach as a loch-leeche, and no sae muckle." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 285. V. BROO.

BROW, *s.* A rising ground, S. B.

As they're thus thrang, the gentles came in view,
A' in a breast upon a bonny *brow*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 96.

"I climbed up a steep hazel bank, and sat down to rest myself on an open green plot on the *brow*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 292.

The *brow* of a hill is an E. phrase, but the term does not seem to be used in this sense by itself. A. S. *bruna* intercilium.

BROWCALDRONE, *s.* A vessel for brewing, Aberd. Reg.

BROWDEN, *part. pa.* Arrayed, decked, Aberd.

Rob Roy heard the fricksome fraise;
Weel *browden'd* in his graith.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing, First Edit.

BROWDIN, **BROWDEN**, *part. pa.* Fond, &c.]
Add;

It is expressed in a neuter form, which, I suppose, is the proper one, in Clav. Yorks. Dial. "To be *browden* on a thing."

I find it used in one instance as if it were an active v.

The millart never notic'd Tam,

Sae *browden'd* he the ba'.—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 132.

BROWDYN, **BROWDIN**, *part. pa.* Embroidered.]
Add;

"Item a covering of variand purpir tarter *browdin* with thrissillis & a unicorne." Collect. of Inventories, p. 11. i. e. "embroidered with thistles."

BROWDINSTAR, *s.* An embroiderer.

"Item fourty round scheittis [sheets] quhilkis servit to the *browdinstaris* that wrocht upoun the tapestrie of the crammosie velvois." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1561, p. 150.

These were the women employed by our unfortunate Q. Mary in her various works of embroidery.

This term is indiscriminately applied to males and females.

"Our souerane lord—remembring the guid, trew, and thankfull seruice done to his hienes be his louit Williame Betoun *browdinstar*, Ratifies," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 608.

BROWDINSTERSCHIP, *s.* The profession of an embroiderer.

—"Ratifies, apprevis, and for his hienes and his successouris perpetuallie confirmis the office of *browdinsterschip*, and keping of his hienes wardrop—to the said Williame." Ibid.

Teut. *boordaerder*, and L. B. *brodarius*, denote a man who works in embroidery. The term here used is evidently formed from the *part. pa.* *Browdyn*, q. v. with the addition of the termination *ster*, which originally marked a female. V. **BROWSTER**.

BROWIN, *part. pa.* Brewed.

—"It salbe leiful to the inhabitantis of the burrowis of Air, Iruin, Glasgow, Dumbertane, and vthers our souerane Ladyis liegis duelland at the west seyis, to haue bakin breid, *browin* aill, and aquaute to the Ilis, to bertour with vther merchandice." Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 495.

A. S. *browen coctus*, concoctus.

BROWIS, *s. pl.* Expl. "brats."

"Or gaif the princes of the erth you yeirly rentis (as the disciplis in the beginnyng sauld thair landis, and gaif the pryces thair of to the Apostolis) to the end that every ane of yow mot spend the samyn upon his dame Dalila and bastard *browis*?" N. Winyet's First Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. p. 206.

This term, I suspect, is metaphorically used; whether it be allied to Teut. *brouw-en* miscere, coquere; *brouwe*, liquamen; or *bruys* spuma; I will not pretend to say.

* **BROWN**, *adj.* To play *brown*, or to boil *brown*, a phrase applied to the broth-pot, when it is meant to say that the broth is rich, as containing a sufficient portion of animal juice, S.

"Did she [the supposed witch] but once hint that her pot '*played nae brown*,' a chosen lamb or a piece of meat was presented to her in token of friendship. She seldom paid rent for her house, and every young lad in the parish was anxious to cast her peats; so that Kimmer, according to the old song, 'lived cantie and hale.'" Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 289.

Yere big brose pot has nae *played brown*

Sin' the Reaver Rade o' gude Prince Charlie.

Ibid. p. 102.

BROWNIE-BAE, *s.* The designation given to *Brownie*, Buchan.

But there come's Robie, flaught-braid down the brae;
How wild he glowrs, like some daft *brownie-bae*!

Tarras's Poems, p. 3.

"*Brownie-bae*, an imaginary being;" Gl.

The addition to the common name of the lubber-fiend may have originated from his being supposed occasionally to frighten women and children with a wild cry, resembling that of a brute animal.

BROWNIE'S STONE, an altar dedicated to Brownie.

"Below the chappels there is a flat thin stone, call'd *Brownie's Stone*, upon which the antient inhabitants offered a cow's milk every Sunday; but this custom is now quite abolish'd." Martin's West. Islands, p. 67.

BROWN JENNET or **JANET**. 1. A cant phrase for a knapsack, S.

Aft at a staun what road to tak,

The debtor grows a villain,

Lugs up *Brown Jennet* on his back

To hunt her smile by killin'

Our faes, this day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 158.

2. *Brown Janet* is also expl. as signifying "a musket." Picken's Gl. 1813.

BROWN MAN of the *Moors*, "a droich, dwarf, or subterranean elf;" Gl. Antiq.

"Brown dwarf, that o'er the muirland strays,
Thy name to Keeldar tell!"

"The *Brown Man of the Muirs*, who stays
Beneath the heather bell."

Leyden's Keeldar, Border Minstr. ii. 394.

"The *Brown Man of the Muirs*, is a fairy of the most malignant order, the genuine *duergar*. Walsingham mentions a story of an unfortunate youth, whose brains were extracted from his skull, during his sleep, by this malicious being. Owing to this operation, he remained insane for many years, till the Virgin Mary courteously restored his brains to their station." Ibid. p. 390.

BROWSTER-WIFE, *s.* A female ale-seller, especially in markets, S.

The *browster wives* are eident lang,

Right fain for a' thing snod, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 92.

BRUCKLIE, *adv.* In a brittle state or manner, Clydes. V. **BRUKYL**.

BRÜDERIT, *part. pa.* Fraternized.

That panefull progress I think ill to tell,

Sen thay are bowit and *bruderit* in our land.

Siege Edin. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 289.

Isl. *brudur*, Germ. *bruder*, a brother. V. **BROTHER**, r.
TOBRUFFLE, *v. n.* To *bruffle* and sweat, to mōil and toil, to be turmoiled and overheated, Dumfr.

C. B. *bryniawl*, enlivening, from *bryn*, vigour, briskness; or *brythawl*, tumultuous, turbulent, from *brwth*, a stirring up; Owen.

BRUG SATINE, satin made at Bruges.

"Half ellin of *Brug satine*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

This is certainly the same that is denominated *Bridges satine*, Rates, A. 1611. V. BROIG.

BRUGH, s. 3. A borough.] *Add*;

—"The said Alex^r [Fraser] being of deliberat mynd and purpois to erect ane vniuersitie within the said *brughe*,—hes [begwn] to edifie and big vp collegis, quhilkis nocht onlie vill tend to the greit decoirment of the cuntrey, bot also to the advancement of the loist and tint youthe, in bringing tham vp in leirning and vertew, to the greit honour and weill of our said souerane Lord and natioune." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 148.

This refers to the plan, once adopted, of erecting a university at Fraserburgh, which was afterwards defeated from jealousy.

4. A hazy circle, &c.] *Add*;

—Meg cries she'll wad baith her shoon,

That we sall hae weet very soon,

And weather rough;

For she saw round about the moon,

A mickle brough. *The Farmer's Ha'*, st. 28.

5. The name given to two circles which are drawn round the *tee*, on the ice appropriated for *curling*, Clydes. Hence,

BRUGHER, BRUCHER, s. A stone which comes within these circles, *ibid*.

To BRUGHLE, v. n. To be in a state of quick motion, and at the same time oppressed with heat. *He's brughlin up the brae*, Perth.

This seems radically the same with *Broigh*, Lank. q. v. This, I have supposed, might be a corruption from *Brothe*, s., a fume of heat. But it is more probably a cognate term, allied to Belg. *broeijen*, to grow warm or hot; *broejig weer*, sultry weather, q. S. *broighie weather*, or weather which produces *brughling*. The v. *broeijen* is the origin of *broye*, *brue*, jus, jusculum, our *brue*, broth, or soup. For *broeijen* seems primarily to signify the act of pouring out warm liquids; calida perfundere; fervente aqua aspergere; Kilian. The E. v. to *brew* has obviously a common origin.

BRUGHTINS, s. pl.

In the South of S., a dish is prepared in the following manner, as part of the entertainment provided for the shepherds at the *Lammas feast*. An oat-cake or bannock is first toasted, then crumbled down, and being put in a pot over the fire, has *butter* poured on it. This is used as a sort of pottage, and receives the name of *Butter-brughtins*.

BRUGHTIN-CAKE, BRAUGHTIN, s. Expl. "Green cheese-parings, or wrought curd, kneaded and mixed with butter or suet, and broiled in the frying-pan. It is eaten by way of *kitchen* to bread." Roxb.

This would appear to have been originally the same with Lancashire "*Braughwham*, a dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together;" Grose.

These terms exhibit great appearance of affinity to

C. B. *brwchan*, Gael. *brochan*. V. BROCHAN. Fris. *brugghe*, however, denotes bread besmeared with butter; Teut. *bruwet* jus, jusculum; and Isl. *bruggu*, calida coctio.

BRUICK, BRUIK, s. A kind of boil, S.] *Add*;

Isl. *bruk*, elatio, tumor; expl. of a swelling that suppurates; Haldorson. Flandr. *brocke* signifies venenum; bolus venenatus, an envenomed mass. Thus *bruick-boil* may signify an angry sore, like Sw. *etter-boeld*, literally "a venomous boil."

By the way, it may be observed that Johns. says that E. *boil* should be written *bile*, from A. S. *bila*, id., which he views as "perhaps from *bilis* Lat." *Bile* is undoubtedly used in this sense in A. S. But it is a solitary term: and *boil*, I think, is more obviously allied to Su.G. *boeld*, or *bolda*, ulcus, bubo; which is evidently formed from Isl. *bolg-a*, Su.G. *bulgia*, intumescere, whence *bula* tumor. Teut. *buyle*, tuber, tuberculum, has the same analogy to *buyl-en* extuberare. V. BREUK.

To BRUILYIE, BRULYIE, v. n. To fight, to be engaged in a broil, Aberd.

—Said there was nane in a' the battle,

That *bruilye*it bend aneugh.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing.

Fr. *brouill-er*, to make a great hurly burly, to jumble.

To BRUILYIE, BRULYIE, v. a. To *bruilye* up, to put into a ferment, Fife.

It *bruilyes* up my verra blude,

To hear their names profan'd, &c.

MS. Poem.

BRUIK, adj. Brisk, lively, in high spirits;

Fr. *brusque*.

"Thir ar the imbassadors that departis in Ingland for the mariage of my Lord Duk's son: My Lord Glencairn, My Lord Morton, My Lord Revan, My Lord Robert, as said is, and the Lard of Ledinton the Secretar: thai depart wondrous *bruisk*, thair bayis ar taxit to cum up to 15,000 l." Lett. T. Archbald, Chamb. Abp. Glasg. A. 1560, Keith's Hist. p. 489. Can *bayis* signify horses? Fr. *bay*, L. B. *bai-us*. V. *Bagus*, Du Cange.

Seren. views E. *brisk* as allied to Su.G. *brask-a*, petulanter se gerere. Perhaps we may view Teut. *broosche*, *breusche*, praeceps, ferox, as allied.

BRUKYL, BROKYL, adj. Brittle.] *Add to sense 2*;

It is used indeed to express the state of one's personal concerns, when in disorder, as well as those of a public nature.

"Praise be to God! I shall see my bairn again."

'And never I hope to part with her more,' said Waverley. 'I trust in God not, unless it be to win the means of supporting her; for my things are but in a *bruckle* state.' Waverley, iii. 286.

Here the term seems to be used rather improperly, as it only implies the idea of uncertainty as to the future. But the Baron's temporal affairs were beyond what is called a *bruckle* state. He was actually deprived of all his possessions by attainder. All that can be said is, that, having obtained a protection, he might have some faint hope of regaining his property.

Altering the figures of the following significations; insert as sense

3. Variable, unsettled, as applied to the weather, S.

The Har'st time is a time o' thrang,—
And weather aft does *bruckle* gang,

As we ha'e kend it. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 1.

8. Apt to fall into sin, or to yield to temptation.

"Sa lang as we leif in this present warld, we are sa fragil & *brukil*, be resone of carnal concupiscence, remanand in our corrupt nature, that we can nocht abstene fra all & syndry venial synnis." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, F. 186, a.

BRUKILNESSE, *s.* 1. Brittleness, *S.*] *Add*;

3. Moral inability.

All yee that sair does thirst,
Threw *bruklenesse* of the flesh,
Come vnto me when that ye list,
I sall your saullis refresh.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 140.

BRUKIT, *adj.* Having streaks of dirt. *V.*
BROUKIT.

To BRULYIE, *v. a.* To broil; properly to roast on the gridiron meat that has been boiled and has become cold, *Fife*.

Fr. brusl-er, brul-er, to scorch.

To BRULYIE, *v. n.* To be overpowered with heat; as, *I'm brulyin wi' heat*, *Fife*. This seems synon. with *Brothe*.

To BRUMBLE, *v. n.* To make a hollow murmuring noise, as that of the rushing or agitation of water in a pool, *S. O.*

"The sun was gaen down, an' I could hear the sugh of the *brumblin* pool—sae down I claps close by the side o't." *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 1820, p. 203.

Teut. brummel-en, rugire, mugire, from *brumm-en*, *Belg. bromm-en*, to buzz, to sound; *Dan. brumm-er*, to roar; *Isl. bruml-a*, murmurare; *Su.G. bromm-a*, id. *A. S. bremm-an*, fremere.

BRUMMIN, *part. pr.* A term, in its proper use, applied to a sow when she desires the boar, *Fife*, *Border*; *Brimmin*, id. *Loth. V. BREEMIN*.

To BRUND, BRUIND, *v. n.* To emit sparks.] *Add*;
2. To glance, to sparkle; applied to the eye as expressing either love or anger, *Perths*.

"Robbie came o'erby ae gloamin', an' begude a crackin; I saw Eppie stealin' a teet at him, an' tryin' to hod the blink that *bruindet* in her e'e, when he coost a look till her o'er the ingle." *Campbell*, i. 331.

"He fidgeted in his chair, an', at the lang run, his e'en begude a *bruindin* like elf-candles." *Campbell*, *ut sup.*

Also used in relation to the stars.

It was upon a Martinmas night,

The dowiest time o' the year;

Yet the nord was bleazin' wi' livin' light,

And the starns war *broondin'* fu' clear.

MS. Poem.

BRUINDIN, *s.* The emission of sparks, *Fife*.

BRUNDS, *s. pl.* 1. Brands, &c.] *Add*;

Bronde is the O. E. orthography of what is now written *brand*. "*Bronde* of fyre [Fr.] tison," i. e. a firebrand. *V. Palsgr. B. iii. F. 22, a.*

BRUNGLE, *s.* A job, a knavish piece of business, *Clydes*.

This seems originally the same with *Brangle*, *v.*

BRUNSTANE, *s.* Sulphur, brimstone, *Ayrs*.

Wi' scalding *brunstane* and wi' fat,—

They flamm'd his carcass weel wi' that.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 203.

Germ. born-steen id. q. *petra ardens*, says *Kilian*; from *Belg. born-en* ardere.

BRUNSTANE, *adj.* Of or belonging to sulphur, *S.*

Be there gowd where he's to beek,

He'll rake it out o' *brunstane* smeeek.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 200.

BRUNSTANE-MATCH, *s.* A match dipped in sulphur; vulgarly denominated a *spunk*, *S.*

"Zeal catches fire at a slight spark as fast as a *brunstane match*," observed the secretary." *Tales of my Landlord*, 2 Ser. ii. 142.

BRUNT, *adj.* Keen, eager, *Perths*.

Isl. brun-a, currere; *brund-r*, ovium appetitus coeundi; synon. *Teut. brunst*, ardor; *catulitio*.

BRUNT, *pret. and part. pa.* Burned, or burnt, *S.*

"Eftir this, they herried and *brunt* the toun of *Stirling*.—The haill landis of *Dalkeith* were *brunt* and destroyed." *Pittscottie's Cron.* p. 184.

BRUNT, *part. pa.* Burned; a term used in various games, *Clydes*.

In *curling*, when a stone is improperly touched, or impeded in its course, it is said to be *brunt*. If thus illegally touched by one on the same side, the move is lost, the stone being thrown off the course; if by one on the opposite side, the owner has a right to place it in the course where he pleases. In *Blindman's-buff*, he who is twice crowned or touched on the head, by the *taker*, or him who is hoodwinked, instead of once only, according to the law of the game, the person taken is said to be *brunt*, and regains his liberty.

BRUNTLIN, *s.* A burnt moor, *Buchan*.

Probably corr. from *brunt land*.

Come sing wi' me o' things wi' far mair feck,

An' nae wi' daffin owre the *bruntlin* geck.

Tarras's Poems, p. 119.

BRUNTLIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to a burnt moor, *ibid.*

Thou kens, wi' thy great gift o' lear—

Thae phantoms, imps, an' specters wil',

That pest our ha's wi' frightfu' squile,

An' a' that skims the *bruntlin* soil,

O' [on] *brunt* breem-sticks. *Ibid.* p. 40, 41.

* BRUSH, *s.* To gie a brush at any kind of work, to assist by working violently for a short time, *S.*

This is a very slight deviation from the sense of the E. term, as denoting "a rude assault."

Dan. brus-er, to rush.

BRUSHIE, *adj.* Sprucely dressed, or fond of dress; as, "He's a little *brushie* fallow," *Roxb.*

Teut. bruys spuma, *bruys-en* spumare.

BRUSIT, *part. pa.* Embroidered.] *Add*;

L. B. brusd-us and *brust-us*, acupictus; *Du Cange*.

V. BURDE, *s.*

BRUSKNESS, *s.* Unbecoming freedom of speech, rudeness, incivility, *S.*

"There hath been (I grant) too much *bruskness* used to superiors; I wish ministers had never given occasion thereby to many to intertain hard thoughts of any in the ministry." *R. Douglass's Serm.* at the Downsitting of Parliament, A. 1661, p. 26.

Fr. *brusc, brusque*, rash; rude, uncivil. V. BRUISK.
To BRUSSEL, BRUSHEL, *v. n.* To rush forward in a fierce and disorderly way, Ayrs. V. BREESSIL.

BRUSSE, *s.* Bustle, Loth.] *Add*;

This *s.* evidently acknowledges a common origin with A. Bor. "to *bruzzle*, to make a great ado, or stir." Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 324.

Perhaps from A. S. *brastl-ian*, murmurare, crepere.
To BRUST, *v. n.* To brust, S.] *Add*;

"He that eats quhile [till] he *brusts*, will be the worse while he lives." S. Prov. "A jocose return to them that urge us to eat." Kelly, p. 146.

It is also used as the pret.

"Bairns mother *brust* never;" S. Prov.—"because she will keep meat out of her own mouth, and put it into theirs." Kelly, p. 62.

BRUTE, *s.* Report, rumour; the same with E. *bruit*.

"Strabo perchance may be pardoned, for that in his time that part of the world was not sufficientlie explored, and hee therefore have but followed the uncertane *brute*." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande. V. also Bell. Cron. ii. 175, Ed. 1821.

BRUZZING, *s.* A term used to denote the noise made by bears.

—"Mioling of tygers, *bruzzing* of bears," &c. Urquhart's Rabelais. V. CHEEPING.

Teut. *bruys-en*, rugire, strepere.

BUAT, *s.* A lanthorn. V. BOWET.

* BUBBLE, *s.* 1. As much snot as comes from the nose at once, S.

"There is a great *bubble* at your nose. Dight the *bubbles* frae your nose, wean," S.

2. In pl. snot, S.; *bibbles*, Aberd.

To BUBBLE, *v. n.* To shed tears in a snivelling, blubbering, and childish way, S. *Bibble*, Aberd.

To BUBBLE AND GREET, a vulgar phrase denoting the act of crying or weeping, properly as conjoined with an effusion of mucus from the nostrils, S.

"John Knox—left her [Q. Mary] *bubbling and greeting*, and came to an outer court where her Lady Maries were fyking and dancing; he said, O brave ladies, a brave world if it would last, and heaven at the hinderend; but fy on that knave Death, that will seize upon these bodies of yours, and where will all your fidling and flinging be then?" Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 60.

The *v. to Bubble* is sometimes used by itself to denote the effusion of tears.

And as he spake these words, the tears

Cam *bubblin* doun his cheeks.

Ajax's Speech, &c.

BUBBLYJOCK, *s.* A turkey cock, S.] *Add*;

"Now Maister Angis, I sall thank ye for a priein o' ye're *bubbly-jock*." To arrest the flow of his wit, Angus eagerly invited him to partake of a turkey he was cutting up. "Be doin', be doin'," cryed he." Saxon and Gael, i. 51.

Add, after *Child's Nose*. For the same reason, in the North of E., *snotergob* is the name given to "the red part of a turkey's head;" Grose.

BUCHT, BUGHT, *s.* A measure of fishing lines, being fifty-five fathoms, Shetl.

"The ordinary complement of lines is 120 *bughts*, each *bught* 55 fathoms long, with hooks at the intervals of four fathoms, or 14 hooks on each *bught*. The whole is 6600 fathoms or 7½ miles, mounted with about 1600 hooks." Agr. Surv. Shetl. 88.

Evidently from the different folds in these lines. V. BOUCHT, *s.* a curvature.

BUCK, *s.* The carcase of an animal.

—"Be certane privat personis for thair awin commoditie transporting in England yeirlie woll, scheip, and nolt, abone the nowmer of ane hundreth thousand pundis,—sic derth is rasis in the cuntrie that ane mutton *buck* is deirar and far surmountis the price of ane boll of quheit." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 577.

The same with BOUK, BUIK, *q. v.*

To BUCK, *v. n.* To aim at any object, to push, to butt, Perth.

Alem. *bock-en* to strike; whence Wachter derives *bock*, a he-goat, although the etymon may well be inverted. Su.G. *bock*, impulsus, ictus.

To BUCK out, *v. n.* To make a guggling noise, as liquids when poured from a strait-necked bottle, S.; probably formed from the sound.

To BUCK and CRUNE, a phrase used to denote the evidences given of the greatest solicitude for the possession of any thing. "Ye needna insist on't, for ye sanna get it, if ye sould *buck and crune* for't;" Dumfr.

It is supposed to refer to the conduct of the *buck*, when rutting, in expressing his eagerness for the doe. Isl. *buck-a* and Germ. *bock-en* signify to strike with the horns, to butt, from *bock* cervus, caper. To *crune* is to emit a hollow sound, as cattle do when dissatisfied. V. CROYN.

An harte belowyth and a bucke *groynyth* I fynde:
And eche roobucke certayn bellyth by kynde.

Boke of St. Alban's, D. ii. b.

BUCK, *s.* The beech-tree.

"There is in it also woodes of *buck*, and deir in them." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

A. S. *boc*, Su.G. *bok*, Teut. *buecke*, fagus. V. BUIK, BUK, a book.

BUCKALEE.

Buckalee, buckalo, bucka, bonnie belly horn;

Sae bonnie and sae brawly as the cowie cows the corn.

The above is the call which is used to negligent herds, who allow the cows to eat the corn, Mearns. Fancy might here find out a resemblance to Isl. *buck-a* subigere, domare, or Su.G. *buck-a* inflectere, as a call to *drive* the cows to the *lea*. But it will often be found vain labour to endeavour to seek an origin for these traditionary rhymes; especially as in many instances the terms seem to have originally had no proper meaning.

BUCKASIE, BUCKACY, *s.* A species of buckram or callimanco.

"Item, by the King's command, 5 quarters of *buckacy*, for a doublate to littill Bell, 10 s." Acc^t. John Bishop of Glasgow, Treasurer to K. James III. A. 1474. Borthwick's Remarks on Brit. Antiq. p. 131.

—"Decretis—that Robert Reid sall content & paye—to Thomas Andersone, &c. five lang govnyis,

a doublat of *bukkesy*, w^t a wyle cot of quhit in it." Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 83.

"*Buckasie*, the haill peece containing two half peeces, x l." Rates, A. 1611. *Buckasay*, Rates, A. 1670.

Fr. *boccasin*, a kind of fine buckram, resembling taffeta; also callimancoe; Cotgr.

BUCKAW, the name given to the short game, by which a *bonspel*, or match at *curling*, is generally concluded, Lanarks.

Perhaps from *backaw*, q. the game which *backs* or succeeds all the rest. It might be traced, however, to Isl. *buck-a* domare, subigere, and *all omnis*; q. that which settles all, "the conquering game."

BUCKBEAN, s. The name, according to some, given in Roxb. to the common trefoil.

It seems rather to be the *Menyanthes Trifoliata*, Marsh trefoil, or *bog-bean*. It grows very like a *bean*. The people in the South of S. infuse and drink it for its medicinal virtues.

In Sweden, Trefoil is called *bock-blad* by the inhabitants of Scania, (Linn. Flor. Suec. No. 173); q. the goat's blade or leaf. For the same reason, as would seem, in another Swedish province it is denominated *getklofwing*, ibid. *Buckbean* is an E. word, however, and has been most probably borrowed by our borderers. Skinner writes *bucks-beans*, and derives it from Teut. *bocksboonen*, faba hircina; adding, that there is no resemblance between water trefoil and beans, although a great deal between lupins and them.

There seems little reason to doubt that this word has been transmitted from the ancient Belgic inhabitants of Britain.

BUCKETIE, s. The name given to the paste used by weavers in dressing their webs, S. O; corr. from *Buck-wheat*, the grain from which it is made.

BUCKIE, s. 1. Any spiral shell, &c.] *Add*; This name is appropriated in Shetl. to one species of wilk.

"Murex Despectus, *Buckie*, Large Wilk." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 323.

2. A perverse, &c. *Deil's buckie*.] *Add*;

"Ere he reached the end of the long avenue,—a ball whistled past him, and the report of a pistol was heard. 'It was that *deevil's buckie*, Callum Beg,' said Alick, 'I saw him whisk away through among the reises.'" Waverley, iii. 133.

"I dinna ken what I'm to do wi' this *deil's buckie*; —he's like the tod's whelps, that grow aye the langer the waur." Perils of Man, ii. 39.

I find the phrase, *dytit*, i. e. *doitit buckie*, used.

I taul her how our neibour Mause

Ca'd him a *dytit buckie*.—*Tarras's Poems*, p. 108.

BUCKIE-RUFF, a wild giddy boy, or romping girl, Fife. *Ruff* seems synon. with *Ruffie*, q. v.

BUCKIE, s. A smart blow, especially on the chops, Aberd. Mearns.

Su.G. *bock impulsus*, ictus; Alem. *bock-en ferire*.

BUCKIE, s. Apparently the hinder quarters of a hare, Banffs.

Than Robie charg'd his gun wi' slugs

To spice her *buckie*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 91.

Teut. *buyck venter*; et uterus.

BUCKIE-TYAUVE, s. A struggle, a wrestling-match, in good humour. "A *buckie-tyauve* in the rockel," a struggle in the porch, Banffs.

From Isl. *buck-a* subigere, domare, or *bokki*, vir grandis, and *tyauve*, the act of tousing. V. TAAVE, and BUCKIE, a blow.

BUCKISE, s. A smart stroke, Aberd.

To BUCKISE, v. a. To beat with smart strokes, ib.

Teut. *boock-en*, *bok-en*, tundere, pulsare, batuere, Fr. *buqu-er*, Germ. *boch-en*, *beuk-en*, Su.G. *bok-a*, id. The origin seems to be Germ. *bock*, Isl. *buck-r*, a ram, or goat, as striking with its horn. Isl. *buck-a*, calci-trare quasi jumenta; *beria og bucka*, ferire et verberare; G. Andr. p. 41.

To BUCKLE, v. a. 1. To join two persons in marriage, S.] *Add*;

Soon they loo'd, and soon ware *buckled*,

Nane took time to think and rue.

Macneill's Poems, i. 10.

2. To *Buckle with* a person, to be so engaged in an argument as to have the worst, Fife.

3. To be *Buckled with* a thing, to be so engaged in any business as to be at a loss to accomplish it. In this sense it is said, "I was fairly *buckled wi't*," Fife.

To BUCKLE, v. n. To be married, S.

—"May, though it is the sweetest month in a' the year, is the only month that nobody in the north country ever thinks o' *buckling in*—it would be looked on as a mere tempting of Providence." Reg. Dalton, iii. 163.

The vulgar are here made to assign a very odd reason for this superstition.

—"That poor silly Jeezabel, our Queen Mary, married that lang-legged ne'er-do-weel, Darnley, in the month of May, and ever sinsyne, the Scots folk have regarded it as no canny." Ibid. p. 164.

Although, for the oddity of the fancy, the ingenious author of this work has carried the prejudice no farther back than to the age of our unhappy queen, he must know well that it is of far greater antiquity. It has evidently been transmitted from the times of heathenism. Whether our ancestors had borrowed it immediately from the Romans, I cannot pretend to say. But it is certain that this superstition existed among them in its full force. They also excluded the whole of this month from all connubial honours; being persuaded that the nuptials celebrated during May would be unlucky and short-lived.

Nec viduae taedis eadem, nec virginis apta

Tempora; quae nupsit, nec diuturna fuit.

Hac quoque de causa, si te proverbia tangunt,

Mense malas Maio nubere vulgus ait.

Ovid. Fast. L. V. 487.

Or, as it is rendered by Massey:

These days are om'nous to the nuptial tye,

For she who marries then ere long will die;

And let me here remark, the vulgar say,

Unlucky are the wives that wed in May.

To BUCKLE to, v. n. To join in marriage, S.

To her came a rewayl'd draggie,

Wha had bury'd wives anew,

Ask'd her in a manner legal,

Gin she wadna *buckle too* [r. to.].

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 64.

BUCKSTURDIE, *adj.* Obstinate, Strathmore.

Perhaps *q.* stiff as a he-goat; from *Isl. bock caper* and *stird-ur rigidus*. Or the first syllable may be from *Germ. bock-en* to butt, to push with the horn.

BUCKTOOTH, *s.* Any tooth that juts out, &c.] *Add*;

Among the many kinds of *sobriquet* used by our forefathers, to distinguish individuals who had the same name, none was more common than one borrowed from some bodily imperfection. Thus we find a person of the name of Stewart characterised from the projection of one or more of his teeth.

"Schir Thomas Boyde was slane be Alexander Stewart *buktuth* and his sonnes." *Addicoun to Scottis Corniklis*, p. 3.

BUD, **BUDE**, *v. impers.* Behoved.

When first this war i' France began,

Our blades *bude* hae a meddlin' hand.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 15. V. Boot.

BUDE-BE, *s.* An act which it *behoved* one in duty to perform, Clydes.

BUDNA, behoved not, might not, Roxb.

Fu' weel I ken'd a' night she *budna* stay,

But *bude* come back, an' eerie was the way.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 96.

BUDTAKAR, *s.* One who receives a bribe.

—"The ane half [of movable guidis] to be applyit to our souerane lord; and the uther half to the reveilar and tryar of the saidis *budtakaris*. And further decernis and ordanis the saidis *budtakaris* to be displacet and depriuit simpliciter of thair offices, quhilkis they beir in the College of Iustice, and to be declarit infame," &c. *Acts Ja. VI*, 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 153. V. **BUD**, *s.* a gift.

BUDDEN, *part. pa.* Asked, invited; as, "I'm *budden* to the waddin," I am invited to the wedding; *Unbudden*, not invited, Roxb.

BUDGE, *s.*] *Add*; A kind of bill; a warlike instrument.

Roquefort not only mentions *bougeon*, but also *bouge*, and *boulge*, which he expl.; *Fleche qui a une tête*. He gives *Bouge* distinctly, as corresponding with *faucille*, a scythe, and *serpe* a little bill.

To **BUE**, *v. n.* To low as a bull. Another term denotes the lowing of a cow; *Mue*, Clydes.

C. B. *bu*, *bunch*, signify both bos, and vacca; *Isl. bu*, armenta. As *baul-a*, in the last-mentioned language, signifies to low, hence perhaps *Belg. bulk-en*, id. To **BUFF**, *v. n.* To emit a dull sound.]

Dele, Hence as would seem the phrase, and *insert*;

BUFF, *s.* A term used to express a dull sound, S.

Perhaps *Fris. boff-en*, a contractu resilire, has as much affinity as any of the terms mentioned.

To **BUFF**, *v. a.* To *buff* corn.] *Add*;

"A field of growing corn, much shaken by the storm, is also" said to be "*buffed*." *Gl. Surv. Nairn*.

"Why, he has suck'd the monkey so long and so often," said the boatswain, "that the *best* of him is *buff'd*." *The Pirate*, iii. 282.

"To *suck the monkey*," to suck or draw wine or any other liquor, privately out of a cask, by means of a straw, or small tube." *Grose's Class. Dict.*

BUFF, *s.* Nonsense, foolish talk.] *Add*;

Hence probably the reduplicative,

BUF, **BAF**, a phrase which seems to have been formerly used in S. as expressive of contempt of what another has said.

"Villox proposed—be quhat vay they sould admit thair ministeris; for said he, gif ve admit thame be the impositione of handis,—the lyk vil be askit of vs, that ve schau that ve var admittit to the ministrie vith sik ane ceremonie, be pastoris quha teach-ed in the kirk of Scotland befor vs: Johann Kmnox ansuerit maist resolutlie, *buf*, *baf*, man, ve ar anes entered, lat se quha dar put vs out agane, mening that thair vas not so monie gunnis and pistollis in the cuntrey to put him out, as vas to intrud him vith violence." *Nicol Burne*, F. 128, b.

BUFF NOR STYE.] *Add*;

It is used in another form;—to *ken*, or *know*, nei-ther *buff nor stye*.

And first he brought a dozen'd drone,

And rais'd him up on high, sir,

Who *knew* not what was right or wrong,

And neither *buff nor sty*, sir.

Jacobite Relics, i. 80.

This phrase, it would seem, is used in Ayr. in a form different from all the examples already given, as if both these words were verbs.

"He would neither *buff nor stye* for father nor mother, friend nor foe; a' the king's forces would na hae gart him carry his wife's head in a wiselike manner to the kirk-yard." *The Entail*, ii. 140.

BUFFET STOOL, **BUFFATE-STULE**, *s.*] *Add*;

"That Henry Lees—sall restore—xii trunscheouris, a pare of taingeis, ij *buffate stulis*, & a bakit stule," i.e. one with a *back*. *Act. Audit. A.* 1478, p. 67.

But he has gotten an auld wife,

And she's come hirpling hame;

And she's fa'n o'er the *buffet-stool*,

And brake her rumple-bane. *Herd's Coll.* ii. 229.

Jean brought the *buffet-stool* in bye,

A kebbuck mould and mited.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 96.

Fr. buffet is expl. by Roquefort *Dressoir*, which denotes a board for holding plate, without box or drawer.

BUFFIE, *adj.* 1. Fat, purfled, S.] *Add*;

2. Shaggy; as, "a *buffie* head," when the hair is both copious and dishevelled, Fife; given as synon. with *Touzie*.

BUFFIL, *adj.* Of or belonging to the buffalo.

"Ane *buffill* coit;" *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1563, V. 25. perhaps a kind of jack or coat of leather stuffed.

"Belts called *buffil* belts, the dozen iii s." *Rates A.* 1611. "Hingers of *buffil*," &c. *ibid.*

In both places it is changed to *buff*, *Rates A.* 1670. This shews that the leather we now call *buff*, was originally called *buffil*, or buffalo.

BUFFLIN, *part. pr.* Rambling, roving, unsettled; still running from place to place, or engaged in some new project or another; a term generally applied to boys; *Tweed*.

Fr. buffelin, of or belonging to a wild ox; *q.* resembling it.

BUG, *pret.* Built, S. O.

Ye ken we joyfu' *bug* our nest,

And clos't it a' about.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 189. V. *Bia*, *v.*

BUGGEN, *part. pa.* Built; from the *v.* to **BIG**, Clydes.

"My brither,—ha'in *buggen* the draucht, tuke the naig—to lead him hame, whan, till our amazement, we perceived him to be a' lasha wi' sweat." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

BUGABOO, *s.* A hobgoblin, Fife; pron. q. *buggabu*, (Gr. *u*.)

This might seem corr. from *Bogilbo*. But perhaps we should rather view it as compounded of *S. bugge*, bugbear, and *boo, bu*, a term expressive of terror. V. **BU**.

BUGASINE, *s.* A name for callico.

"*Bugasines* or callico 15 ells the piece—4s." Rates, A. 1670.

This is given as a distinct article from *Buckasay*, though it appears to claim a common origin.

BUGE, *s.* Lamb's furr.] *Add*;

"Item, ane nycht gown of lycht tanny dalmes, lynit with blak *buge*, and the breist with mertrikis." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 78.

"Five stikkis of trelve of sindry hewis, j^e *buge* & ane half hunder." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 158. Hence,

BUG SKIN, a lamb's skin dressed.

"Five stikkis of trailve, price xxj lb., ane hundreth *bug skinnis* and ane half hundreth," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 199.

"That James Dury sall restore—ane hundreth *bug skynnis*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 199.

O. E. *bouge furre*, rendered by Fr. "*rommenis*, peavx de Lombardie;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 21. This is obviously the same with E. *budge*, "the dressed skin or furs of lambs;" Phillips.

BUGHE, *s.* *Braid of bughe*.

"He had ressaute ane *braid* of *bughe* fra him to eit." Aberd. Reg. *Braid*, from the connexion, must signify, bread or loaf. *Bughe* may be corr. from Fr. *bouche*, as *pain de bouche* denotes "a very light, very crustie, and savoury white bread, full of eyes, leaven, and salt," Cotgr.; perhaps, as it is also denominated *pain mollet*, soft bread, *de bouche* denotes that it is grateful to the mouth or taste, q. *de bonne bouche*.

BUGHT, *s.* A penn in which the ewes are milked. V. **BOUCHT**.

BUGIL, **BUGILL**, *s.* A bugle horn.] *Add*;

A literary friend in E. remarks, that this is, "a bull's horn. *Bugle* and *Bull*," he adds, "are inflections of the same word; and in Hampshire, at Newport, Fareham, and other towns, the *Bugle* Inn exhibits the sign of a terrific Bull." Phillips, indeed, defines *Bugle*, "a sort of wild ox;" and Huloet, "*Bufte, bugle*, or wilde oxe, *Bubalus*, *Tarandulus*, *Vrus*;" Abcedar.

BUGLE LACE, apparently a kind of lace resembling the small bead called a *bugle*.

"*Bugle lace*, the pound—1 s." Rates, A. 1611.

BUICK, *s.*

On baburd syd, the vhirling of the sand;

On steirburd syd, the roks lay off the land.

Betuixt the tua, ve tuik sic taillyeweis,

At hank and *buick* we skippit syndrie seis.

Montgomery's Poems, p. 238.

Su.G. *bunke* is expl. *Tabulatum navis quo cœli injuriæ defenduntur, a vectoribus et mercibus*; the

gunwale. But this term more nearly resembles Teut. *beuck van t' schip*, carina: pars navis, quam alvum, uterum, aut ventrem vocant: navis concavitas. The meaning of *hank* is uncertain.

BUICK, **BUK**, **BUKE**, **BEUK**, *s.* A book.] *Add*;
2. *The Buik*, the Holy Bible; a phrase of respect resembling Lat. *Biblia*, S. Hence,

To **TAK THE BUICK**, to perform family worship, S.

"Our worthy old patriarch, in the fine summer evenings, would go with his wife and children to the Wardlaw, though some miles of rough road distant, —seat himself in the preacher's place, and *take the Beuk*, with his family around him."—"Taking the *beuk*. To describe this sublime ceremony of devotion to God, a picture of the Cottar's Ha', taken from the more primitive times of rustic simplicity, will be most expressive and effectual." Crome's Remains, pp. 19. 258.

BUICKAR, *s.* Apparently, clerk or book-keeper.

"Item the said day the Moderator collected fra every minister of the presbyterie sex shillings aucht pennies for the bying of Molerus vpone Isay, and delyerit the same to John Roche collector to gif the *buikar*." Rec. Presb. Aberd. Life of Melville, ii. 481.

A. S. *bocere*, scriptor, scriba; interpres. Moes. G. *bokareis* also signifies scriba.

BUIL, *s.* Apparently much of the same signification with S. *Bucht*, Shetl. V. the *v*.

Su.G. *boele*, *byle*, domuncula.

To **BUIL**, **BUILD**, *v. a.* To drive sheep into a fold, or to house cattle in a byre, Shetl.; synon. with *Bucht*.

"That *building*, *punding*, and *herding* be used in a lawful way before, or a little after sunsetting; and that none scare, hound, or break up their neighbour's puns and *bails*, under the pain of £10 Scots, besides damages." Court Laws of Shetland; Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 2.

BUILDING, *s.* The act of inclosing sheep or cattle, *ibid.* V. the *v*.

BUILYETTIS, **BULYETTIS**, *s. pl.* Probably pendants.

"Ane creill with sum images of allabast [alabaster] and *bullyettis*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

"Ane creill with sum *bullyettis* of tymmer and pippeanis." *Ibid.*

O. Fr. *bullette*, ornement que le femmes portoient au col; Roquef. Suppl. *Bullettes*; "such bubbles, or bobs of glasse as women weare for pendants at their eares;" Cotgr.

BUILYIE, *s.* A perplexity, a quandary, Roxb.

This might seem, at first view, to be abbreviated from *Barbulyie*, *id.* But Isl. *bull* is explained *confusio*, and *bull-a samen* confundere. The simple sense of the *v.* is to boil.

BUIRE, *pret.* Bore, brought forth, S.

"Schoe *buire* aucht bairnes, of the quhilkis thair was tuo sonnes," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 58.

BUIST, *s.* A part of female dress, &c.] *Add*;

My late worthy friend, Sir Alexander Seton of Preston, in some notes on the Dict., renders this stays.

BUIST, *v. impers.* Behoved, Fife. V. **BOOR**, **BUR**.

BUIST, *s.* 1. A box, S.] *Add*;

3. The distinctive mark put on sheep, whether by an iron, or by paint, Roxb., Tweedd.

"*Bust, Boost*, tar mark upon sheep, commonly the initials of the proprietor's name;" Gl. Sibb.

If in my yard again I find them,

I'll pind them;

Or catch them in a net or girn

Till I find out the *boost* or *birn*.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 112.

It is evident, that this use of the term might have been originally confined to the painted mark; from *Buist* the box in which the paint was contained. The distinction, indeed, is retained, in this passage, between this mark and the *birn*, or that made by burning.

4. Transferred to any thing viewed as a distinctive characteristic of a fraternity.

"He is not of the brotherhood of Saint Mary's—at least he has not the *buist* of these black cattle." *Monastery*, ii. 282.

This is merely a figurative use of the term.

To *BUIST*, *v. a.* To mark cattle or sheep with the proprietor's distinctive mark, Roxb., Tweedd.

BUISTIN'-IRON, *s.* The iron by which a distinguishing mark is impressed upon sheep, *S.* The box in which the *tar* is kept, is called the *Tar-buist*, *ibid.*

BUIST, *s.* A thick and gross object; used of animate beings, as, *He's a buist of a fallow*, He is a gross man; *That's a buist of a horse*, a strong-bodied horse; *Lanarks.*

From *Fr. buste*, as denoting a cast of the gross part of the body: or *q.* shaped like a *buist* or box.

BUITHHAVER, *s.* One who keeps a shop or booth.

"Item, that all vnfrie hammermen, baith *buith-haveres* and wtheres, fra this tyme cum to the maisteres of the saides craftes, or he be maid maister, to be examinat giue he be worthie thairto." *Seill of Caus*, *Edinr.* 2 May 1483, *MS.*

BUITING, *s.* Booty.] *Add*;

Butyne is the form of the word in *O. E.* "I parte a *butyne* or a pray taken in the warre." *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 313, a.

BUITS, *s. pl.* Matches for firelocks.] *Add*;

A literary friend suggests, that this seems to come from the same source with *Bowet*, a lanthorn. *Shaw*, however, gives *Gael. buite* as signifying a firebrand. *Ir. buite* is expl. by *Lhuyd* and *Obrien*, fire.

To *BUITTLE*, *BOOTLE*, *v. n.* To walk ungracefully, taking short steps, with a kind of *stotting* or bouncing motion, *Roxb.*

Can this be adimin. from *S. Bout*, to leap, to spring?

BUKASY, *BUKESY*, *s.* A stuff formerly used for female dress. *V. BUCKASIE.*

BULFIE, *adj.* Apparently synon. with *E. Buffle-headed*, *Aberd.*

BULGET, *s.*

"The air sall haue—an cupple of harrowis, an ox, and all graith and instrumentis of ane pleuch, ane pair of *bulgettis*, ane barrow." *Balfour's Pract.* p. 235.

Can this signify bags for carrying any thing? *O. Fr. boulgette*, a mail, a pouch, a budget. This is probably the sense, as it is elsewhere conjoined with *packs*

and *mails*;—"Brekis the cofferis, boullis, packis, *bulgettis*, maillis," &c. *Ibid.* 635.

BULYETTIS, *s. pl.*

—"Coffenis, *bulyettis*, fardellis, money, jewellis," &c. *Keith's Hist.* p. 217.

Here the term is evidently from *Fr. boulgette*; signifying mails or budgets. *V. BULGET.*

BULYON, *s.* Perhaps crowd, collection.

—"Rive the thrapples o' the hale *bulyon* o' ye for a pack o' uncanny limmers." *Saint Patrick*, iii. 305.

Gael. bolgan denotes a budget.

BULIS. *Pot-bulis*. *V. BOOL*, *s.*

BULL, *s.* Properly the chief house on an estate; now generally applied to the principal farmhouse, *Orkney.*

"The *Bull* of Skaile v d. terre scat land an^t. in butter scat j span xiiij d." *Rentall of Orkn.* A. 1502, p. 13.

Isl. boel, civitas, pagus, praedium, *G. Andr.* p. 39; praedium, villa, *Haldorson*; *Su.G. bol* domicilium.

Bu is the *Norw.* term, expl. a dwelling-house; *Hallager.* *V. Boo*, *Bow*, *s.*

BULL, *s.* A dry sheltered place, *Shetl.*

"For six months in the year, the attention bestowed on the flocks, by a great many proprietors in *Shetland*, is hardly worth mentioning; while others who are not so blind to their own interest, look after them a little better; in particular, driving them for shelter in time of snow, to what are called *bulls*, or dry places, by which the lives of a few are preserved." *App. Agr. Surv. Shetl.* p. 44.

* *BULL*, *s.* *Black Bull of Noroway*, a scarecrow used for stilling children, *Ang.*

"Here *Noroway* is always talked of as the land to which witches repair for their unholy meetings.—A child is kept quiet by telling it the *Black Bull of Noroway* shall take it." *Edin. Mag.* Feb. 1818, p. 117.

BULLE, *s.* A vessel for measuring oil, *Shetl.*

"Patrick Umphray of Sands, &c. meitt and conveind—anent the settling the measures of the pynt stoup and kannes wherewith they mett bier or aille, or other liquor, and kannes and *bulles* wherewith they mett oylie." *Agr. Surv. Shetl. App.* p. 9, 10.

Sw. bulle, cratera fictilis; the same with *E. bowl*.

To *BULLER*, *v. n.* 4. To bellow.] *Add*;

"In the month of June there was seen in the river of *Don* a monster having a head like to a great mastiff dog, and hand, arms, and paps like a man, and the paps seemed to be white; it had hair on the head, and its hinder parts was seen sometimes above the water, whilk seemed clubbish, short legged and short footed, with a tail. This monster was seen body-like swimming above the water, about ten hours in the morning, and continued all day visible, swimming above and beneath the bridge, without any fear.—It never sunked nor feared, but would duck under water, snorting and *bullering*, terrible to the hearers." *Spalding*, i. 45, 46.

I am doubtful, however, whether this may not belong to sense 2. To make a noise with the throat.

BULLFIT, *s.* A marten, a swift, *Dumfr.*; apparently a whimsical or cant designation.

BULLFRENCH, *s.* The corr. of *E. Bullfinch*, *Lanarks.* In like manner the *Greenfinch* is called *Greenfrench*, and the *Goldfinch* *Gowdfrench*.

BULLIHEIZILIE, *s.* A scramble, a squabble, Clydes.

A ludicrous sort of term, which might seem to be formed from *E. bully*, and *S. heeze*, to lift up.

BULLIHEISLE, *s.* A play amongst boys, in which all having joined hands in a line, a boy at one of the ends stands still, and the rest all wind round him. The sport especially consists in an attempt to *heeze* or throw the whole mass over on the ground; Upp. Clydes.

To **BULL** in, *v. a.* To swallow hastily and voraciously. *I was bulling in my breakfast*; I was eating it as fast as possible; Loth.

BULLING, *A-BULLING*, *part. pr.* "The cow's *a-bulling*," she desires the male, *S. V. the v.* to **BULL**.

BULLION, *s.* A denomination for the *pudenda*, in some parts of Orkney.

Allied probably to *Su.G. bol-as*, Germ. *bul-en* mœ-chari; Teut. *boel-en* amare; O. Teut. *boel* ancilla, concubina, *boelinne* amica, amasia.

To **BULLIRAG**, *v. a.* To rally in a contemptuous way.] *Add*;

"The gudeman *bullyragged* him sae sair, that he begude to tell his mind." Campbell, i. 331.

BULLIRAGGLE, *s.* A quarrel in which opprobrious epithets are bandied, Upp. Clydes. *V. BULLIRAG*, *v.*

BULL-OF-THE-BOG, one of the various names given to the bittern, Liddesdale.

"Hitherto nothing had broken the silence around him, but the deep cry of the bog-blitter, or *bull-of-the-bog*, a large species of bittern; and the sighs of the wind as it passed along the dreary morass." Guy Mannering, i. 8.

In Germ. it is denominated *mosskuhe*, or the *cow of the moss*. *V. MIRE-BUMPER*.

"The Highlanders call the bittern the *sky-goat*, from some fancied resemblance in the scream of both animals." Saxon and Gael, i. 169.

BULLS-BAGS, *s.* The tuberous Orchis, Orchis morio, and mascula, Linn., Ang. and Mearns. "Female and Male Fool-stones;" Lightfoot, p. 514, 515.

It receives its name from the resemblance of the two tubercles of the root to the *testes*.

The country people attribute a talismanic and aphrodisiacal virtue to the root of this plant. They say that if it be placed about the body of a female, so that she knows nothing of its propinquity, it will have the effect of making her follow the man who placed it there, by an irresistible spell which she cannot get rid of till the root be removed. Many wonderful stories are told, by old women, of the potency of this charm for enticing their young sisters to follow the soldiers.

The venereal influence of both these kinds of Orchis was believed as early as the time of Pliny. He remarks the same resemblance in the form of the tubercles; and gives a particular account of their operation, according to the mode in which they were used. Hist. B. xxvi. c. 10. *V. BULL-SEG*.

BULL-SEG, *s.* The same with Bull's Bags, q. v.

The word *seg* is used in Mearns as a generic name for all broad-leaved rushes, as the Iris Orchis, &c.

BULL'S HEAD, a signal of condemnation, and prelude of immediate execution, said to have been anciently used in Scotland.

And if the *bull's* ill-omen'd head

Appear to grace the feast,

Your whingers, with unerring speed,

Plunge in each neighbour's breast.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 399.

"To present a *bull's head* before a person at a feast, was in the ancient turbulent times of Scotland, a common signal for his assassination. Thus, Lindsay of Pitscottie relates in his history, p. 17, that 'after the dinner was endit, once alle the delicate courses taken away, the chancellor (Sir William Crichton) presentit the *bullis head* befor the earle of Douglas, in signe and toaken of condemnation to the death." N. *ibid.* p. 405.

Godscroft is unwilling to admit that there was any such custom; and throws out a conjecture, that this was done to Douglas merely as reproaching his stupidity, especially in so easily falling into the snare.

"At last about the end of dinner, they compasse him about with armed men, and cause present a *bull's head* before him on the boord: the *bull's head* was in those dayes a token of death (say our Histories), but how it hath come in use so to bee taken, and signifie, neither doe they, nor any else tell us, neither is it to be found (that I remember) any where in any history, save in this one place: neither can wee conjecture what affinity it can have therewith, unlesse to exprobrate grossnesse, according to the French, and our own reproaching dull, and grosse wits, by calling him *Calves-head* (*teste de Veau*) but not *Bulls head*. So that by this they did insult over that innocence which they had snared, and applaud their owne wisdom that had so circumvented them." Hist. Douglas, p. 152, 153.

That such a custom did prevail, we have not, as far as I have observed, any evidence, save the assertion of our historians. But had not those, who lived nearest to the time referred to, known that there was such a custom in their country, no good reason can be supposed for their asserting it. Otherwise, it is most probable, that they would have exercised their ingenuity, in the same manner as honest Godscroft does, in endeavouring to find out a reason for an act so shocking, and at the same time so unusual. Lesley speaks of it, without any hesitation, as a symbol which was at that time well known. *Caput tauri* (quod *Scotis tunc temporis* signum capitalis sententiae in reos latae fuit) apponitur. De Reb. Scot. Lib. 8. p. 284.

It is possible, however, that he might only follow Boece. And it must still be viewed as a powerful objection to the truth of their testimony as to this being an established symbol, that they do not furnish another instance of the same kind.

The accomplished Drummond of Hawthornden continues the assertion. "Amidst these entertainments (behold the instability of fortune!) near the end of the banquet, the head of a bull (a sign of present death in these times) is set down before him: at which sudden spectacle he leapt from the table in horror and all agast." Works, p. 22.

B U M

BULTY, *adj.* Large, Fife.] *Add* to etymon; Isl. *buld* crassus, whence *bullda*, foemina crassa; Su.G. *buldan*, lintei crassioris genus, unde vela, sacci, et id genus alia conficiuntur; Ihre. Belg. *bult*, a bunch, *bultje*, a little bunch.

BUM, *s.* A humming noise, S.] *Add*;
Bum is used by Ben Jonson.

—— I ha' knowne

Twenty such breaches piec'd up, and made whole,
Without a *bum* of noise. You two fall out."

Magnetick Lady, Works, ii. 49.

BUM, *s.* A lazy, dirty, tawdry, careless woman; chiefly applied to those of high stature; as, "She's a perfect *bum*," i. e. a big, useless, indolent, sluttish woman, Galloway.

C. B. *bun* is foemina, virgo; Boxhorn. But this is more probably a contemptuous application of a word which does not of itself convey the most respectful idea. Johns. refers to Belg. *bomme*, apparently as expl. by Skinner, operculum dolii, a bung. Perhaps Isl. *bumb-r*, venter, (Haldorson), expl. by Dan. *boem*, should be preferred.

BUMBART, *s.* A drone, a driveller.] *Add*;

It occurs in its literal sense, as denoting a drone, or perhaps rather a flesh-fly.

"Many well made [laws] wants execution, like aderscope webs, that takes the silly flies, but the *bombards* breaks through them." Melvill's MS. p. 129.

BUMBAZED, *adj.* Stupified, S.] *Add*;

Q. stupified with noise; from Teut. *bomm-en* resonare, and *baes-en* delirare. V. **BAZED**.

BUMBEE, *s.* A humble bee, S.] *Add*;

"The Doctor, being as blithe as a *bumbee* in a summer morning,—began, like that busy creature, humming from flower to flower, to gather tales and pleasant stories from all around him." The Steam-Boat, p. 315.

Rabelais uses *bombies* as a Fr. word, although I cannot find it in any Dictionary. But Sir T. Urquhart explains it by the term most nearly resembling it in his native tongue,—*bum-bee*, although used in a peculiar sense as synon. with myrmidon.

—"The gibblegabblers—had assembled themselves to the full number of the *bum-bees* and myrmidons, to go a handsel-getting on the first day of the new year." Ib. ii. c. 11. p. 75. *Bombies* is the only term used by the original writer.

BUMBEE-BYKE, *s.* A nest of humble bees, S.

Auld farnyear stories come athwart their minds,

Of *bum-bee bykes*.—*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 5.

BUMBELEERY-BIZZ, a cry used by children, when they see cows *startling*, in order to excite them to run about with greater violence, Loth. *Bizz* is an imitation of the sound of the gadfly.

BUM-FODDER, *s.* Paper for the use of the water-closet, S.

This term is often used very emphatically to express contempt for a paltry work. "It is good for nothing but to be *bum-fodder*," S.

BUMLAK, **BUMLOCK**, *s.* A small prominent shapeless stone, or whatever endangers one's falling, or proves a stumbling-block, Aberd.

Perhaps q. *bumplak*; Isl. *bomp-a* ruina cito ferri, *bomps-a* ferire, E. *bump*. It may, however, be corr.

B U M

from Isl. *bunga* tumor, protuberantia, *bung-a*, protuberare; with the mark of the diminution added.

BUMLING, *s.* The humming noise made by a bee.

—"Cucking of cuckows, *bumling* of bees."—Urquhart's Rabelais, B. iii. p. 106. V. **CHEEPING**.

Lat. *bombil-are* to hum, Teut. *bommele*, bombylius, fucus; Isl. *buml-a* resonare, *bumbl* resonantia.

BUMMACK, **BUMMOCK**, *s.* 2. A brewing of a large quantity.] *Add*;

"I believe there is not one of your people but could drink out the mickle bicker of Scapa, which was always offered to the Bishop of Orkney brimful of the best *bummock* that ever was brewed." The Pirate, iii. 200.

BUMMERS, *s. pl.* A play of children, S.

"*Bummers*—a thin piece of wood swung round by a cord." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 35.

Evidently denominated from the booming sound produced.

BUMMIE, *s.* A stupid fellow, a fool, Perth. Stirlings.

Teut. *bomme* tympanum, q. empty as a drum. Probably it was originally the same with *Bumbil*, a drone, q. v.

BUMMIL, **BUMMEL**, *s.*] Give as sense

1. A wild bee, Galloway.

While up the howes the *bummles* fly in troops,
Sipping, wi' sluggish trunks, the coarser sweets,
Frae rankly-growing briers and bluidy-fingers,
Great is the humming din.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 63.

3. Expl. "a blunderer," Galloway.

'Mang Winter's snaws, turn'd almost doited,
I swagger'd forth, but near han' stoited;
The Muse at that grew capernoited,
An' ca'd me *bumble*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 181.

BUMMLE, *s.* A commotion in liquid substances, occasioned by the act of throwing something into them, Shetl.

Isl. *buml-a* resonare; *boms*, sonus aquae quando aliquid illi immittitur; Haldorson.

BUMMING PIPES, Dandelion, Leontodon taraxacum, Linn., Lanarks.

The plant is thus denominated from the use made of the stalk by children, as they substitute it for a pipe.

BUMP, *s.* A stroke, S.] *Add*;

2. A tumour, or swelling, the effect of a fall or stroke. "I gat sic a fa', that it raised a *bump* upo' my brow." Aberd.

BUMPLEFEIST, *s.*

"I think you have taken the *Bumplefeist*," S. Prov.; "spoken, with contempt, of those who are become unreasonably out of humour." Kelly, p. 211.

This term is here used in the same sense with *Amplefeyst*, q. v. As the latter is not uniformly pronounced, being sometimes *Wimplefeyst*, I am at a loss whether to view *Bumplefeist* as another variety, or as a misnomer on the part of Kelly. It cannot well be considered as an error of the press, being repeated, in the same form, in the Index. *Gumplefeast* is used in a sense entirely different.

BUN, **BUNN**, *s.* A sweet cake, &c.] *Add*;

The learned Bryant carries this term back to heathenism. "The offerings," he says, "which people in ancient times used to present to the gods, were generally purchased at the entrance of the temple; especially every species of consecrated bread. One species of sacred bread which used to be offered to the gods was of great antiquity, and called *Boun*.—Hesychius speaks of the *Boun*, and describes it 'a kind of cake with a representation of two horns.' Julius Pollux mentions it after the same manner, 'a sort of cake with horns.' Analysis, i. 297.

It must be observed, however, that the term occurs in Hesychius in the form of *Bous*, *bous*; and that for the support of this etymon, Bryant finds it necessary to observe, that "the Greeks, who changed the *Nu* final into a *sigma*, expressed it in the nominative *Bous*, but in the accusative more truly *Boun*, *Bov*."

It has been already remarked, (V. MANE, *Breid of Mane*,) that in Teut. *maene* and *wegghe*, evidently our *wig* or *whig*, both denote a species of aromatic bread, formed so as to resemble the horns of the moon.

BUN, s. 1. The same as E. *bum*.] Add;

—I see, we British frogs,

May bless Great Britain and her bogs,
Where hap we thus in cheerie fyke,
And lave our limbs whene'er we like,
Or bathe our *buns* amang the stanks,
Synne beek them on the sunny banks.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 50. V. BUNT.

Bun is used Dumfr. as synon. with *bum*, with this distinction, that *bun* is applied to a young person, *bum* to an old.

2. The brush of a hare; synon. *Fud*.] Add;

This term is still used in the same sense in Gal-loway.

Rous'd by the rumblin noise, poor maukin takes
The bent wi' nimble foot; and scudding cocks
Her *bun*, in rude defiance of his pow'r.

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 27.

C. B. *bon* signifies a base, also the butt-end; *bon-tin* the buttock.

BUNCE, *interj.* An exclamation used by boys at the High School of Edinburgh. When one finds any thing, he who cries *Bunce!* has a claim to the half of it. *Stick up for your bunce*; "stand to it, claim your dividend."

I can form no idea of the origin, unless it may be viewed as a corruption of the term *bonus*, as denoting premium or reward.

To BUNCH *about*, to go about in a hobbling sort of way; a term applied to one of a squat or corpulent form. Roxb.

Shall we view this as corr. from E. *Bounce*, a word of uncertain origin?

BUND-SACK, s. A person of either sex who is engaged, or under a promise of marriage; a low phrase, and only borrowed from the idea of a *sack* being *bound* and tied up, S.; sometimes more fully, "a *bun'-sack*, and set by."

BUNER, *adj.* Upp. Clydes., Loth. V. BOONMOST.

BUNEWAND, s.] Add;

I am inclined to think that *buneward* here is synon. with *hempstalk*, only with this difference that

the former is pilled,—in consequence of observing that Ray writes *bullen*, where Grose has *bunnel*, thus explaining the term "Hempstalks pilled: *Buns*;" Collect. p. 12. *Bun* may be the same with our *boon* or *bune*, the inner part of flax, the core. Grose afterwards gives "*Bullen*, hempstalks, pilled,—North." and, in his Supplement, expl. *bun*, "a kecks, or hollow stem, North." I am at a loss whether to view *bun* as contracted from *bullen*.

It may be added, that the description given by Montgomerie has considerable analogy to that of Ben Jonson, when referring, in his *Sad Shepherd*, to the popular superstitions of the North of E.

—Where ere you spie

This browdred belt, with characters, 'tis I.

A Gypsan ladie, and a right beldame

Wrought it by moone-shine for mee, and star-light,

Upo' your granam's grave, that verie night

Wee earth'd her, in the shades; when our Dame Hecat,

Made it her *gaing-night*, over the kirk-yard,

With all the *barke* and parish tykes set at her,

While I sat whirland of my brasen spindle, &c.

Barke and ought to be *barkand*, i. e. barking, the part. pr.

Buneward, is expl. the Cow Parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*, Linn., S. B.; and also as signifying the dock.

"The produce of these neglected stripes [*bauks*] is generally a coarse grass, intermixed with docks, (Scot. *Bunewands*,) and sometimes made into hay." Edin. Mag. Aug. 1818, p. 125.

This paper is from the *How* of Angus.

To BUNG, *v. n.* To emit a booming or twanging sound, as when a stone is propelled through the air, or like that of a French top when thrown off; West and South of S.

BUNG, s. 1. The sound thus emitted when a stone is forcibly thrown from a sling or otherwise, S.

2. Improperly used to denote the act of throwing a stone in this way, S.

Teut. *bunge*, *bonghe*, tympanum. It may be observed that in Teut. the same analogy occurs as with us, for *bomme* also signifies a drum. Isl. *baung*, a bell, campana. Ihre views Germ. *bunge*, a drum, as derived from Su.G. *bung-a*, to beat or strike.

BUNG-TAP, s. A humming top; denominated from the sound made by its motion, S.

To BUNG, *v. a.* To throw with violence, Aberd.

Bum, synon. Loth.

This sense, I suspect, is borrowed from the sound made by the rapid motion in the air.

BUNG, s. To *tak a bung*, a low phrase, synon. with *to tak the pet*, Moray. In a *bung*, in a huff, Aberd.

BUNGY, *adj.* Huffish, pettish, testy, ibid.

BUNG, s. A cant term for an old worn-out horse, Loth.; synon. *Bassie*.

BUNG, s. The instep of a shoe, S.

BUNG-FU', *adj.* Quite intoxicated; a low word, S.; q. *full* to the *bung*; in allusion to a barrel.

—Whan a rake's gaun hame *bung-fu'*—

He has na a' his senses, &c.

Picken's *Poems*, 1785, p. 52.

B U N

BUNGIE, *adj.* Fuddled, S. O.; another low word; but not expressing so great a degree of intoxication as the other.

"*Bungie*, drunk, fuddled," Picken's Gl.

BUNKER, **BUNKART**, *s.* 3. An earthen seat in the fields, &c.] *Add*;

While snaw the frosty *bunkerts* cheeks,

The hind about the fire-side beeks

His dead frost-nippit taes.

Tarras's Poems, p. 106.

I have given this in the singular, to make it more grammatical.

BUNKLE, *s.* A stranger.] *Add*;

Perhaps it formerly signified a mendicant; Isl. *bon* mendicatio, and *kall*, the vulgar pronunciation of *karl*, homo, a *beggar-man*, S. *Bona-kialki* is rendered mendicus invitus, petax, an importunate beggar, from *kialki* maxilla, q. "one who will not be put out of countenance."

BUNNEL, *s.* Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*, Linn.

Upp. Clydes. V. **BUNWEDE**.

BUNNERTS, *s. pl.* Cow parsnip, S. B.] *Add* to etymon.;

Isl. *buna*, however, is rendered by Haldorson, *Pes bovis*, vel *ursi*.

BUNNLE, *s.* The cow parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*, Linn.; Lanarks.

BUNT, *s.* The tail or brush of a hare or rabbit; *synon.* *Bun* and *Fud*.

Next in some spret I sat me down,

Nor had my heart gi'en o'er to dunt,

Till skelping up, a strolling hound

Had near hand catch'd me by the *bunt*.

The Hare's Complaint, A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 79.

Gael. *bundun* the fundament, *bunait* a foundation.

C. B. *bontin* the buttock; Owen. *Bón* caudex, pars posterior; Davies. It may, however, be allied to Belg. *bont* furr, skin. Hence Dan. *bundtmager* a furrier.

BUNTA, *s.* A bounty. V. **BOUNTETH**.

"Ane *bunta* wortht xi sh." Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

BUNTY, *s.* "A hen without a rump."

"Clipped arse, quoth *Bunty*," S. Prov. "spoken—when a man upbraids us with what himself is guilty of." Kelly, p. 78.

Dan. *bundt*, Su.G. *bunt*, a bunch. Or rather V. **BUNT**.

BUNTIN, *adj.* Short and thick; as, a *buntin* brat, a plump child, Roxb.

BUNTLING, *adj.* The same as *Buntin*, Strathmore. Perhaps q. resembling a bundle; Su.G. *bunt* fasciculus.

BUNTLIN, *s.* 1. Dele *Bantling* and r. *Bunting*, E. a bird.] *Add*;

The *Emberiza miliaria* is in Mearns and Aberd. called the *Corn-Buntlin*.

2. The blackbird, Galloway.

Thou hot-fac'd sun! who chears the drooping world,

And gars the *buntlins* throstle by thy pow'r,

Look laughing frae thy sky.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 8. V. Gloss.

BUNWEDE, **BUNWEED**, *s.* Ragwort, S.] *Add*;

"I shall, henceforth, regard it as a fine character-

B U R

istic proof of our national prudence, that in their journeys to France and Flanders, the Scottish witches always went by air on broomsticks and *bunweeds*, instead of venturing by water in sieves, like those of England. But the English are under the influence of a maritime genius." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 266.

BUNYAN, *s.* A corn, a callous substance.

"He was not aware that Miss Mally had an orthodox corn, or *bunyan*, that could as little bear a touch from the royne-slippers of philosophy, as the inflamed gout of polemical controversy, which had gumfiated every mental joint and member." Ayrs. Legat. p. 198.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *bunga* tumor, protuberantia; *bung-a*, protuberare. Gael. *buinne* signifies an ulcer.

BUNYCH, *s.* The diarrhœa; never used except in ludicrous language, Upp. Clydes.

This is obviously Gael. *buinnach*, id. perhaps from *buinne*, a tap or spout.

BUR, *s.*

"That thare be na speris made in tyme tocum nor sald that is schortare than five elne & a half, or v elne at the leist before the *bur*, and of gretnes according tharto." Parl. Ja. III. 1481, Ed. 1814, p. 132.

This apparently denotes the *bore*, or perforated place in the head of the spear into which the shaft enters; Teut. *boor* terebra, *boor-en* perforare.

BUR, S. V. **CREEPING-BUR**, and **UPRIGHT BUR**. To **BURBLE**, *v. n.* To purl.] *Add*;

Palsgr. indeed expl. the *v.* in this sense, as *synon.* with Fr. *bouillir*. "I boyle vp or *burbyll* vp as a water dothe in a spring." B. iii. F. 169, a.

BURBLE, *s.* Trouble, perplexity, disorder, Ayrs.

"He made him do as he pleased, and always made *burbles*, by which the deponent understood trouble." Case, Moffat, 1812, p. 45.

Evidently from Fr. *barbouill-er* to jumble, to confound; whence also the *v.* *Barbulyie*, q. v.

BURBLE-HEADED, *adj.* Stupid, confused, Dumfr.; from the same origin with **BURBLE**, *s.*

BURD, *s.* Offspring, S. A. S. *byrd*, nativitas.

BURDCLAITH, *s.* A tablecloth, S.] *Add*;

"Item foure *bordclaithis* of Scottis linyng [linen.]

"Item fyve *burdclaithis* of plane linyng." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 129.

"O. E. *borde clothe*, [Fr.] *nappe*;" Palsgrave, B. iii. F. 21.

BURDE, *s.* A strip, &c.] *Add*;

Armor. *broud-a* acupingere, *brou*, *broud*, opus acupictum; C. B. *brwyd*, instrumentum acu pingendi, unde *broud-a*, acu pingere. Du Cange, vo. *Brusdus*.

BURDENABLE, *adj.* Burdensome.

—"They were but silly poor naked bodies, *burdenable* to the country, and not fit for soldiers." Spalding, i. 291.

BURDIE, *s.* A diminutive from E. *bird*, S.

I hae *burdies*, cleck'd in summer,

Toddlin brawly but an' ben.

Picken's Poems, i. 105.

BURDYHOUSE. *Gae*, or *Gang*, to *Burdiehouse*, a sort of malediction uttered by old people to one with whose conduct or language they are, or affect to be, greatly dissatisfied, S.

This seems to have been the old pronunciation of the name of *Bourdeaux* in France. It is at any rate written *Burdeouss*, Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, and *Burdeous*, Acts Mary 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 483; and was probably aspirated by the vulgar in the pronunciation.

Other phrases of a similar kind are commonly used; though perhaps under the idea of a less severe penance, because less distant; as "Gang to Banff,"—"Gae to Jeddart," i. e. Jedburgh.

If this was meant to include the idea of *Jeddart Justice*, the penance might be severe enough.

BURD-HEAD, BOORD-HEAD, s. The head of the table, the chief seat, S.

The letter-gae of haly rhyme
Sat up at the *burd-head*.

Ramsay's Chr. Kirk, C. 2.

BURDLINESS, s. Stateliness; used in regard to the size and stature of a man, S. V. **BURDLY.**

BURDOCKEN, s. The burdock, *Arctium lappa*, S.

The *burd-docken* thy coffin was,

It thick in blood did wave;

I sexton was, and laid thee in

The narrow, shallow grave.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 95. V. DOCKEN.

BURG of Ice.] Dele—its resemblance of a *castle*—and substitute; Germ. *berg*, a hill or mountain; *eisberg*, the common term among Danes, Swedes, Dutch, and German navigators, for the floating mountains of ice.

To BURGESS, v. a. 1. When the marches of a town were rode, it was customary, in their progress, to take those who had been made *burgesses* during the year, and to strike their buttocks on a stone. This was called *burgessing*, Fife.

This harsh custom, besides the diversion afforded to the unpolished agents, might be supposed to have the same influence in assisting the local memory of the patients, as that said to exist among the native and more wild Irish, who, during the night, go the rounds of the estates to which they still lay claim, as having belonged to their ancestors, and for the purpose of more deeply impressing on the memories of their children the boundaries of the several properties, at certain resting-places give them a sound flogging.

2. The same term was used to denote a savage custom used by the rabble in Edinburgh on his Majesty's birth-day. Actuated perhaps, in part by a spirit of envy, they often laid hold of those who were on their way to the Parliament-House to drink the health, hoisted up some of them, and gave them several smart blows, on the seat of honour, on one of the posts which guarded the pavement. By this ceremony they pretended to make them *free of the good town*. Of late years this practice has been abolished. V. **BEJAN, v.**

BURIALL, s. A place of interment, a burying-place.

—"And thairfore the said Revestrie was dispoit to Schir James Dundas of Arnestoun knyght—to be ane *buriall* for him and his posteritie." Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 499.

Johns. derives E. *burial* from *bury*. But it is evi-

dently the same with A.S. *byrigels*, sepultura; sepulchrum, monumentum, tumba, tumulus; Lye.

BURIEL, s.

"Item, three bannurs [banners] for the procession, and two *buriels* with their brists with a bairns cap for the crosse." Inventar of Vestments, A. 1559; Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 189.

This may be the same with Fr. *burell*, L. B. *burrell-us*, a coarser and thicker kind of cloth, whence *Bureil*, rustic. Du Cange, however, takes notice of *pretiosos Burellos*. These, it appears, had been made at Ratisbon.

BURIO, BURRIO, &c. s. An executioner.] *Add;*

"Is he [Antichrist] without God, trow ye? No, he is no other thing but a *burrio* sent from the tribunal of God to plague the ingrate world, as a king would send an hangman to hang a thiefe or murtherer; God in his just judgement sends him to execute justice vpon this ingrate world for the contempt of the light of the gospell." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 91.

BURLET, s. A standing or stuffed neck for a gown.

"A lang taillit gowne of layn sewit with silver & quhit silk, laich neccat [necked] with *burlettis*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 219.

"A lang taillit gowne of crammosie satine and silver laich nekit, with *burlettis* freinyeit about with silver with body and *burlettis*." Ibid. p. 220. In the rest of the passages, instead of *body*, it is *bodies* and *bodyes*, i. e. boddice.

Fr. *bourlet*, *bourrelet*, "a wreath, or a roule of cloth, linnen, or leather, stuffed with flockes, haire, &c.—also, a supporter (for a ruffe, &c.) of satin, caffata, &c., and having an edge like a roule." Cotgr.

* **BURLY, adj.** Besides the E. sense, it also signifies rough, S. Hence,

BURLY-HEADIT, adj. Having a rough appearance; as, "a *burly-headit* fallow," Roxb.

I have some doubt, however, whether this has not originally been *burry-headit*, q. having the rough appearance of the head of the bur-dock.

BURLY-TWINE, s. A kind of strong coarse twine, somewhat thicker than packthread, Mearns.

BURN, s. 1. Water, S. B.] *Add;*

"Burne is water;" Clav. Yorks. Dial.

3. The water used in brewing.] *Add;*

The same term is applied to the water used in washing, S. B. In both cases it is generally understood to denote water warmed, although not boiling.

After spoil the browst.] *Add;*

The same sort of superstition prevails in some of the Western islands, particularly among the inhabitants of Lewis, when on their fishing excursions.

"It is absolutely unlawful to call the island of St. Kilda—by its proper Irish name *Hirt*, but only the high country. They must not so much as once name the islands, in which they are fowling, by the ordinary name *Flannan*, but only the country. There are several other things that must not be call'd by their common names: e. g. *Visk*, which in the language of the natives signifies water, they call *Burn*: a rock, which in their language is *Creg*, must here be call'd *Cruey*, i. e. hard: *shore*, in their language *claddach*, must here be call'd *vah*, i. e. a cave: *sour*

in their language is express'd *gort*, but must here be call'd *gaire*, i. e. sharp: *slippery*, which is express'd *bog*, must be call'd *soft*: and several other things to this purpose." Martin's West. Islands, p. 17, 18.

Ihre informs us, that the ancient Swedes had a similar superstition. They would not give its own name to any thing that was of an ominous nature, afraid lest an imprudent tongue should give offence. They therefore employed an inoffensive circumlocution; as when they meant to say, *It thunders*, they used the phrase, *Godgubben aaker*, i. e. Thor drives his chariot. For *Godgubben* was their *Jupiter tonitrans*, from *God Deus*, and *Gubbe senex*. Superstitio veterum, says Ihre, nil, cui omen inesse potuit, suo nomine appellare voluit, verita, ne imprudens lingua offenderet, et hinc ejusmodi euphemismo utendum pro sua simplicitate censuit. Gl. vo. *Gubbe*.

4. Urine.] *Add*;

Auld Harry never thought it wrang,

To work a turn;

Or stap the very haly sang

To mak his burn.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 118.

BURNBRAE, *s.* The acclivity at the bottom of which a rivulet runs, *S.*

They biggit a bower on yon burn brae,

And theekit it o'er wi' thrashes.

Song, Bessy Bell and Mary Gray.

While our flocks are reposing on yon burn-brae,
Adown the clear fountain I'll hear thy sweet lay.

Tarras's Poems, p. 119.

BURN-GRAIN, *s.* A small rill running into a larger stream, Lanarks. V. GRAIN, GRANE.

BURNSIDE, *s.* The ground situated on the side of a rivulet, *S.*

"Ye're in better spirits than I am," said Edie, addressing the bird, 'for I can neither whistle nor sing for thinking o' the bonny *burnsides* and green shaws that I should hae been dandering beside in weather like this." *Antiquary*, iii. 165.

BURN-TROUT, *s.* A trout that has been bred in a rivulet, as distinguished from those bred in a river, *S.*

"*Salmo Fario*,—the River Trout, vulgarly called *Burn Trout*, Yellow Trout. These are found in great numbers in all our rivulets." *Arbuthnot's Hist. Peterhead*, p. 22.

To BURN, *v. a.* 2. To cheat, &c.] *Add*;

3. To derange any part of a game by improper interference; as, in curling, "to *burn* a stane," is to render the move useless, by the interference of one who has not the right to play at that time, Clydes.

To BURN, *v. n.* A term used by young people, at various sports, as intimating that the person, to whom it is applied, is near the object that he seeks for, *S.*

"I flatter myself that I *burn*, (as children say at hide-and-seek, when they approach the person or thing concealed:) yes, I do flatter myself that I *burn* in the conclusion of this paper." *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 1821, p. 355.

A figure borrowed perhaps from the idea of one being in danger as within the reach of the flame.

To BURN the WATER, a phrase used to denote the act of killing salmon with a lister under night, South of *S.*

"The fishers follow the practice of their forefathers, angling, setting small nets in cairns, when the river [Tweed] is in flood, and killing them with listers, when the river is small and the evening serene; and this they call *burning the water*, because they are obliged to carry a lighted torch in the boat." *Stat. Acc. P. Mertoun*, xiv. 591.

BURN-AIRN, *s.* 1. An iron instrument used red hot for impressing letters or other marks; generally, the owner's initials on the horns of sheep, *S.*

2. Metaph. used thus; "They're a' *brunt* wi' ae *burn-airn*," i. e. They are all of the same kidney; always in a bad sense, *Aberd.*

BURNECOILL, *s.* *Grite burnecoill*, that which is now denominated *Great Coal*.

"It is vndirstand,—that the *grite burnecoill* ar commounlie transportit furth of this realme, not onlie be his hienes awne subiectis, bot be strangearis quha at all tymes laidnis thair schippis and vtheris veschellis thairwith," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1597, *Ed.* 1814, p. 121.

BURN-GRENGE, *s.* One who sets fire to barns or granaries.

— Ane ypocreit in haly kirk,

A *burn grenge* in the dirk.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 92.

"One who consumes granaries in the dark," or "by night."

BURNIN' BEAUTY, a female who is very handsome. The idea is thus reversed; "She's nae *burnin' beauty* mair than me," *Roxb.*

BURNT SILVER.] *Add*;

It would appear that this designation, as used in our old laws, is merely synon. with *bullion*.

"It is weil knawin that al cunyit money, bathe siluer and gold put to the fire to be maid bulyone to [for] vther new money," i. e. for being re-coined, "is minist [diminished], waistit, and distroyit in the translacione be the fire," &c. *Acts Ja. III.* 1475, *Ed.* 1814, p. 112.

"The auld money that had cours in this realme, baith of the realme self & vtheris, has bene translatit & put to fyre, and maid bulyeone to vthir moneye that is strikin of new." *Ibid.* A. 1478, p. 118.

BURN-WOOD, *s.* Wood for fuel, *S.*

"There are no pites [peats] in them, but many ships being cast away upon them, the inhabitants make use of the wrack for *burn-wood*." *Brand's Zetland*, p. 92, 93.

BURRA, *s.* The name given in Orkn. and Shetl. to the common kind of rush, which there is the *Juncus Squarrosus*.

"*Juncus Squarrosus*, provincially *burra*, is a valuable food for sheep in Shetland, in winter." *Agr. Surv. Shetl.* p. 65.

BURREL, *s.* A hollow piece of wood used in twisting ropes, *Ayrs.* V. COCK-A-BENDY.

Perhaps *q. bore-all*; or a diminutive from *Isl. Dan. bor*, *Teut. boor*, *terebra*.

BURREL, s. The provincial pronunciation of *E. barrel*, Renfr.

The gamester's cock, frae some aul' *burrel*,
Proclaims the morning near.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 82.

BURREL LEY, s.

"The inferior land, besides the outfields, was denominated faughs, if only ribbed at midsummer; was called one fur ley, if the whole surface was ploughed; or *burrel ley*, where there was only a narrow ridge ploughed, and a large stripe or baulk of barren land between every ridge." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.* p. 235.

Isl. buraleg-r signifies *agrestis*, *incomptus*; and *S. Bureil, bural*, rustic. Thus the term might denote ley that was not properly dressed.

BURRY-BUSH, s.

—He in tift wad sing the Mantuan swain,
Which he aft shaw'd 's adown the *burry-bush*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 5.

Supposed to be an *errat.* for *berry-bush*.

BURRICO, s. Given in Gl. as not understood.

Sair it was to se your prince with murther prest;
Sairar, I say, him, in his place possest,

The deid that did; than *Burrico*, now *Brydegrome*.

Testament K. Henrie, Poems 16th Cent. p. 260.

This has undoubtedly been written *burrio*, i. e. executioner. **V. BURIO.**

BURRIS, s. pl.

—"Thai have nocht ceissit, thir dyuers yeris bigane, to slay and distroy the saidis solane geis, be casting of neittis and hwikis with bait and *burris*, to draw and allure the auld solane geis to the boittis quhairin the saidis personis and marinaris ar." *Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814*, p. 614.

Most probably from *Fr. bourre*, flocks or locks of wool, hair, &c.

BURS, BURRES, s. The cone of the fir, *S.*] *Add*;

But contrair thee, togidder stiffe they stand,
And fast like *burres* they cleife baith ane and all,
To hald, O God, thy word and vs in thrall.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 97.

BURSIN, BURSEN, BURSTEN, part. pa. 1. Burst. S.] Add;

"My lord wolde have *burseen* if this byle had not broken." *Marg. Note of J. Knox, Ressoning with Crosraguell*, F. 26, b.

Insert, before the quotation from *Baillie*;

2. It often signifies, overpowered with fatigue; also, so overheated by violent exertion as to drop down dead. The *s.* is used in a similar sense; *He got a burst.* *A. Bor. brossen*; *Grose*.

BURSE, s. A court consisting of merchants, constituted for giving prompt determination in mercantile affairs; resembling the Dean of Guild's court in *S.*; from *Fr. bourse*.

"Confermis the judgement of the said Deane of gild and his counsaill in all actionis concerning merchandis;—and to haue full strenth and effect in all tymes according to the lovable forme of judgement vsit in all the guid townis of France and Flanderis, quhair *burses* ar erected and constitute, and speciallie in *Pariss, Rowen, Burdeaulx, Rochell.*" *Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814*, p. 30.

"La *bourse* à Toulouse est le lieu où les marchands

rendent leur justice, suivant le pouvoir qui leur en a été donné par edit de Henri II. à Paris au mois de Juillet 1548, quel il leur octroya d'establi dans Toulouse une *bourse* commune semblable au Change de Lyon, avec pouvoir d'elire tous les ans un Prieur et deux Consuls, qui jugeroient en premiere instance tous les procès entre les marchands.—L'edit d'érection de celle de Paris porte même expressement que c'est tout ainsi que les places appellées le Change à Lyon, et *Bourse* à Toulouse et à Rouen." *Dict. Trev.*

Guicciardini says, that the origin of the term, as denoting an Exchange, (as that of London) was that in Bruges, where *Bourse* was first used in this sense, they occupied a great house which had been built by a noble family of the name of *Bourse*. But as this word seems to have been previously used in regard to a society, the members of which made a common stock for avoiding envy and opposition; it seems preferable to view this as merely an oblique use of the term, as originally signifying a purse.

According to Kilian, the name indeed referred to the institution at Bruges, but for a different reason, because the house was distinguished by the sign of a large purse or scrip. As he renders *Germ.* and *Sicamb. bors*, *contubernium*, *manipulus*, he expl. *Teut. borse*, *crumena*, *marsupium*, *Gr. Bvga*, i. e. *corium*; *Borse der koop-lieden*, *basilica*; *conventus mercatorum*; vulgo *bursa* ab *ampla domo*, *bursae* sive *crumenae* signo insignita *Brugis Flandrorum* sic primo dicta.

BURSS, s. 1. An exhibition; the same with *Bursary.*] *Add*;

"That nane sall bruik ane *burss* in ony facultie bot for the space of foure yeiris." *Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814*, p. 179, 180.

2. A purse, "Ane commound *burss*;" *Aberd. Reg.*

BURSTON, s. A dish composed of corn, roasted by rolling hot stones amongst it till it be made quite brown, then half ground and mixed with sour milk, *Orkn.*

Perhaps softened from *burnt-stane*, q. burnt with stones.

This resembles the *Graddan* of the Highlanders. **V. GRADDAN.**

BUS, (Fr. u) interj. Addressed to cattle, equivalent to "Stand to the stake;" *Dumfr.*

Evidently from *Buse*, a stall, q. v.

BUSCH, BUS, BUSHE, s. 1. A larger kind of boat, used by those who go on the herring fishing, *S.*; *buss*, *E.*

"For the commone gud of the realme, & the gret encress of riches to be brocht within the realme of [i. e. from, or out of] vther cuntreis, that certain lordis spirituale & temporale, & burowis, ger mak or get schippis, *buschis*, & vther gret pynk botis, witht nettis & al abilyementis ganing tharfor for fisching." *Parl. Ja. III. A. 1471, Acts Ed. 1814*, p. 100.

It is a term of at least considerable antiquity. *Su.G. buz, buza, busza*, *navigii grandioris* genus. This word is used by *Sturleson* to denote a large ship. It was well known in England at least as early as the reign of Richard I. *Rex Anglorum Richardus iter maritimum ingrediens, secum habuit 13 naves praegrandes, quae vocant bussas* vulgo, &c. *MS. ap. Spelman.* This

learned writer derives the term from Belg. *busse* a box, because a ship of this kind resembled a box in the width of its form. A variety of other conjectures as to its etymon are mentioned by Ihre, vo. *Buz*. Fr. *busse, buse*; Belg. *buys*; L. B. *buss-a, buz-a, buc-ia*, &c. 2. It seems to have been anciently used in a more general sense.

"Ane *busche* quhilk was takin be the Franche-men." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. "The *busche* that come last out of Danskyn." Ibid.

BUSHE-FISHING, *s.* The act of fishing in busses, S. —"That there be no *bushe fishing* betwix the ylands and the mayne land whilk is from the Farayheid," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. v. 238.

BUSE, BUISE, BOOSE, *s.* A cow's stall, a crib, Lanarks.; the same with E. *boose*.

Isl. *baus*, bovis in bovili locus, an ox's stall; *boes-a*, bovem in locum suum ducere, (G. Andr. p. 24); the very idea conveyed by our *v.* V. BUSE, *v.*

WEIR-BUSE, *s.* A partition between cows, Lanarks. Flandr. *weer* sepimentum, septum, and *buse* a stall.

To BUSH, *v. a.* To sheath, S.] *Add*;

"Item, ane pair of new cannone quheillis *buschit* with brass, nocht schod." Invent. A. 1566, p. 168.

"Item, ane auld cannone quheill *buschit* with brace [brass], half garnisit with iron." Ibid. Hence,

BUSCH, BOUSCHE, *s.* A sheath of this description.

"Item, fyve *buscheis* of found [i. e. cast] for cannonis and batterd quheillis." Invent. A. 1566, p. 169.

"Ane yther cannon—with ane pair of auld quheillis weil garnist with yron werk and *bousches* of fonte." Ibid. p. 251.

BUSE-AIRN, *s.* An iron for marking sheep, Clydes.

Not connected with *Buse* a stall; but softened from *Buist*, used to denote the mark set on sheep.

BUSHEL, *s.* A small dam, Fife; synonym. *Gushel*, *q. v.*

To BUSK, *v. a.* 1. To dress, S.] *Add*;

The term *busk* is used in this primary sense in a beautiful proverb which is very commonly used in S. "A bonny bride is soon busked;" Kelly, p. 1. i. e. a beautiful woman does not need to spend much time in adorning herself.

3. To prepare for defence; used as a military term.

"The covenanters heard indeed of the marquis coming, and therefore they took in the town, and *busked* the yard dykes very commodiously as I have said." Spalding, i. 108.

He refers to what he had said in the preceding page;—"Thus they took up the town of Turriff, and placed their muskets very advantageously about the dykes of the kirk yard."

To BUSK HUKES, to dress hooks; to *busk flies*, id. S.

—"He has done nothing but dance up and down about the town, without doing a single turn, unless trimming the laird's fishing-wand or *busking* his *flies*, or may be catching a dish of trouts at an over-time." Waverley, i. 123.

BUSK, BUSKRY, *s.* Dress, decoration.

"The sight and consideration whereof may make poor me to tremble;—so as I be neither hurried into blind transports—neither yet be hissed nor hectored

into a silence, by a blaze and *busk* of boisterous words, and by the brags of the big confidence of any." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 1, 2.

"You will have that abominable brat—dextrously cloathed and adorned with the *busk* and bravery of beautiful and big words, to make it be entertained kindly." Ibid. p. 356.

"In the present case, we must not be pleased or put off with the *buskry* or bravery of words, when the thing itself is lost and let go, which gives these words their right accent, sound and sweetness." Ibid. p. 324.

BUSKER, *s.* One who dresses another.

—"Mistress Mary Seaton—is praised, by the queen, to be the finest *busker*, that is, the finest dresser of a woman's head of hair, that is to be seen in any country." Knolly's Lett. Chalmers's Mary, i. 285.

BUSKIE, *adj.* Fond of dress, S.; expl. "mackaronish," Gl.

—Kintra lairds, an' *buskie* cits,

A' gather roun' some sumphs.—

Tarras's Poems, p. 136.

To BUSS, *v. a.* 1. To deck, Lanarks.; synonym. *Busk*, *q. v.*

I'll *buss* my hair wi' the gowden brume,

And speer nae leave o' thee,

An' come an' gae to the fairy knowe,

Whane'er it listeth me.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

2. To dress; as applied to hooks, Roxb.

An' bonny Tweed, meandring by,

Sweet sha'd her jumping finny fry,

To tempt his saunt'ring steps abroad—

Wi' fly-buss'd hook, an' fishing rod.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 18.

This retains the form of Germ. *buss-en*, ornare.

BUSS, *s.* A bush, S.

With easy sklent, on ev'ry hand the braes

To right well up, wi' scatter'd *busses* raise.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

I like our hills an' heathery braes,

Ilk burdie, *buss*, an' burnie,

That lends its charms to glad my way

On life's sad weary journey.

Picken's Poems, ii. 163.

BUSSIE, *adj.* Bushy, S.

BUSS-TAPS. To gang o'er the *buss-taps*, to behave in an extravagant manner, *q.* "to go over the tops of the *bushes*," Roxb.

BUSS, *s.* The name given to a small ledge of rocks, projecting into the sea, covered with seaweed, Frith of Forth; as, the *Buss* of Newhaven, the *Buss* of Werdie, &c.

Denominated perhaps from its resemblance of a *bush*, in S. pron. *buss*.

BUSSIN, *s.* A linen cap or hood, &c.] *Add*;

—Ye, sae droll, begin to tell us—

How cank'ry wives grew witches pat,—

An' if they gaed to see a fair,

Rade on a broom-stick thro' the air;

Wi' lang-tail'd *bussins*, ty'd behin',

An' sax grey hairs upo' their chin.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 59.

BUST, *part. pa.* Apparently for *busked*, dressed.

To [f. Is] this our brave embassado^r,
Whome to we doe sic hono^r,
That I am send for, to hir Grace,
A cove *bust* in a bischop's place?
Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 331.

V. Buss, *v.*

BUST, (Fr. *u*) *v. imp.* Behoved; as, "He *bust* to do't," he was under the necessity of doing it. This is the pron. of Wigtons., while *Bud* is that of Dumfr. V. **BOOT**, **BUT**, *v. imp.*

BUSTIAM, **BUSTIAN**, *s.* A kind of cloth.

"*Bustiams* or woven tweill stuff, the single peece not above fifteen elnes—xvi l." Rates A. 1611. *Bustians*, A. 1670. This seems the same now called *Fustian*. For we learn, from Picken's Gl. that in Ayr. *Bustine* still signifies *Fustian*.

BUSTUOUS, *adj.* 3. Terrible, fierce.] *Add*;
C. B. *bwystus*, ferine, brutal, ferocious; from *bwyst*, wild, ferocious, savage.

BUSTUOUSNESS, *s.* Fierceness.] *Add*;

O. E. "*boystuousnesse*, [Fr.] *roydeur*;" Palsgrave, B. iii. f. 20, b. and in F. 21. *boustuousnesse* is expl. by *impetuosite*. He also applies the term to the wind, as we now use *boisterous*. "I make noyse as—the wynd whan it bloweth *boystously*." F. 287, b.

BUT, *prep.* Towards the outer part of the house;
"Gae *but* the house," go to the outer apartment, S. Lindy, who was into the house him lane,—
Lifts up his head, and looking *butt* the floor,
Sees Bydby standing just within the door.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 74.

Flaught bred upon her *but* the house he sprang.
Ibid. p. 76.

BUTWARDS, *adv.* Towards the outer part of the house, S. B.

To this auld Colin gladly gan to hark,
Wha with his Jean sat *butwards* i' the mark.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 122.

BUT, *prep.* Without, S. *Dele V. Bot.*] *Add*;
"Touch not the cat *but* a glove;" the motto of the Macintoshes.

BUT, *conj.* 1. Marking what has taken place recently, as to time.

"They tirred from off his body a rich stand of apparel, *but* put on the same day." Spalding, ii. 281.
2. Sometimes used as a *conj.* for *that*.

"Ye heard before, how James Grant was warded in the castle of Edinburgh, many looking *but* he should have died; nevertheless on Monday the 15th of October at night, he came down over the castle wall, upon tows brought to him secretly by his wife, and clearly wan away," &c. Spalding, i. 18.

This seems an ellipsis, instead of "looking for nothing *but that* he should have died."

BUT GIF, *conj.* Unless.

"Truelie in my conscience I cannot gif you that pre-emyence and place, *but gif* I knew some excellent godlie learning and gude lyfe in you mair than all the anceant Doctouris, quhilk as yet is conseillit fra me." Kennedy of Corsraguell. V. Keith's Hist. App. p. 197.

To **BUTCH**, *v. a.* To slaughter, to kill for the market, S.; pron. q. *Bootch*. Westmorel. id.
As in old song; "He was to the *butching* bred."

To **BUTE**, *v. a.* To divide; as synon. with *part*.

In the Sea Laws, it is ordained that if ships have been present at a capture, but have not aided in making it, the mariners have no claim to a share; unless it appear that their being present influenced the enemy to strike from fear. In this case "the prisoneris sall be trowit, and have credence upon thair aithis; except it be that thair was promise maid amangis thame [viz. the captors] to *bute* and part the prizes takin ather in thair presence or absence." Balfour's Pract. p. 636.

The sense undoubtedly is, to divide in common as a prey.

This interpretation is confirmed by other passages.

"Of all pillage, the Capitane, the Master, &c. gettis na part nor *buteing*, bot it sall be equallie dividit amang the remanent of the companie marineris that mak watch, and gangis to the ruder." *Ibid. p. 640.*

"And gif it beis mair, it sall remane to *bute* and parting." *Ibid. p. 640.*

The origin is most probably Su.G. Isl. *byt-a*, pronounced *but-a*, which primarily signifies to change, to exchange, and, in a secondary sense, to divide, to share. *De bytten rofvet*, They divided the spoils; Wideg. Teut. *buet-en*, *buyt-en*, in like manner signifies, permutare, commutare; and also, praedari, praedam facere; Kilian. Su.G. Isl. *byte* denotes both exchange and spoil; Teut. *buet*, *buyt*, spoliolum, exuviae. Su.G. *bytning* has the same signification. *Halfva bytning af all thet rof*, Dimidium sortem omnis praedae; Hist. Alex. Magn. ap. Ihre. In S. this would be, *Half buteing of all that reif*.

Buteing is used in our Sea Laws in such connexion with *bute*, as to indicate that it was anciently viewed, even in the sense of *booty*, as formed from the *v*.

"That the masteris havand care and charge of shippis, bring the persounis, shippis, merchandice, vesselis, and utheris gudis quhilk thay sall tak in thair voyage, to the partis frae quhilk thay lousit, under the pane to tyne the haill richt that thay sall haue to the said prize, and *buteing* of gudis, and ane amerciament and unlaw at the Judge's will." Balfour, p. 638. V. **BUTING**.

BUTELANG, *s.* The length or distance between one *butt*, used in archery, and another.

"As his maistie wes within tua pair of *butelangis* to the towne of Perth, the erle of Gowrie, accompanyit with diuerss persones all on fute, met his hieness in the Inche and salutit him." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 203.

BUTIS, *s. pl.* Boots. "Ane pair of *butis*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548. V. 20.

BUTOUR, *s.*

"Ane *butour* fute with gold and round perllis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 239. Can this denote the foot of a bittern? Teut. *butoor*, Fr. *butor*.

BUTT, *s.* 1. A piece of ground, &c.] *Add*;

—"And that other rigg or *butt* of land of the samen lyand in the ffield called the Gallowbank at the taill or south end thereof." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VIII. 295.

2. A small piece of ground disjoined, &c.] *Add*;

Schilter gives *but*, terminus, limes, as a Celt. term; L. B. *but-um*.

BUTT-RIG, *s.* V. under **RIG**, **RIGE**, *s.* A ridge.

B U T

BUTT, s. Ground appropriated for practising archery, S.

This is an oblique use of the E. term, which denotes the mark shot at by archers. Our sense of the word may be from Fr. *butte*, an open or void place.

To BUTT, v. a. To drive at a stone or stones lying near the mark, in curling; so as if possible to push them out of the way, Galloway; *to ride*, synon. Ang.

Ralph, vexed at the fruitless play,
The cockee *butted* fast.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 167.

From the action of an animal pushing with the horn.

To BUTTER, v. a. To flatter, to coax, a low word, S.; from the idea of rendering bread more palatable by besmearing it with butter.

BUTTERIN', s. Flattery, S.

BUTTER and BEAR-CAFF. *It's a' butter and bear-caff*, a phrase very commonly used to denote what is considered as gross flattery, S. B.

Shall we suppose that this odd phrase has any reference to the use of *Butter* as a *v.* signifying to flatter? Or has it been originally meant to intimate, that it would be as difficult to give credit to the compliment paid, as to swallow so rough a morsel as the chaff or *awns* of barley, although steeped in *butter* as their sauce? It seems to have been formed somewhat like that S. Prov. "They 'gree like butter and mells," i. e. mauls or mallets; "spoken when people do not agree." V. Kelly, p. 323.

B Y A

BUTTER-BOAT, s. V. **Boat.**

BUTTER-BRUGHTINS, s. pl. V. **BRUGHTINS.**

BUTTER-CLOCKS, s. pl. Small pieces of *butter* on the top of milk, Roxb.; denominated perhaps from their resemblance in size to small beetles.

BUTTLE, BATTLE, s. A sheaf, Ayrs.

—Aft I gaed out to the plain,
An' hint a' the shearers, wi' Peggie
I bindit the *buttlies* o' grain.

Picken's Poems, i. 193.

Originally the same with E. *bottle*, as denoting a bundle of hay or straw. This must be viewed as allied to Teut. *bussel*, fascis.

BUTTOCK MAIL, s. A ludicrous designation given to the fine, exacted by an ecclesiastical court, as a commutation for public satisfaction, in cases of fornication, &c. S.

"What d'ye think the lads wi' the kilts will care for yere synods and yere presbyteries, and yere *buttock-mail*, and yere stool o' repentance?" Waverley, ii. 122. V. **MAIL, s.** as denoting tribute, &c.

BWIGHT, s. A booth; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

BYAUCH, (gutt. monos.) s. Applied to any living creature, rational or irrational; as, "a peerie *byauch*;" a small child, a puny calf, &c. Orkn. Caithn.

This differs only in pronunciation, and greater latitude of application, from *Baich, Baichie*, a child, q. v.

C.

To CA', v. a. To drive, &c. V. under **CALL.**

CA, CAW, s. Quick and oppressive respiration; as, "He has a great *caw* at his breast," S.

"That there was a severe heaving at his breast, and a strong *caw*, and he cried to keep open the windows to give him breath." Ogilvy and Nairn's Trial, p. 83.

CA' o' the water, the motion of the waves as driven by the wind; as, *The ca' o' the water is west*, the waves drive toward the west, S. V. **CALL, v.**

CA', used as an abbreviation for calf, S. O.

Than Cloutie, shaped like a burd,
Flew down as big's a towmont *ca'*,
And clinket Eppie's wheel awa'.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 188.

To CA', v. n. To calve, S. O. Gl. Picken.

CA', s. A soft, foolish person; as, "Ye silly *ca'*," Roxb.

Probably the same with E. *calf*, used in the same sense elsewhere. Teut. *kalf* vitulus; also, homo obesus.

To CAB, v. a. To pilfer, Loth.; perhaps originally the same with *Cap*, q. v.

CABARR, s. A lighter.

"They sent down six barks or *cabarrs* full of ammunition," &c. Spald. ii. 57. The same with *Gabert*, q. v.

CABIR, CABAR, KEBBRE, s. 1. "A rafter, S." Rudd.] *Add*;

As to this definition, in which I followed Ruddiman, I am corrected by a literary correspondent, who says; "*Kebbers* do not mean rafters, only the small wood laid upon them, immediately under the *divots* or thatch."

3. Used in some parts of S. for a large stick used as a staff; like *kent, rung*, &c.

CABOK, s. A cheese, S.

—"That is to say, a quarter of beif takin for a penny of custum, a *cabok* of cheiss takin for a half-penny," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 176.

This is the most ancient example I have met with of the use of this term. V. **KEBBUCK.**

To CACHE, v. n. To wander, to go astray.

He *cachit* fra the court, sic was his awin cast,
Quhair na body was him about by fue mylis braid.

Rauf Coilyear, A ij, a.

O. Fr. *cach-ier*, agiter, expulser.

CACHEPILL, s.

"The fluir of his *cachepill* laitley biggit." Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

Can this denote a tennis-court? V. **CACHEPOLE.**

Perhaps it is the same word that appears in another form; "The *chachippill* & *bakgalrie* [back-gallery.]" **CACHE-POLE, CATCHPULE, s.** The game of tennis.

"*Cache-pole*, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the young prince." Chalmers's *Mary*, i. 255.

"Balles called *Catchpule* balls the thousand viij l." Rates, A. 1611. Instead of this we have Tennis-balls; Rates, A. 1670, p. 3.

Evidently from Belg. *kaatspel*, id.; as the ball used in tennis is called *kaatsbal*, and the chace or limits of the game *kaats*. O. Fr. *cace* signifies chace, and *cache* incursion. I hesitate, however, whether *kaatspel* should be traced to the term *kaats*, as denoting a chase, q. the chase-play; or to the same word in Teut. (*kaetse*), which not only signifies a ball, but the act of striking a ball, *ictus ludi*, as well as the chase, *meta*, sive terminus *pilae*; Kilian. The latter idea seems supported by the analogy of the Fr. name of the same game, *paume*, *paulme*, also the palm of the hand; as originally this had been the only instrument used in striking. It may be subjoined, that *kas* is retained in the Su.G. phrase, *koera kas med en*, aliquem exagitare, *pellere*. Ihre remarks the affinity of this term to Moes.G. *kes-an* *pellere*.

CACHESPALE WALL.

"Tueching the dubait of the bigging of the said Alx'ris *cachespale wall*, quhidder the falt was," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. V. CACHEPILL.

To CACKIE, v. n. To go to stool; generally used in regard to children, S.

CACKS, CACKIES, s. pl. Human ordure, S.

Both the v. and s. have been of almost universal use among the western nations. C. B. *cach-u*, Ir. Gael. *cac-am*, Teut. *kack-en*, Isl. *kuck-a*, Ital. *cac-ar*, Hisp. *cag-ar*, Lat. *cac-are*, O. E. *cacke*, (Huloet Abcedar.); A. S. *cac*, Teut. *kack*, Isl. *kuk-r*, C. B. Armor. *cach*, O. Fr. *cac-a*, *cac-ai*, Hisp. *cac-a*, Lat. *cac-atus*, *stercus*, *foria*, *merdus*; Gr. *κακκη*, foetor, merda: A. S. *cac-hus*, Teut. *kack-huys*, latrina, a privy.

CADDES, s. A kind of woollen cloth.

"Item twa litle peces of claith of *caddes* with twa uther litle peces, the haill contening foure ellis." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 151.

Fr. "*cadis*, sorte de petite stoffe de laine de bas prix. Un lit de *Cadis*. Un tapisserie de *Cadis*.—*Cadise*, espèce de Droguet croisé et drapé, dont il se fabrique plusieurs sortes en divers lieux du Poitou." Dict. Trev. C. B. "*cadass*, a kind of stuff or cloth;" Owen.

CADDIS, s. Lint for dressing a wound.] *Add*;

"*Caddes*, the pound thereof in wooll, xv s." Rates, A. 1611. "*Caddas*, or *Cruel Ribband*, the doz. pieces, each piece cont. 36 ells—i l. 4 s." Rates, A. 1670, p. 12.

It seems to have been denominated the *cruel ribband*, as having been much used in former times in healing sores caused by the *Cruels* or scrophula.

CADDROUN, s. A caldron; Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

CADGE, s. A shake, a jolt.

CADIE, s. l. One who gains a livelihood, &c.] *Add*;

An English gentleman, commonly understood to be a Captain Burt of the engineers, who wrote about

the year 1730, represents them as then on a less respectable footing than they now are; as if, indeed, they had been merely *Lazaroni*.

"I then had no knowledge of the *Cawdys*, a very useful Black-guard, who attend the coffee-houses and publick places to go of errands: and though they are wretches, that in rags lye upon the streets, at night, yet are they often considerably trusted, and as I have been told, have seldom or never proved unfaithful.—This corps has a kind of captain or magistrate presiding over them whom they call the Constable of the *Cawdys*; and in case of neglect or other misdemeanour he punishes the delinquents, mostly by fines of ale and brandy, but sometimes corporally." Letters from the North of S. i. 26, 27.

2. A boy; especially as employed in running of errands.] *Add*;

Where will I get a little page,

Where will I get a *caddie*,

That will run quick to bonny Aboyne,

Wi' this letter to my rantin' laddie!

Then out spoke the young scullion boy,

Said here am I a *caddie*, &c.

The Rantin' Laddie, Thistle of Scotland, p. 8.

4. A young fellow; used as the language of friendly familiarity, S.

A' ye rural shepherd laddies,

On the hill, or i' the dale;

A' ye canty, cheery *caddies*,

Lend a lug to Jamie's tale.

Picken's Poems, i. 186.

The origin, assigned in Dict. to this designation, is confirmed by the mode of writing, and therefore of pronouncing, the term *Cadet* in S. in the days of our fathers.

"Who can tell where to find a man that's sometimes a Protestant, sometimes a Papist; turns Protestant again; and from a *Cadee*, become a Curat? &c.—Moreover, it's but very natural for a *Cadee* of Dunbarton's Regiment, which used to plunder people of their goods, and make no scruple to rob men of their good names, not to be believed." W. Laick's Continuation of Answer to Scots Presb. Eloquence, p. 33; also twice in p. 38.

There was Wattie the muirland laddie,

That rides on the bonny grey cout,

With sword by his side like a *cadie*,

To drive in the sheep and the nout.

Herd's Coll. ii. 170.

CADOUK, CADDUCK, s. A casualty.

"As their service to his Majestie was faithfull and loyall, so his Majestie was liberall and bountifull, in advancing them to titles of honour; as also in bestowing on them *cadouks* and casualties, to inrich them more than others," &c. *Monro's Exped.* P. II. p. 123.

"The Generall directed Generall Major Ruthven—to take notice of all provision—and all other goods or *caddouks* in generall, to be used at their pleasure." Ibid. p. 171.

It seems to be used nearly in the sense with E. *windfall*. Du Cange expl. L. B. *caducum*, haereditas, *escaeta*, quae in legitimum haeredem cadit. He adds; *Alia porro notione vox haec usurpatur apud Juris-*

consultos, et Isidorum in Glossis, ubi ait: Bona *Ca-duca*, quibus nemo succedat haeres. As the term is from Lat. *cad-ere*, it primarily denotes something that *falls* to one, in whatever way.

CAFF, *s.* Chaff, *S.*] *Add*;

As wheill unstable, and *caff* before the wind,
And as the wood consumed is with fire,—
Siklyke persew them with thy grievous ire.

Poems 16th Century, p. 98.

"King's *caff* is better than ither folk's corn," *S.* Prov. Kelly improperly gives it in an *E.* form, "King's *chaff* is worth other men's corn;" the perquisites that attend kings service is better than the wages of other persons." Prov. p. 226.

"They say," he observed, "that kings *chaff* is better than other folks corn; but I think that canna be said o' king's soldiers, if they let themselves be beaten wi' a wheen auld carles that are past fighting, and bairns that are no come till't, and wives wi' their rocks and distaffs, the very wally-dragles o' the countryside." Rob Roy, iii. 188, 189.

CAFT, *pret.* Bought; for *coft*, Renfr.

His master *caft* him frae some fallows,
Wha had him doom'd unto the gallows.

Towser, Tannahill's Poems, p. 124.

Lowrie has *caft* Gibbie Cameron's gun,
That his auld gutcher bure when he follow'd
Prince Charley. *Ibid.* p. 169.

—Sent hame for siller frae his mother Bell,
And *caft* a horse, and rade a race himsel.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 28. V. COFF, *v.*

CAGEAT, *s.* A small casket or box.

"Fund be the saidis persouns in the blak kist thre cofferis, a box, a *cageat*." Inventories, p. 4.

"Item, in a *cageat*, beand within the said blak kist, a braid chenye, a ball of cristal.—Item, in the said *cageat*, a litill coffre of silver oure gilt with a litil saltfat and a cover." *Ibid.* p. 5, 6.

Apparently corr. from Fr. *cassette*, *id.* It also denotes a till; and *cageat* may perhaps be used in this sense here, as denoting the small shallow till usually made in one end of a box, for holding money, papers, &c.

CAHOW, the cry used at Hide-and-Seek by those who hide themselves, as announcing that it is time for the seeker to commence his search, *Aberd.*; perhaps *q. ca'* or *caw*, to drive, conjoined with *ho* or *how*, a sound made as a signal.

CAICEABLE, *adj.* What may happen, possible.

"I believe that no man can say, it is bot *caiceable* to ane man to fall in ane offence.—For it becumes ane that hes fallen in error,—to becum penitent, and amend his lyffe," &c. *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 115.

Casual, Edit. 1728.

This is probably different from *Caseable*, *q. v.* and allied to the phrase, *on cace*, by chance.

CAIF, KAIF, *adj.* Tame.] *Add*;

2. Familiar, *Roxb.*

CAIGH, *s.* *Caigh and care*, anxiety of every kind, *Renfr.*

—Attour ye've leave

To bring a frien' or twa i' your sleeve,—

Write me how mony ye're to bring:

Your *caigh and care* ahint you fling.

Poems, Engl., Scotch, and Latin, p. 97.

CAIGIE, CAIDGY, *adj.* 1. Wanton.] *Add*;

3. Affectionately kind, or hospitable, *Lanarks., Dumfr., Roxb.*

CAIDGINESS, *s.* 1. Wantonness, *S.*

2. Gaiety, sportiveness, *S.*

3. Affectionate kindness, *Lanarks.*

CADGILY, *adv.* Cheerfully, *S.*] *Add*;

"Whan I had but a toom amry an' little to do wi';
'Hoot gudeman,' she wad say, sae *cadgily*, 'set a stout heart to a stay brae: and she wad rede up her house an' her bairns, an' keep a' thing hale an' snod about her.'" *Saxon and Gael*, i. 108.

CAIKBAKSTER, *s.* Perhaps, a biscuit-baker.

Caikbaksteris, *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1551, V. 21.

CAIK FUMLER, *s.*] *Add*;

For you maid I this buke, my Lorde, I grant,
Nouthir for price, dett, reward, nor supplé,
Bot for your tendir requeist and amyté,
Kyndenes of blude groundit in naturall lawe.
I am na *caik fumler*, full weil ye knawe;
No thing is mine quhilk sall nocht your[i]s be,
Giff it efferis for your nobilite.

Doug. Virg. Prol. 482, 34.

The most natural sense seems to be, parasite, smell-feast.

CAIKIE, *s.* A foolish person, Peebles; viewed as synon. with *Gaikie*, *id.* *Selkirks.*; *Gawkie*, *S.*

CAILLIACH, *s.* An old woman, Highlands of *S.* *Gael. Ir. cailleach*, *id.*

"Some *cailliachs* (that is, old women,) nursed Gil-liewhackit so well, that between the free open air in the cove, and the fresh whey,—an' he did not recover may be as well as if he had been closed in a glazed chamber, and a bed with curtains, and fed with red wine and white meat." *Waverley*, i. 280.

"Be my banker, if I live, and my executor if I die; but take care to give something to the Highland *cail-liachs* that shall cry the coronach loudest for the last Vich Ian Vohr." *Ibid.* ii. 294.

It is not improbable that this term had been borrowed by the Celts from their northern invaders. For *Isl. kelling* signifies vetula, an old woman. Now, this term exhibits a relationship which *cailleach* cannot boast. It is formed from *kall*, an old man. Some have viewed this as a corr. of *karl*, vir, also senex. "I know," says G. Andreae, "that *kall* is often spoken and written promiscuously for *karl*; but they are different vocables;" P. 139.

CAIP, CAPE, *s.* The highest part, &c.] *Add*;

C. B. *koppa*, the top of any thing. *Dele V.* the next word, and substitute; Hence

To CAIP (*a roof*), to put the covering on the roof,
S. "To *cape* a wall, to crown it;" *Thoresby, Ray's Lett.* p. 324.

CAIP, *s.* A kind of cloak or mantle, anciently worn in *S.*

"Item nyne peces of *caippis*, chasubles, and tunicles, all of claith of gold thre figurit with reid."—"Item ane auld *caip* of claith of gold figurit with quhite.—Item, twa auld foirbreistis of *caippis*." Inventories, A. 1561 p. 156, 157.

Fr. *cape, cappe*, "a mariner's gowne; or, a short and sleeveless cloake, or garment, that hath, instead of a cape, a capuche, behinde it," &c.; Cotgr. L. B. *capa, cappa*, qua viri laici, mulieres laicae, monachi, et clerici induebantur, quae olim caracalla: Du Cange. Su.G. *kappa*, pallium: solebant vero veteres cuculatos vestes gerere, unde non miram, si pileo et pallio commune nomen fuerit; Ihre.

To CAIR, KAIR, *v. a.* 1. To drive backwards and forwards, S.] *Add*;

2. To extract the thickest part of broth, hotch-potch, &c. with the spoon, while *supping*. This is called "*cairin*" the kail," Upp. Clydes.

CAIR, *s.* The act of bringing a spoon through a basin or plate, with the intention of extracting the thickest part of the food contained in it, *ibid*.

To CAIR, CARE, *v. n.* To rake from the bottom of any dish, so as to obtain the thickest; to endeavour to catch by raking *ab imo*, Roxb., Clydes., S. B. Hence the proverbial phrase, "If ye dinna *cair*, ye'll get nae thick."

"*Care*, to rake up, to search for. Swed. *kara*, colligere, Teut. *karen* eligere;" Gl. Sibb.

This word is indeed of pretty general use.

CAIRBAN, *s.* The basking shark. V. BRIGDIE.

CAIR-CLEUCK *s.* The left hand, S. B. V. CLEUCK.

CAYRCORNE, *s.*

"His *cayrcorne* & price corne the space of four yeris, that his *cayr* & beistis distroyit & yeit [ate] to me, in my tak," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

The sense of this word is apparently fixed by that of *cayr*. Now Gael. *cealthera*, pron. *caira* signifies cattle, four-footed beasts. Thus *cayrcorn* may denote corn, of an inferior quality, reserved for the consumption of beasts, (as we speak of *horse-corn*), in distinction from *price corn*, as meant for the market.

CAIRD. 2. A travelling tinker, S.

"This captain's true name was Forbes, but nicknamed *Kaird*, because when he was a boy he served a *kaird*." Spalding, i. 243.

CAIRN, *s.* A heap of stones.] *Add*;

Rowlands has some observations on this subject, which deserve attention.

"Of these lesser heaps of stones I take the common tradition to be right, in making them originally the graves of men, signal either for eminent virtues or notorious villanies: on which heaps probably every one looked upon himself obliged, as he passed by, to bestow a stone, in veneration of his good life and virtue, or in detestation of his vileness and improbity. And this custom, as to the latter part of this conjecture, is still practised among us. For when any unhappy wretch is buried *in bivuis*, on our cross-ways, out of Christian burial, the passengers for some while throw stones on his grave, till they raise there a considerable heap; which has made it a proverbial curse, in some parts of Wales, to say, *Karn ar dy ben* [literally, *A heap on thy head*, N.] that is, *Ill betide thee*. I have caused one of these lesser *Cumuli* to be opened, and found under it a very curious urn.

"But of the larger *Carnedde*, such as are in some places to this day, of considerable bulk and circumference, I cannot affirm them to be any other than

the remains and monuments of ancient sacrifices.—And though the particular manner and circumstances of that sort of worship, viz. by throwing and heaping of stones, are found extant in no records at this day, except what we have of the ancient way of worshipping Mercury in that manner; yet some hints there are of it in the most ancient history of Moses, particularly in that solemn transaction between Laban and Jacob, which may be supposed to be an ancient patriarchal custom, universally spread in those unpolished times.—

'And Jacob said unto his brethren, Gather stones; and they brought stones and made a heap; and they did eat there upon the heap.' Gen. xxxi. 46. Now, the design of the whole affair was to corroborate the pact and covenant mutually entered into by these two persons, Jacob and Laban, with the most binding formalities.—The whole tenor of it runs thus:—"Behold this heap, and behold this pillar, which I have set between thee and me; this heap shall be a witness, and this pillar shall be a witness, that I will not come over this heap to thee, and that thou shalt not come over this heap and this pillar to me, for evil.' Ver. 51, 52.

"This whole affair has no semblance of a new institution, but is rather a particular application to a general practice; because concluded by a sacrifice, the highest act of their religion;—and that sacred action seems to have been a main part of it, and the chief end for which it was instituted; and together with the other circumstances, made up one solemn religious ceremony. 'And Jacob offered sacrifice upon the mount,' that is, the heap, 'and called his brethren to eat bread.' Ver. 54.

"Now—this whole transaction was a religious ceremony, instituted to adjust and determine rights and possessions in those times between different parties and colonies. And as it seems to have been one of the statutes of the sons of Noah, so it is likely that the colonizing race of mankind brought—with them so necessary an appurtenance of their peace and security of living, wherever they came to fix—themselves; that they carried at least the substance of the ceremony, though they might here and there vary in some rules of application; or perhaps pervert it to other uses than what it was designed—for." *Mona Antiqua*, p. 50, 51.

Although Rowlands uses *Carnedde* as the proper C. B. term for what we call a cairn, Ed. Lhuyd asserts that in this language "*kaern* is a primitive word appropriated to signify such heaps of stones." *Add*. to Cambd. Brit. in Radnorshire.

It is worthy of remark that Heb. קֶרֶן *keren*, properly denoting a horn, is not only used to signify any eminence resembling a horn, but applied to any high place which rises conspicuously from the earth, like a horn from the head of an animal. Thus it denotes the land of Canaan, in which, as in an elevated and conspicuous place, Messiah planted his church, as a vine: Isa. v. 1. "My well-beloved hath a vineyard in a very fruitful hill," literally, "in the horn of a son of oil." Interpretes—volunt enim designari his verbis locum editum, sive clivosum, pinguis soli, sive ut Grotius, *montem pinguisimum*. Sic Chaldaeus: *In monte alto*, in terra pingui. Vitring.

We may trace the Celtic custom of erecting cairns to the Cimmerian Bosphorus, which they possessed in a very early period. Dr. Clarke has remarked the resemblance. "Looking through the interstices and chasms of the tumulus, and examining the excavations made upon its summit, we found it, like the Cairns of Scotland, to consist wholly of stones confusedly heaped together.—It seems to have been the custom of the age, wherein these heaps were raised, to bring stones, or parcels of earth, from all parts of the country, to the tomb of a deceased sovereign, or near relation. To cast a stone upon a grave was an act of loyalty or piety; and an expression of friendship or affection still remains in the North of Scotland to this effect; "*I will cast a stone upon thy cairn.*" V. Travels, V. i. p. 430. This custom had prevailed also among the Persians. For Herodotus relates, that Darius, in order to commemorate his passage through that part of Scythia through which the Artiscus flows, "having pointed out a particular place to his army, ordered that every man who passed this way should deposite one stone on this spot; which, when his army had done, leaving there great heaps of stones, he marched forward." Melpom. i. 92.

CAIRNY, *adj.* Abounding with *cairns*, or heaps of stones, S.

The rose blooms gay on *cairny* brae,
As weel's in birken shaw;
And luve will lowe in cottage low,
As weel's in lofty ha'.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 150.

CAIRNGORM, CAIRNGORUM, *s.* A yellow-coloured crystal, denominated from a hill in Inverness-shire where it is found. This has been generally called the *Scottish Topaz*. But it now gives place to another crystal of a far harder quality found near Invercauld.

"Scotch topazes, or what are commonly called *Cairngorum* stones, are found in the mountains on the western extremity of Banffshire." Surv. Banffs. p. 58.

"5. The *Carngorm* stones. This mountain, of a great height, is in Kincardine in Strathspey; about the top of it, stones are found of a chrystal colour, deep yellow, green, fine amber, &c. and very transparent, of a hexagon, octagon, and irregular figure." Shaw's Moray, p. 163.

CAIRN-TANGLE, *s.* Fingered Fucus, Sea-Girdle, Hangers, Fucus digitatus, Linn. Aberd., Mearns.

Probably denominated from its growing on beds of stones on the sea-shore.

CAIRT, *s.* A chart or map.] *Add*;

"Tua litle *cairtis* of the yle of Malt;" i. e. Malta. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 237.

"Foure *cairtis* of sindrie countries." Ibid. p. 240.

CAIRTS, *s.* 1. A game at cards, S.

2. The cards used in a game, S. V. CARTES.

To CAIVER, KAIVER, *v. n.* To waver in mind, to be incoherent, as persons are at the point of death, Roxb.

Possibly a dimin. from *Cave*, *Keve*, *v.* to drive backward and forward, applied to the mind to express instability.

CAIZIE, *s.* 1. A fishing-boat, Shetl.

2. A chest, *ibid.* Teut. *kasse*, caps.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Cassie*, *Cazzie*.

* CAKE, *s.* The designation distinctively given in S. to a cake of oatmeal.

"The oat-cake, known by the sole appellative of *cake*, is the gala bread of the cottagers." Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd. p. 89. V. CAIK.

CALCHEN, *s.* A square frame of wood, &c.]

Add to etymon;

Isl. *sperru-kialki*, rafters. Haldorson.

To CALCUL, *v. a.* To calculate. V. CALKIL.

"To *calcul* the excess necessar." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

CALD, CAULD, *adj.* 1. Cold.] *Add*;

3. Dry in manner, not kind, repulsive; as, "a *cauld* word," S.

CALD, CAULD, *s.* 2. The disease caused by cold, S.] *Add*;

The Coch, and the Connoch, the Collick, and the *Cald*. *Montgomerie, Wats. Coll.* iii.

To CAST THE CAULD of a thing, to get free from the bad consequences of any evil or misfortune, S.

—"The vile brute had maist war't me; but I trou I ha'e gi'en him what he he'll no *cast the call o'.*" Saint Patrick, i. 67.

Call is used for *cauld*, in provincial pronunciation. The allusion seems to be to recovery from a severe cold, especially by free expectoration.

CAULD BARK. "To be in the *cauld bark*," to be dead, S. B. V. DICT. *Insert* here under CALD.

CAULD-CASTEN-TO, *adj.* Lifeless, dull, insipid, Aberd.; pron. *Caul-cassin-tee*.

The metaph. is taken from the brewing of beer. If the wort be *cauld casten* to the barm, i. e. if the wort be too cold when the yeast is put to it, fermentation does not take place, and the liquor of course is vapid.

CAULD COAL TO BLAW.] *Add*;

Where Charlie thought to win a crown,

He's gi'en him a *cauld coal to blaw*.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 470.

Tho' Meg gied him aften a *cauld coal to blaw*,

Yet hame is ay hame tho' there's few coals ava.

Picken's Poems, ii. 136.

This proverbial phrase, denoting a vain attempt, is often used in a religious sense, to signify a false ground of confidence; as resembling the endeavours made to light up a fire without a sufficient quantity of igneous matter, S.

CAULD COMFORT. 1. Any unpleasant communication, especially when something of a different description has been expected, S.

2. Inhospitallity, Roxb. This generally includes the idea of poor entertainment.

CAULD-KAIL-HET-AGAIN. 1. Literally, broth warmed and served up the second day, S.

2. Sometimes applied to a sermon preached a second time to the same auditory, S.

3. Used as an *adj.* in denoting a flat or insipid repetition in whatever way, S.

"As for Meg's and Dirdumwhamle's, their's was a third marriage—a *cauld-kail-het-again* affair." The Entail, iii. 282.

CAULDLIE, *adv.* Coldly, S.

CAULD-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of being cold, S.

CAULDNESS, *s.* Coldness, in regard to affection, S.

"We beleve suirly that this *cauldness* betwix hir and thame, is rather casuall and accidentelie fallin out, then of any sett purpos or deliberatioun on ayther part." Instructions by the Q. of Scots, Keith's Hist. p. 236.

CAULD ROAST AND LITTLE SODDEN, a proverbial phrase for an ill-stored larder; as, "He needna be sae nice atweel, for gif a' tales be true, he's [he has] but *cauld roast and little sodden* [i. e. boiled] at hame;" Roxb.

CAULD SEED, COLD SEED, late pease.

"Peas are sown of two kinds: one of them is called hot seed, or early peas, the other is called *cold seed*, or late peas." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 87.

CAULD SHOUTHER. "*To show the cauld shouter*, to appear cold and reserved," Gl. Antiquary. South of S.

"Ye may mind that the Countess's dislike did na gang farther at first than just shewing o' the *cauld shouter*—at least it wasna seen farther: but at the lang run it brake out into such downright violence that Miss Neville was even fain to seek refuge at Knockwinnoch castle with Sir Arthur's leddy." Antiquary, iii. 69.

CAULD STEER, sour milk and meal, &c.] *Add*;

This phrase, in Roxb. is applied to cold water and meal mixed together.

CAULD STRAIK, a cant term for a dram of unmixed, or what is called *raw*, spirituous liquor, Roxb.

CAULD-WIN', *s.* Little encouragement, q. a cold wind blowing on one, Clydes.

CAULD WINTER, the designation given in Perth. and perhaps in other counties, to the last load of corn brought in from the field to the barn-yard.

Probably for discouraging indolence, it has long been viewed as reproachful to the farm-servants who have the charge of this. They are pursued by the rest who have got the start of them, and pelted with clods, &c. so that they get out of the way as fast as possible. The name seems to convey the idea that this portion of the fruits of harvest comes nearest, in respect of time, to the *cold of winter*. It must often, indeed, in the highland districts, be brought home after winter has set in.

CALE, *s.* Colewort. V. KAIL.

CALF-COUNTRY, CALF-GROUND, *s.* The place of one's nativity, or where one has been brought up, S.; *Calf* being pron. *Cawf*.

CALF-LOVE, CAWF-LOVE, *s.* Love in a very early stage of life; an attachment formed before reason has begun to have any sway; q. *love* in the state of a *calf*, S.

"I have been just the fool of that *calf love*." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 226.

CALF-LOVE, *adj.* Of or belonging to very early affection, S.

"But, Charlie, I'll no draw back in my word to ye, if ye'll just put off for a year or twa this *calf-love* connection." The Entail, i. 108.

CALF-SOD, *s.* The sod or sward bearing fine grass, Roxb.; perhaps as affording excellent food for rearing *calves*.

CALF-WARD, *s.* A small inclosure for rearing *calves*, S.

His braw *calf-ward* whare gowans grew,—
Nae doubt they'll rive it wi' the plew.

Burns, iii. 47.

CALICRAT, *s.*] *Add*;

This must undoubtedly be meant as a poetical designation for an ant or emmet; from *Callicrates*, a Grecian artist, who, as we learn from Pliny and Aelian, formed ants, and other animals of ivory, so small that their parts could scarcely be discerned. V. Hoffman Lex. in vo.

He is thus described by Sir Thomas Eliote. "A keruer, which in yuorye kerued *Emates*, and other small beastes so fynely, that the partes might scanty be seen." Bibliothec. in vo.

To CALKIL, *v. a.* To calculate.] *Add*;

"By this you may *calkill* what twa thousand fute-men and thre hundreht horsemen will tak monethlie, whiche is the least number the Lords desyris to have furnesat at this tyme." Lett. H. Balnavis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 44.

To CALL, CA, CAA, CAW, *v. a.* 1. To drive.] *Add*;

The orthography of *call* is also used by Balfour, who speaks of one "alledgend him to be molestit" by another, "in carying of fewal, leiding of his cornis, or *calling* of his cattel throuch landis pertenant to the defendar." Pract. p. 356.

Grose gives "*Ca* to drive;" without specifying the province.

Add, as sense

3. *To Caw Clashes*, to spread malicious or injurious reports, Aberd. q. to carry them about from one place to another, like one who hawks goods.

4. *To Ca' In a Chap*, to follow up a blow, Aberd.; undoubtedly borrowed from the act of driving a nail, &c.

5. *To Caw a Nail*, 1.) To drive a nail, S.

2.) *To Caw a Nail to the Head*, to drive any thing to an extremity, S.

— True it is, I grant,

To marry you that Lindy made a vaunt;

'Cause we were at a pinch to win awa';

But to the head the nail ye mauna *ca*'.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 84.

6. *To Caw on*, to fix or fasten; as, "to *caw on a shoe*," to fix a shoe on the foot of a horse.

7. *To Caw out*, to drive out. This phrase is especially used in three forms. 1. *To Caw the Cows out o' a Kail-yard*, S.

"He has nae the sense to *ca' the cows out o' a kail-yard*; an old proverb signifying that degree of incapacity which unfits a man for the easiest offices of life." Gl. Antiquary, iii. 359.

2. *No worth the cawing out o' a kail-yard*, a phrase very commonly used to denote any thing that is of no value, that is unworthy of any concern, or of the slightest exertion in its behalf, S.

"He abused his horse for an auld, doited, stum-

bling brute, *no worth ca'ing out o' a kail-yard.*" Petticoat Tales, i. 226.

3. *I wadna caw him out o' my kale-yard*; a proverbial phrase contemptuously spoken of a very insignificant person, of one of whom no account is made; in allusion, as would seem, to the driving of any destructive animal out of a kitchen-garden. The person, thus referred to, is represented as of so little consideration, that he may be compared to an animal that one would not be at the trouble of *driving out*, as being assured that it could do no harm by its depredations; or perhaps as signifying that it is not worth the trouble of travelling for so far as to the back of one's dwelling.

8. *To Ca' Sheep*, to stagger in walking; a vulgar phrase used of one who is drunken, and borrowed from the necessity of following a flock of sheep from side to side, when they are driven on a road, Fife.

9. *To Caw one's Wa'*, or *Way*.

Caw your wa', is a vulgar phrase signifying, "move on," *q.* drive away; like *Gang your waas*, for "go away," S.

— Unto the sheal step ye o'er by.—

— *Ca' your wa'*,

The door's wide open, nae sneck ye hae to draw.

Ross's Helenore, p. 76.

10. To search by traversing; as "I'll *caw* the haill town for't, or I want it," S.

11. *To Caw one's Hogs to the Hill*, to snore. Of one who by his snoring indicates that he is fast asleep, it is said, "He's *cawin* his *hogs to the hill*," Aberd.

To CALL, CAW, *v. n.* 1. To submit to be driven, S.

Caw, Hawkie, *caw*, Hawkie, *caw*, Hawkie, throw the water. *Old Song*.

"That beast winna *caw*, for a' that I can do," S.

2. To go in or enter, in consequence of being driven, S.

The night is mirk, and its very mirk,
And by candle light I canna weel see;
The night is mirk, and its very pit mirk,
And there will never a nail *ca'* right for me.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 199.

3. To move quickly, S.

CA-THRO', *s.* A great disturbance, South of S., Lanarks.

"Ye'll no hinder her gi'eing them a present o' a bonny knave bairn. Then there was siccan a *ca' thro'* as the like was never seen; and she's be burnt, and he's be slain, was the best words o' their mouths." *Antiquary*, ii. 242.

"How was he dressed?"—"I couldna weel see; something of a woman's bit mutch on his head, but ye never saw sic a *ca'-throw*. Ane couldna hae een to a' thing." *Heart M. Loth.* ii. 87. *Gae-through* synon.

From the *v. Caw*, to drive, and the prep. *through*.

To CA'-THROW, *v. a.* To go through any business with activity and mettle, S. B.

To CA', CAW, *v. a.* To call, S.

To CAW AGAIN, *v. a.* To contradict, Aberd.

This may perhaps be viewed as a sort of secondary sense of the *v. Again-call*, to revoke.

CALLAN, CALLAND, CALLANT, *s.* 1. A strippling, a lad,—a boy.] *Add*;

"He said that little Callum Beg, (he was a bauld mischievous *callant* that,) and your honour, were killed that same night in the tuilyie, and mony mae bra' men." *Waverley*, iii. 218.

2. Applied to a young man, as a term expressive of affection, S.

"Ye're a daft *callant*, sir," said the Baron, who had a great liking to this young man, perhaps because he sometimes teased him—"Ye're a daft *callant*, and I must correct you some of these days," shaking his great brown fist at him." *Waverley*, iii. 249, 250.

CALLAN, *s.* A girl, Wigtonshire.

This has been viewed as the same with *Callan*, the S. designation for a boy. But the terms are of different extract. *Callan*, as denoting a young female, is found only in the west of Galloway, and must have been imported from Ireland by the inhabitants of this district, the most of whom are of Celtic origin. For Ir. *caile* denotes a country-woman, whence the dimin. *cailin*, "a marriageable girl, a young woman," O'Brien; expl. by Shaw, "a little girl."

CALLER, *adj.* Fresh, &c. V. CALLOUR.

CALLET, *s.* The head, Roxb.; Teut. *kalluyte*, globus.

CALLIOUR GUNNE.

—"Therle himselve was trapped to the snare, when he was preparinge the like for others; for he was even at the same time shott with a *calliour gunne* at Lithquo by one of his particular enemies, and diseased [deceased] suddainly." *Anderson's Coll.* iii. 84.

This undoubtedly signifies a "caliver gun."

"The *caliver* was a lighter kind of matchlock piece, between a harquebuse and a musket, and fired without a rest. The *caliver*, says Sir John Smith, is "only a harquebuse, saving that it is of greater circuite or bullet, than the other is of; wherefore the Frenchman doth call it a *peece de calibre*, which is as much to saie, a *peece* of bigger circuite." *Grose's Milit. Hist.* i. 156.

CALLOUR, CALLER, *adj.* 2. Fresh.] *Add*;

The term is applied to vegetable substances that have been recently pulled, which are not beginning to fade; as "Thae greens are quite *callour*, they were poo'd this morning," S.

Behind the door a *calour* heather bed,

Flat on the floor, with stanes and feal was made.

Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

i. e. the heath was recently pulled.

3. Expressive of that temperament of the body which indicates health; as opposed to hot, feverish, S.

This idea is frequently expressed by an allusion to be found in *Ross's Helenore*, first Edit.

An' bony Nory answer'd a' their care,

For well she throove, and halesome was an' fair:

As clear and *calour* as a water trout. P. 6.

4. Having the plump and rosy appearance of health, as opposed to a sickly look, S. It seems to convey the idea of the effect of the free air of the country.

It is justly observed in the Gl. to the Antiquary; "This is one of the Scotch words that it is hardly

possible fully to explain. The nearest English synonym is cool, refreshing. *Caller as a kail-blade*, means as refreshingly cool as possible."

CALL-THE-GUSE, a sort of game.

"Cachepole, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the young prince; schule the board, or shovel-board; billiards, and *call the guse*." Chalmers's Mary, i. 255.

This designation, I suppose, is equivalent to "drive the goose;" and the game seems to be the same with one still played by young people, in some parts of Angus, in which one of the company, having something that excites ridicule unknowingly pinned behind, is pursued by all the rest, who still cry out, *Hunt the goose*.

CALMERAGE, *adj.* Of or belonging to cambric. "Ane stick of *calmerage* claitht." Aberd. Reg. V. CAMMERAIGE.

CALSHIE, *adj.* Crabbed, ill-humoured.] *Add*;

Haldorson gives Isl. *kolsug-r* as signifying sarcastic; *kolskuleg-r*, vehemens et absurdus; and *kolske* as applied both to the devil, and to a perverse old man.

CALUERIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, ane tapestrie of the historie of *Calueris* and *Moris*, contening foure peces." Invent. A. 1561, p. 145.

Perhaps a corr. of the name *Caloyers*, as denoting Greek monks, of the order of St. Basil, who had their chief residence on Mount Athos. They might be associated with *Moris*, i. e. Moors, or Mahometans.

CAMACK, *s.* The game otherwise called *Shinty*, S. B. V. CAMMOCK.

CAMDOOTSHIE, *adj.* Sagacious, Perth. ; synon. *Auldfarand*.

CAME, *s.* A honey-comb, S.

Ye see a skepp there at our will
Weel cramm'd, I dinna doubt it,
Wi' *comes* this day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 126. V. KAYME.

CAMEL'S HAIR, the same with **FICK-FACK**, q. v. Clydes.

CAMERAL, **CAMERIL**, *s.* A large, ill-shaped, awkward person, Roxb.

Dominie Sampson is given as an example of the use of the word.

C. B. *camreol* signifies misrule; *camvyr*, bending obliquely; from *cam* crooked, awry.

CAMERJOUNKER, *s.* A gentleman of the bed-chamber.

"Here also in the conflict was killed his Majesties *camerjounker*, called Boyen; and another chamberman called Cratzistene, that attended his Majestie." Monro's Exped. P. ii. p. 145.

From Sw. *kammar* a chamber, and *junker* a spark; or Belg. *kamer* and *jonker*, a gentleman.

CAMESTER, *s.* A wool-comber. V. **KEMESTER**.

CAMY, **CAMOK**, *adj.* 1. Crooked.] *Add*;

"Lancash. *cam*'d crooked, gone awry;" Tim Bobbins.

CAMYNG CLAITH, a cloth worn round the shoulders during the process of combing the hair.

"Huidis, quaißis, — naipkynis, *camyng claitthis*, and coveris of nicht geir, hois, schone, and gluiffis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

"Ane *camyng curche* of the same [hollane claitth].

Ane uther sewit with gold, silver, and divers cullouris of silk. Ane uther of hollane claitth, sewit with gold. Ane uther pair of holane claitth sewit with gold, silver, and divers cullouris of silk, and freinyeit with lang freinyeis at the endis." Ibid. p. 235.

In the "Memoir of the Kingis Majesties clething," we read of "thrie buird claitthis sewit with reid silk, and thrie *kaming claitthis* thairto;" also of "ane *ka-myng clayth* sewit with blak silk, and ane buird claitth thairto." Ibid. p. 282.

One would scarcely suppose, that so much shew was required for implements of this description, and least of all that *fringes* were necessary.

CAMYNG CURCHE, a particular kind of dress for a woman's head.

"Twa torrett claitthis of hollane claitth sewit with cuttit out werk and gold. Ane *camyng curche* of the same." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 235.

If not a kerchief for *combing* on; perhaps a couch made for being pinned; from Fr. *camion*, "the small and short pinne, wherewith women pin in their rufes, &c." Cotgr.

CAMIS, *s. pl.* Combs; pron. *caims*, S.

"Ane cais [case] of *camis* furnist." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 239.

CAMLA-LIKE, *adj.* Sullen, surly.] *Add*;

Isl. *kamleit-r* is used precisely in this sense, tetricus. Its primary sense is—*facie fusca*, having a dark complexion; from *kam* macula, and *leit-r*, *lit*, aspectus.

CAMMAC, *s.* A stroke with the hand, Orkn.

Did this signify a blow with a stick, we might view it as originally the same with *Cammock*.

CAMMAS, *s.* A coarse cloth, East Nook of Fife; corr. from *Canvas*.

CAMMEL, *s.* A crooked piece of wood, used as a hook for hanging any thing on, Roxb. *Hangrel*, synon. Lanarks.

CAMMELT, *adj.* Crooked; as, "a *cammelt* bow;" Roxb.

C. B. *camzull*, pron. *camthull*, a wrong form, from *cam* crooked, and *dull* figure, shape.

CAMMERAIGE, *s.* Cambric.] *Add*;

Linen cloth of Cambray, Lat. *Camerac-um*. The Teut. name of this city is *Camerijck*.

CAMMES, **CAMES**, *s.*

"In the first, ten mekle round peces of *cammes*, sewit with gold, silver, and diuers cullouris of silk, of the armes of France, Britane, and Orleance.

"A lang pece of *cammes*, sewit with silk unperfite of the armes of Scotland." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 215.

"A pand of *cammes* drawin upoun paper and begun to sew with silk." Ibid. p. 216.

It seems to denote what is now called gauze, the thin cloth on which flowers are wrought. Perhaps from Ital. *camoc-a*, a kind of silk, or rather what Phillips calls *camic-a*, "in ancient deeds; camlet, or fine stuff, made at first purely of camel's hair."

CAMMICK, *s.* A preventive, a stop, Shetl.

O. Germ. *kaum* signifies languor, *kaumig* morbidus; Franc. *kumig* aegrotus, and *kaum* vix, used adverbially as denoting what can scarcely be accomplished.

CAMMOCK, *s.* 1. A crooked stick.] *Add*;

2. This word is used in Perth. to denote the same game elsewhere called *Shinty*.

This was one of the games prohibited by Edw. III. of England. *Pilam manualem, pedinam, et bacculoreum, et ad cambucam, &c.* Strutt's conjecture is therefore well founded, when he says:—"Cambucam—I take to have been a species of goff," which "probably received its name from the crooked bat with which it was played. These games—were not forbidden from any particular evil tendency in themselves, but because they engrossed too much of the leisure and attention of the populace, and diverted their minds from the pursuits of a more martial nature." Sports, Intr. XLV.

This was the sole reason of a similar prohibition of golf, foot-ball, &c. and of the injunction of archery, in our old acts of parliament.

It is also written *Camack*.

"On Tuesday last, one of the most spirited *camack* matches witnessed for many years in this country [Badenoch], where that manly sport of our forefathers has been regularly kept up during the Christmas festivities, took place in the extensive meadows below the inn of Pitmain."—"On Christmas and New Year's day, matches were played in the policy before the house of Drakies, at the *camack* and foot-ball, which were contested with great spirit." Edin. Even. Cour. Jan. 22, 1821.

CAMMON, *s.* The same with *Cammock*.

It would appear that this term is used in some parts of S. as well as *Cammock*; as Gael. *caman* is rendered a "hurling-club."

CAM-NOSED, CAMOW-NOSED, *adj.*] *Dele* Hook-nosed, and *insert* Flat-nosed.

A literary friend has, I think justly, observed, that this "appears to mean flat-nosed, not hook-nosed; and may naturally be derived from the Fr. word *camus*, which has the same meaning."

Ben Jonson uses *camus'd*, in the same sense, as a North-country word.

And though my nose be *camus'd*, my lipps thick,
And my chin bristle'd! Pan, great Pan, was such!

Sad Shepherd.

CAMORAGE, *s.* The same with *Cammeraige*.

"Ane quaiff of *camorage* with tua cornettis sewit with cuttit out werk of gold and silvir." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 232.

To CAMP, *v. n.*

"The king, with Monsieur du Bartas, came to the Colledge hall, where I caused prepare and have in readiness a banquet of wet and dry confections, with all sorts of wine, whereat his Majesty *camped* very merrily a good while," q. strove, in taking an equal share with others. L. B. *camp-are*, contendere. V. KEMP, *v.*

CAMP, *s.* An oblong heap of potatoes earthed up for being kept through winter, Berw.

"A *camp* is a long ridge of potatoes, four or five feet wide at the bottom, and of any length required, built up to a sharp edge, as high as the potatoes will lie, covered by straw, and coated over with earth dug for from a trench on each side." Surv. Berw. p. 293.

Isl. *kamp-r*, caput parietis; also clivus.

CAMP, *adj.* Brisk, active, spirited, Selkirks.

My horse is very camp the day; he is in good spirits. The same term is applied to a cock, a dog, &c. It is nearly synon. with *Crous*.

Originally the same with *Campy*, sense 1, q. v. Ihre observes, that as all the excellence of our northern ancestors consisted in valour, they used *kaempe*, properly signifying a wrestler, a fighter, to denote any one excellent in whatever respect; as, *en kaempa karl*, an excellent man; *en kaempa prest*, an excellent priest.

CAMP, *s.* A romp; applied to both sexes, Loth.

In Teut. the term *kampe*, *kempe*, has been transferred from a boxer to a trull; pugil; pellex; Kilian.

To CAMP, *v. n.* To play the romp, *ibid.*

CAMPY, *adj.* 1. Bold, &c.] *Substitute*, as sense 2. Spirited; as, "a *campy* fellow," Roxb.

I am informed that, in this county, it does not properly signify brave, as in Sibb. Gl., but "elated by a flow of high spirits."

Ray explains "To callet,—to *cample* or scold;" Collect. p. 12. It seems to be from the same root. It is, however, itself a provincial word, and is given as such by Grose. He also mentions what is still more nearly allied, "*Campo*, to prate saucily, North."

He adds (from Sheringham,) that in Norfolk they use the phrase, a *kamper old man*, to denote one who retains vigour and activity in age.

CAMPRULY, *adj.* Contentious, S. A.] *Substitute* for etymon;

This may be from Isl. *kempa* pugil, and *rugl-a* turbare. Or perhaps, q. *Rule the camp*. V. RULIE.

CAMREL, CAMMERIL, *s.* A crooked piece of wood, passing through the ancles of a sheep, or other carcase, by means of which it is suspended till it be flayed and disembowelled, Dumfr.

This is obviously of Celt. origin, the first syllable, *cam*, in C. B. and Gael. signifying crooked.

To CAMSHACHLE, *v. a.* 1. To distort.

"Let go my arm this meenit.—I'll twassle your thrapple in a giffy, an' ye think tae *camshacle* me wi' your bluid-thristy fingers." Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

It is used in the form of *Camshauchle*, Roxb.; and applied to a stick that is twisted, or a wall that is standing off the line. It is expl., however, as differing in sense from *Shauchlit*. The latter is said properly to signify, distorted in one direction; but *camshauchlit*,—distorted both ways.

2. To oppress or bear down with fatigue or confinement, Ayrs.

Meg o' the mill *camshachlit* me. *Old Song*.

But perhaps this is merely a variety of *Hamschakel*.

CAM-SHAUCL'D, *part. adj.* 1. Distorted, &c.] *Add*; having the legs bent outwards, South of S. V. CAMY and SHACH.

CAMSHACK, *adj.* Unlucky, Aberd.

But taylor Hutchin met him there,

A curst unhappy spark,

Saw Pate had caught a *camschack* cair

At this uncanny wark.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 129.

Camshack-kair, "unlucky concern," Gl.

This seems to acknowledge a common origin with *Camscho*, q. v.

CAMSCHO, CAMSCHOL, CAMPSHO, CAMSHACH, *adj.* 3. Ill-humoured.] *Add*;

To Currie town my course I'll steer,—

To bang the birr o' winter season,

Ay poet-like wi' syndit wizen,
Bot *camshach* wife or girnin gett,
To plot my taes, or deave my pate.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 170.

CAMSTANE, CAMSTONE, s. Common compact limestone, &c.] *Add*;

"By this time Mannering appeared, and found a tall countryman—in colloquy with a slip-shod damsel, who had in one hand the lock of the door, and in the other a pail of whiting, or *camstane*, as it is called, mixed with water—a circumstance which indicates Saturday night in Edinburgh." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 259.

CAMSTERIE, CAMSTAIRIE, adj. Froward. &c.] *Add*;

Thre observes, vo. *Stel*, that Gr. *στεγος* signifies rigidus; and mentions his suspicion that *ster* or *sterd*, was anciently used in Su.G. in the same sense. It may be added that Gael. *comhstri* signifies striving together, from *comh* together, and *stri* strife.

It is also pronounced *camstrairy*, Perth.

But how's your daughter Jean?

Jan. She's gayly, Isbel, but *camstrairy* grown.

Donald and Flora, p. 85.

"She is a *camstrary* brute, and maun hae her ain gate." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 269.

CAMSTRUDGEIOUS, adj. Perverse, unmanageable.] *Add*;

Isl. *kaempe* bellator, and *striug-r asper*, animus insensus; also, fastus; q. fierce, incensed, or haughty warrior.

CAN, s. A measure of liquids, Shetl.

"The corn teind, when commuted, is paid in butter and oil, in the proportion of about three fourths of a *can* or gallon of oil, and from three to four marks of butter, per merk of land." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* i. 163.

—"Kanne is the Norwegian name of a measure, which answers to three quarts English." *N. ibid.* Isl. *kanna* denotes a measure somewhat larger; for Gr. Andr. expl. it by hemina, congius, i. e. a gallon and a pint of English measure.

CAN, s. A broken piece of earthen ware, Aberd.

CANBUS.

"For ane waw of cheis or oyle, i d. For ane hundreth *canbus*, i d." *Balfour's Pract.* p. 87.

This seems to signify bottles made of gourds; from Fr. *cannebasse*, id. the same as *calebasse*; Cotgr.

CANDEL-BEND, s. The very thick sole-leather used for the shoes of ploughmen, Roxb.

Had this leather been formerly prepared at *Kendal* in England?

CANDENT, adj. Fervent, red hot; Lat. *candens*.

"It is a mystery,—how some men, professing themselves to be against the Indulgence, are yet never heard to regrave the wickedness and iniquity thereof publicly, or to excite others to mourn over it as a defection; but are keen and *candent* against any who will do this." *M'Ward's Contendings*, p. 170.

CANDENCY, s. Fervour, hotness; Lat. *candentia*.

"Have you not made a sad division here—your paper bewraying so much *candency* for the one, and coolness in the other?" *Ibid.* p. 181.

CANDY-BROAD SUGAR, loaf or lump sugar: *Candibrod*, id. Fife.

"Take a quarter of an ounce of cinnamon;—in-

fuse that in a pint of spirits, with three ounces of *candy-broad sugar*." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* p. 290.

This term must have been imported, most probably with the article, from the Low Countries; as Belg. *kandy* is equivalent to E. *candy*, (Fr. *candir*, to grow white after boiling, applied to sugar); and *brood*, a loaf.

CANDLE and CASTOCK, a large turnip, from which the top is sliced off that it may be hollowed out till the rind become transparent: a candle is then put into it, the top being restored by way of lid or cover. The light shows in a frightful manner the face formed with blacking on the outside, S.

Hence the rhyme of children:

Halloween, a night at e'en,

A candle in a castock.

These, being sometimes placed in church-yards, on Allhallow eve, are supposed to have given rise to many of the tales of terror believed by the vulgar.

CANDLE-COAL, CANNEL-COAL, s. A species of coal which gives a strong light, S.

—"At Blair,—beds of an inflammable substance, having some resemblance of jet, here called *candle-coal*, or *light coal*; much valued for the strong bright flame which it emits in burning." *P. Lesmahagoe, Stat. Acc.* vii. 424.

This corresponds with the definition given of it in *Roxb.*; "A piece of splint coal put on a cottage-fire to afford a light to spin by, in place of a candle."

"There are vast quantities of coal gotten in the coal-pits, and amongst them is a *cannel-coal*, which is so hard, and of so close a texture, that it will take a passable polish; hones, salts, and such like, are made of it." *Sibb. Fife*, p. 157.

From the variation in orthography, the origin of this word is doubtful; though it appears most probable that *cannel* is, after the S. pronunciation, corr. from *candle*.

CANDLE-FIR, s. Fir that has been buried in a morass, moss-fallen fir, split and used instead of candles, S. A.

"Fir, unknown in Tweeddale mosses, is found in some of these, [of Carnwath, Lanarkshire,] long and straight, indicating its having grown in thickets. Its fibres are so tough, that they are twisted into ropes, halters, and tethers. The splits of it are used for light, by the name of *candle-fir*." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.* V. CALCHEN.

CANDLEMAS-BLEEZE, s. The gift made by pupils to a schoolmaster at Candlemas, *Roxb. Selkirks.*; elsewhere, *Candlemas Offering*.

The term indicates that it had been at first exacted under the notion of its being applied to defray the expense of kindling a blaze at this season so peculiarly distinguished by lights. V. BLEEZE-MONEY.

CANDLESHEARS, s. pl. Snuffers, S.

"Candle-shears, the dozen pair xxx s." *Rates*, A. 1611.

CANE, KAIN, s. A duty paid, &c.] *Add*;

This term is not to be understood, as denoting tribute in general. A literary friend remarks, that it is confined to the smaller articles, with which a tenant or vassal is bound annually to supply his lord

for the use of his table. He objects to the example of *cane ailes*, given by Skene; observing that money, oats, wheat, or barley, stipulated to be paid for land, is never denominated *kain*, but only fowls, eggs, butter, cheese, pigs, and other articles of a similar kind, which are added to the rent. Thus David I., in a Charter to the church of Glasgow, grants, "Deo et ecclesie Sancti Kentigerni de Glasgu, in perpetuam elemosinam, totam decimam meam de meo Chan, in animalibus et porcis de Stragriva, &c. nisi tunc quando ego ipse illuc venero perendinens et ibidem meum Chan comedens." Chartular. Vet. Glasg. But the term seems properly to denote all the rude produce of the soil, payable to a landlord, as contradistinguished from money; although now more commonly applied to smaller articles.

KAIN BAIRNS, a living tribute supposed to be paid by warlocks and witches to their master the devil, S.

"It is hinted, from glimpses gotten by daring wights, that *Kain Bairns* were paid to Satan, and fealty done for reigning through his division of Nithsdale and Galloway. These *Kain Bairns* were the fruit of their wombs; though sometimes the old barren hags stole the unchristened offspring of their neighbours to fill the hellish treasury." Nithsdale Song, p. 280.

A similar idea prevailed with respect to the *kain* paid by the Fairies.

—Pleasant is the fairy land,
But an eiry tale to tell;
Ay at the end o' seven years,
We pay the teind to hell.

Young Tamlane, Border Minstrelsy, ii.

CANAGE, *s.* The act of paying the duty, of whatever kind, denoted by the term *Cane*.

"*Canage* of woll or hides is taken for the custome thereof." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Canum*.

Delete these words as quoted under CANE.

L. B. *canagium* was used in a sense totally different, as equivalent to Fr. *chienage*, and signifying the right belonging to feudal proprietors, according to which their vassals were bound to receive and feed their dogs.

To CANGLE, *v. n.* 1. To be in a state of altercation.] *Add*;

Isl. *kiaenk-a*, arridere; Gael. *caingéal*, a reason, *caingnam* to argue, to plead; C. B. *canllaw*, an advocate.

Yorks. "*caingel*, a toothy crabbed fellow," (Clav.) has undoubtedly the same origin.

2. To cavil, Mearns.

* **To CANKER**, *v. n.* To fret, to become peevish or ill-humoured, S.

CANKERY, **CANKRIE**, *adj.* Ill-humoured; synon.

Cankert. *Cankriest*, superlat. Renfr., Ayrs. The Gentle Shepherd frae the bole was taen,
Then sleep, I trow, was banish'd frae their e'en;
The *cankriest* then was kittled up to daffing,
And sides and chafts maist riven were wi' laughing.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 40.

Right *cankry* to hersel' she crackit. *Ibid.* p. 188.

"Every body kens, Miss Mizy, that thou's a *cankery* creature." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 215.

CANKERT, *adj.* Cross, ill-conditioned.] *Add*;

A learned friend has favoured me with the following remarks.

"It seems to be derived from the Fr. word *cancre*, one sense of which is thus defined in the *Dictionary of the French Academy* (1772).

'*Cancre* est aussi un term injurieux, qui se dit d'un homme meprisable par son avarice. *C'est un cancre*; *C'est un vilain cancre*.'

There is a probability that it formerly had this meaning in Scottish.

My daddy is a *cankert* carl;

He'll no twin wi' his gear.

Song, Low down in the Broom.

Phillips expl. "*Cankered*, eaten with the *canker*, or with rust." As transferred to the mind, or temper, it suggests a similar idea, as seeming still to include the idea of malignity. In S. we speak of a *cankert body*, without any such association. A synon. phrase is commonly used concerning a peevish person, "He's just eaten up o' ill-nature," S.

CANKER-NAIL, *s.* A painful slip of flesh raised at the bottom of the *nail* of one's finger, Upp. Clydes.

CANLIE, *s.* A very common game in Aberd., played by a number of boys, one of whom is by lot chosen to act the part of *Canlie*, to whom a certain portion of a street, or ground, as it may happen, is marked off as his territory, into which if any of the other boys presume to enter, and be caught by *Canlie* before he can get off the ground, he is doomed to take the place of *Canlie*, who becomes free in consequence of the capture.

This game seems to be prevalent throughout Scotland, though differently denominated; in Lanarks. *Tig*, in Mearns *Tick*.

Can this have any affinity to Isl. *kaenleg-r* dextrous, or *kaenleg-a*, dextrously, wisely?

CANNABIE, **CANABIE**, *s.* Corr. of *Canopy*.

Out of the bed he wald have bene;
But on the flure he gat a fall,
While down came *cannabie* and all
Vpon his bellie, with sic a brattle,
The houshold, hearing sic a rattle,
Mervelit mekle what it suld be.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 343.

"Item, ane *cannabie* of grene taffetie, freinyeit with grene, quhilke may serve for any dry stuill or a bed." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 138.

"The same day they spoiled my lord Regentis ludgene, and tuik out his pottis, panes, &c. his linger about his hous with sum *canabie* beddis, albeit they were of little importance." Bannatyne's Journ. p. 143.

CANNA DOWN, **CANNACH**, *s.* Cotton grass.] *Add*;

Gael. *canach*, cotton, cat's tail, moss-crops; most probably from *caonach* moss.

CANNAGH, **CONNAGH**, *s.* A disease, to which hens are subject, in which the nostrils are so stopped that the fowl cannot breathe, and a horn grows on the tongue; apparently the *Pip*. *Can-nagh*, Fife; *Connagh*, Stirlings.

This term is most probably of Celt. origin. It re-

sembles Ir. and Gael. *conach*. But the only disease to which this seems to be applied is the murrain among cattle.

CANNEL, *s.* Cinnamon.] *Add*;

"Twa pund lang *cannell*, price of the vnce xvj sh." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Aromaticks, of *cannel*, cardamoms, clowes, ginger," &c. St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 50.

"To make water of tamarinds.—Take an ounce and a half of good tamarinds, of *cannel* bruised a dram," &c. Ibid. p. 105.

CANNEL-WATERS, *s. pl.* Cinnamon-waters, S.] *Add*;

"Aquavitae with castor, or tryacle-water,—*cannel-water*, and celestial water." St. Germain, *ibid.*

CANNEL, *s.* The undermost or lowest part of the edge of any tool, which has received the finishing, or highest degree of sharpness usually given to it; as, "the *cannel* of an axe;" Roxb.

Bevel-edge synon. V. CANNEL, *v.*

CANNEL-BAYNE, *s.* Collar-bone.] *Add*;

Canell bone occurs in O. E.

"After this skirmish also hard we, that the Lorde Hume himself, for hast in this flight, had a fall from his horse, and burst so the *canell bone* of his neck, that he was fayn to be caryed straight to Edenborowe, and was not a litle despayred of life." Patten, Somerset's Expedition, p. 47, 48.

CANNEL-COAL. V. CANDLE-COAL.

CANNIE, or CANNON NAIL, the same with *Cathel Nail*, S.A.

CANNY, KANNIE, *adj.* 1. Cautious, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

6. Moderate in conduct, not severe in depredation or exaction, S.

"Be ho Scot or no," said the honest farmer, "I wish thou hadst kept the other side of the hallan; but, since thou art here, Jacob Jopson will betray no man's bluid; and the plaids [the Highlanders] were gay *canny*, and did not do so much mischief when they were here yesterday." Waverley, iii. 171.

After this, change the numbers, reckoning the next,

7. Useful, beneficial; and so forward.

8. Handy, expert, S.] Immediately *subjoin*;

It would seem to be in this sense that the term is used in the following passage:

"His wife was a *canna* body, and could dress things very weel for ane in her line o' business, but no like a gentleman's housekeeper, to be sure." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 107.

It at any rate suggests the idea of good housewifery.

9. Gentle, so as not to hurt a sore.] *Add*;

"Doctor Wild returned to the cottage, bringing with him old Effie; who, as she herself said, and the Doctor certified, 'was the *canniest* hand about a sick-bed in a' Fergustown.'" Glenfergus, ii. 341.

Insert, as sense

10. Gentle and winning in speech, S.

"Speak her fair and *canny*, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles." The Pirate, i. 115.

12. Slow in motion, &c.] *Add*;

—"There used to be the root o' an auld aik-tree

there—that will do!—*canny* now, lad—*canny* now—tak tent, and tak time." Antiquary, i. 162.

The troddlin burnie i' the glen,
Glides *cannie* o'er its pebbles sma.'

Tarras's Poems, p. 82.

Here perhaps it is used instead of the *adv.*

Insert, as sense

13. Metaph. used to denote frugal management; as, "They're braw *cannie* folk," i. e. not given to expense, S.

To *Caw Canny*, to live in a moderate and frugal manner, S.

"The lads had ay an ambition wi' them; an' its an' auld saying, *Bode a silk gown, get a sleeve o't*.' But Winpenny disliked the idea of rivalry. 'Chaps like them suld *ca' canny*,' said he gruffly, 'it's time enough to get brows when we can afford necessers.'" Saxon and Gael, iii. 73.

"But, Charlie and Bell, *ca' canny*; bairns will rise among you, and ye maun bear in mind that I hae baith Geordie and Meg to provide for yet." The Entail, i. 239.

"I made it a rule, after giving the blessing at the end of the ceremony, to admonish the bride and bridegroom to *ca' canny*, and join trembling with their mirth." Ann. of the Par. p. 380.

18. Easy in situation, snug.]

Mak me but half as *canny*, there's no fear,
Tho' I be auld, but I'll yet gather gear.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

Give, as sense

21. Possessed of knowledge supposed by the vulgar to proceed from a preternatural origin, possessing magical skill, South of S.

"He often furnished them with medicines also, and seemed possessed, not only of such as were the produce of the country, but of foreign drugs. He gave these persons to understand, that his name was Elshender the Recluse; but his popular epithet soon came to be *Canny* Elshie, or the Wise Wight of Muckle-stane-Moor. Some extended their queries beyond their bodily complaints, and requested advice upon other matters, which he delivered with an oracular shrewdness which greatly confirmed the opinion of his possessing preternatural skill." Tales of my Landlord, i. 89.

Cannie, in this sense, seems opposed to *chancy*, in the following passage.

For now when I mind me, I met Maggy Grim,
This morning just at the beginning o't,
She was never ca'd *chancy*, but *canny* and slim,
And sae it has far'd with my spinning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

"She was never deemed a person whom it was fortunate to meet with; but, on the contrary, it was said that she possessed magical skill, and being otherwise of an indifferent character, she was the more dangerous." Here, however, it would bear the sense of "artful;" as intimating that although not a lucky person to meet with, she had a great deal of *art* in covering her worthlessness. But I prefer the former signification; as thus the two last epithets are more correspondent to each other.

Then *insert*, as sense

22. Good, worthy, S.
 23. "When applied to any instrument," it signifies, "well-fitted, convenient," Gl. Surv. Nairn. Add to etymon;

Isl. *kyngi*, the *s.* from *kunna* posse, scire, primarily signifies knowledge, and in a secondary sense is applied to magic. V. Haldorson. Also *fiolkunnugr*, multiscius, magus; *fiölkyngi*, magia; Ibid.

CANNILY, *adv.*] 2. for *Ibid.* r. Baillie's Lett.

4. Gently; applied to a horse obeying the reins.

—"If he had a wee bit rinning ring on the snaffle, she wad a rein'd as *cannily* as a cadger's ponie." Waverley, ii. 370.

CANNYCA', *s.* The woodworm, Fife; apparently denominated from the softness of the sound emitted by it, *q.* what *caws* or drives *cannily*.

CANNIE MOMENT, the designation given to the time of fortunate child-bearing, S.; otherwise called *the happy hour*; in Angus, *canny mament*.

"Ye'll be come in the *canny moment* I'm thinking, for the laird's servant—rade express by this e'en to fetch the howdie, and he just staid the drinking o' twa pints o' tippeny, to tell us how my leddy was ta'en wi' her pains." Guy Mannering, i. 11.

CANNIE WIFE, a common designation for a midwife, S.

"When the pangs of the mother seized his [the Brownie's] beloved lady, a servant was ordered to fetch the *cannie wife*, who lived across the Nith.—The Brownie, enraged at the loitering serving-man, wrapped himself in his lady's fur-cloak; and, though the Nith was foaming high-flood, his steed, impelled by supernatural spur and whip, passed it like an arrow." Remains of Nithsdale Song, App. p. 335.

"Weel, sister, I'm glad to see you sae weel recovered; wha was your *canny-wife*?" Campbell, i. 14.

A similar designation is given them in France.

"I will tell you what you will do (said he to the midwives, in France called *wise women*)—Go you to my wives interrement, and I will the while rock my sonne." Urquhart's Rabelais, B. ii. p. 17, 18. *Sages Femmes*, Orig.

CANNIKIN, *s.* Drinking vessel.

Tua pallartis that the Pope professis,
 Rysing at mydnycht to there messis,—
 Carruse, and hald the *cannikin* klynclene.

Leg. Bp. St. Andr. Poems 16th Cent. p. 313.

Either a dimin. from *can*, Teut. *kanne*; or from the same origin with *Kinken*, *q. v.*

To CANSE, *v. n.* To speak in a pert and saucy style, as displaying a great degree of self-importance; as, "How dare ye sit *cansing* there?" Dumfr.

Shaw renders E. *pert* by Gael. *cainteach*, and also expl. it as signifying "talkative, malicious." *Cain-seoir*, a scolder, from *cain-cam* to scold. Isl. *kant-az*, altercari, seems to claim a common origin. Hence, CANSIE, *adj.* Pert, speaking from self-conceit; as, "Ye're sae *cansie*," *ibid.*

CANSHIE, *adj.* Cross, ill-humoured, Berwicks.; merely a variety of *Cansie*.

CANT, *v. n.* 1. To sing Lat. *cant-are*, O. Fr. *cant-er*, *id.*

Sweet was the sang the birdies plaid alang,
Canting fu' cheerfu' at their morning mang.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit. p. 59.

2. "To tell merry old stories," Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

Most probably used in this sense, because the most of stories were in rhyme, being sung or chanted by minstrels.

L. B. *cant-are*, recitare; Du Cange. Hence, CANT, *s.* A trick, a bad habit; an *auld cant*, an ancient traditionary custom, Aberd.

—Superstition holes peept thro',
 Made by nae mortal's han's,—
 Experiencing plans

O' *auld cants* that night.

D. Anderson's *Poems*, p. 81.

This term seems nearly synon. with *Cantraip*, *q. v.* To CANT, *v. a.* 1. To set a stone on its edge.] Add; 2. To throw with a sudden jerk, S.

"The sheltie, which had pranced and curvetted for some time,—at length got its head betwixt its legs, and at once *canted* its rider into the little rivulet." The Pirate, i. 265.

It is a local E. word. "To *Cant*, to throw, Kent. He was *canted* out of the chaise;" Grose.

To CANT o'er, *v. n.* To fall over, to fall backwards, especially if one is completely overturned, S.

To CANT o'er, *v. a.* To turn over, to overturn, S.

CANTAILLIE, *s.* A corner-piece.

"Item, ane bed maid of crammosie velvot enriched with phenixes of gold and teares, with a litle *cantailie* of gold, furnisit with ruif heid pece," &c. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 135.

Fr. *chanteau*, *chantel*, a corner-piece; Teut. *kanteel* mutulus, expl. by Sewel, "a battlement."

CANTEL, CANTLE, *s.* The crown of the head.] Add;

"My *cantle* will stand a clour wad bring a stot down." Nigel, i. 47.

2. The thick fleshy part behind the ear in a tup's head; considered as a delicacy, when singed and boiled in the Scottish fashion, Roxb.

CANTY, *adj.* 1. Lively, cheerful, S.] Add;

2. Small and neat; as, "A *canty* creature!" S. B.

CANTILIE, *adv.* Cheerfully, S.

My kimmer and I are scant o' claes,
 Wi' soups o' drink and soups o' brose;
 But late we rise and soon gae lie,
 And *cantilie* live my kimmer and I.

Song, *My Kimmer and I*.

Think how your first dade an' mither
 'Mang the lav' rocks *cantilie*,
 Houseless dwelt wi' ane anither,
 On the gow'ny greensward lea.

A. Scott's *Poems* 1811, p. 176.

CANTINESS, *s.* Cheerfulness, S.

CANTIE-SMATCHET, *s.* A cant term for a louse, Roxb.; apparently from the liveliness of its motion.

CANTLIN, *s.* Expl. "a corner; the chime of a cask or adze," Ayrs.

Fr. *eschantillon*, "a small cantle, or corner-piece; a scantling," &c. Cotgr. The origin is Teut. *kant*, a corner, a word of very great antiquity.

CANTON, *s.* An angle, or corner.

"The council, thinking that the place where now is the present new lower court,—being then a number of baggage thatched houses before the gate, was unseemly, and made the inclosure of the Colledge disproportional, wanting a *canton* upon that quarter, had caused buy the right of these houses, and had thrown them down." Craufurd's Univ. Edin. p. 129.

Fr. id. "a corner, or crosse way, in a street," Cotgr.

CANTRAIIP, *s.* 1. A charm, a spell.] *Add*;
2. A trick, a piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed, *S.*

"As Waverley passed him, he pulled off his hat respectfully, and approaching his stirrup, bade him 'Tak heed the auld whig played him nae *cantrap*.'" Waverley, ii. 114.

"Bonaparte—was a perfect limb of Satan against our prosperity, having recourse to the most wicked means and purposes to bring ruin on us as a nation. His *cantrips*, in this year, began to have a dreadful effect." Annals of the Parish, p. 384.

Perhaps from Isl. *kiacn* applied to magical arts, and *trapp* *calcatio*, *trappa* *gradus*. But as there is no evidence that this is an ancient word, I have sometimes been disposed to think that it might be a sea-term, or one borrowed from gipsy language, from *cant* to throw, or cast, or turn over, and *raip* a rope, as aluding perhaps to the tricks of jugglers.

CANTRIP-TIME, *s.* The season for practising magical arts.

—"I mauna cast thee awa on the corse o' an auld carline, but keep thee cozie against *cantrip-time*." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 513.

CANT-ROBIN, *s.* The dwarf Dog-rose, with a white flower, Fife.

CANT-SPAR, *s.* Expl. fire-pole.

"*Cant-spars* or fire poles, the hundreth—xx l." Rates, A. 1611.

CANWAYIS, *s.* Canvas, Aberd. Reg.

To CANYEL, *v. n.* To jolt; applied to any object whatsoever, Upp. Lanarks.

To CANYEL, *v. a.* To cause to jolt, to produce a jolting motion, *ibid.*

CANYEL, *s.* A jolt, the act of jolting, *ibid.*

CAOLT, *s.* "A connection by fosterage," Highlands of S.

"The filberts, Janet, Lady Rosabell's *caolt* gathered, came safe by Marybane to this.—A foster child is called a *dalt*. The nurse, all her children, and relations, are *calts* or *caolts* of the *dalt*." Saxon and Gael, i. 153.

Gael. *comhalla*, a foster-brother or sister, *comhaltas*, fosterage; from *comh*, equivalent to Lat. *con*, and *alt* nursing, *q.* nursed together. *Al* signifies nurture, food. Lat. *con*, and *al-ere* to nourish, would seem to give the origin.

To CAP, *v. a.* To direct one's course.] *Add*;
—at sea.

Perhaps the term, as used in both places, may signify to strive, as allied to Dan. *kapp-er*, to contend.

CAP, *s.* A wooden bowl, &c.] *Add*;

To KISS CAPS *with one*, to drink out of the same vessel with one; as, "I wadna *kiss caps wi*" sic a fallow;" *S.*

CAP, CAPFOU', CAPFU', *s.* The fourth part of a peck; as, "a *capfu*' o' meal, salt," &c. Clydes. *S. A.*; *Forpet* and *Lippie*, *synon.*

CAP-AMBRY, *s.* A press or cupboard, probably for holding wooden vessels used at meals.

"Many of this company went and brake up the bishop's gates, set on good fires of his peats standing within the close; they masterfully brake up the haill doors and windows of this stately house; they brake down beds, boards, *cap ambries*, glass windows," &c. Spalding, i. 157. V. ALMERIE.

CAPBARRE, *s.* A capstan-bar. "Serving of schippis with *capbarres*;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

* To CAPER, *v. n.* To move the head upwards and downwards with a stately air, Dumfr.

CAPER, *s.*] *Give* as definition; 1. A captor, or one who takes a prize.] *Add*;

"The Lords sequestrated this forenoon for advising and deciding the famous and oft debated cause of the *Capers* of the two prize Danish ships.—Many of the Lords were for adhering to their last interlocutor, that they were free ships, but that the *Capers* had probable grounds to bring them up." Fountainh. i. 333.

2. A vessel employed as a privateer.

"1666. This yeire, whille the war was continued betwixt the English and the Dutch,—ther was divers persons in Scotland that contributed to the reaking out of smaller vessels to be *capers*: neare 16 or 20 vessels or therby." Lamont's Diary, p. 243.

—"Thou—used to hang about her neck, when little Brenda cried and ran from her like a Spanish merchant-man from a Dutch *caper*." The Pirate, ii. 396.

"A light-armed vessel of the 17th century, adapted for privateering, and much used by the Dutch," N.

CAPER, *s.* A piece of oatcake, &c.] *Add*;

—"Before the letter was half wrote, she gave the deponent a dram, and gave him bread, butter, and cheese, which they call a *caper*." Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy, p. 107.

"Do you not remember now, Hugh, how I gave you a *kaper*, and a crogan of milk?" Clan-Albin, i. 211.

This term, with a very slight variation, has reached the Border. For *Caperer* denotes bread, butter, and cheese toasted together, Roxb.

CAPERCAILYE, CAPERCALYEANE, *s.* The mountain cock, *S.*] *Add*;

A literary friend in the north of Scotland views *Capercailye* as compounded of Gael. *cabar*, a branch, and *caolach* a cock, as this fowl is "the cock of the branches," or of the woods. *Cabar Fiadh* signifies the branches or antlers of a deer's horn. That district in the north, called *Cabrach*, he adds, was thus "named from its woods, the trees of which were of small size, only like branches of other trees, and fit for no better purpose than being *cabirs*, or *kebbers*, to houses."

CAPERNOITIE, *s.* Noddle, *S.*

—"His *capernoitie's* no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies." Saint Patrick, iii. 42.

Perhaps *q.* the seat of peevish humour.

CAPEROILIE, *s.* Heath pease, *Orobis tuberosus*, Linn. Clydes.; the *Knapparts* of Mearns, and *Carmelee*, or *Carmylie* of the Highlands.

“Caramelle or *Caperciles*—the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians.” Stat. Acc. (Lanark) xv. 8.—*Caperciles* must be an error of the press, as no such word is known.

CAPERONISH, *adj.* Good, excellent; generally applied to edibles, Lanarks., Edinr.

Teut. *keper-en* signifies to do or make a thing according to rule; from *keper*, norma. But probably it was originally applied to what was showy or elegant; from Fr. *chaperon*, O. Fr. *caperon*, a hood worn in high dress or on solemn occasions.

CAPES, *s. pl.* Give, as sense

1. The grains of corn to which the husk continues to adhere after threshing, and which appear uppermost in riddling, Loth.

2. The grain which is not sufficiently ground; especially where the shell remains with part of the grain, *ibid.*

To this sense perhaps the quotation in Dict. from Morison's Poems most properly belongs.

3. Flakes of meal, &c. S. B. as in Dict.

CAPE-STANE, *s.* 1. The cope-stone, S.

2. Metaph. a remediless calamity.

Our bardie's fate is at a close;—

The last sad *cape-stane* of his woes;

Poor Mailie's dead! Burns, iii. 81.

CAPIDOCE, **CAPYDOIS**, *s.*

“vij *capidocis* of veluet.” Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20. *Capydois*, *ibid.* V. 17.

Teut. *kappe* a hood—(Belg. *kapie* a little hood) and *doss-en*, vesteduplicibus; q. “a stuffed hood” or “cap?”

In Aberd. a cap, generally that of a boy, as for example what is called “a hairy cap,” still receives the name of *Capie-dossie*.

CAPIE-HOLE, *s.* A game at taw, in which a hole is made in the ground, and a certain line drawn, called a *strand*, behind which the players must take their stations. The object is, at this distance to throw the bowl into the hole. He who does this most frequently wins the game. It is now more generally called *the Hole*, Loth.

But the old designation is not yet quite extinct.

The game, as thus described, seems nearly the same with that in England called *chuck-farthing*. It is otherwise played in Angus. Three holes are made at equal distances. He, who can first strike his bowl into each of these holes, thrice in succession, wins the game. There it is called *capie-hole*, or by abbreviation *capie*.

“O but you people of God (like fools) would have your stock in your own hand; but and ye had it, ye would soon debush it, as your old father Adam did: Adam got once his stock in his own hand, but he soon played it at the *Capie-hole* one morning with the Devil, at two or three throws at the game.” A. Peden's Sermons, entitled *The Lord's Trumpet*, p. 30.

CAPILMUTE, **CABALMUTE**, **CATTELMUTE**, *s.*

The legal form or action by which the lawful owner of cattle that have strayed, or been carried off, proves his right to them, and obtains restoration.

“In hic capite, traditur forma per quam catalla solent haymealdari, seu rei vindicatione repeti, per

eorum verum Dominum; cujusmodi forma controversiae vulgo appellatur *capilmute*, *cabalmute* vel *catteilmute*: Nam *mote* vel *mute* significat placitum, querelam, litem, seu actionem, ut Mons Placiti, *The Mute hill of Scone*.” Quon. Attach. c. 10. Not.

Gael. *capull* signifies a horse, and *mota* is rendered a mount. But both these terms are used with too much restriction to express the sense conveyed by the compound. I therefore prefer the etymon given by Du Cange, from L. B. *capitale*, or *cattall-um*, and *mute*, or as in L. B. *muta*, curia, conventus.

CAPITANE, *s.* Captain, Fr.

“Petitione by the lieutenant colonellis and majoris of the armie who had companies, desyring the pay of ane *capitane*.” Acts. Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 429.

CAPITE BERN, a kind of cloak or mantle, as would seem, with a small hood.

“Item, be Androu Balfoure, fra Will. of Kerkettill, two elne and ane halve of blak, for a klok and *capite bern* for the Queen, price elne 36 s. sum 4:10:0.” Borthwick's Brit. Antiq. p. 138.

Fr. *capette*, “a little hood; *berne*, a kind of Moorish garment, or such a mantle which Irish gentlewomen weare;” Cötgr.

CAP-NEB, *s.* The iron used to fence the toe of a shoe; synon. *Neb-cap*, Ettr. For. i. e. a *cap* for the *neb* or point.

CAP-OUT. To drink *cap-out*, in drinking to leave nothing in the vessel, S.

“Drink clean *cap-out*, like Sir Hildebrand.—But take care o' your young bluid, and gang nae near Rob Roy!” Rob Roy, iii. 42. V. **COP-OUT**.

CLEAN-CAP-OUT, drinking deep, S.

—We may swig at *clean-cap-out*
Till sight and siller fail us.

Picken's Poems, i. 92.

CAPPER, *s.* Apparently cup-bearer; a person in the list of the king's household servants. Piscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 204. In Ed. 1814, *Copperis*. V. **COPPER**.

CAPPER, *s.* A spider, Mearns.

From *coppe*, the latter part of the A. S. name (V. *Attercap*); unless it should be viewed as a ludicrous name, borrowed, because of its rapacious mode of living, from *Caper*, a pirate, or *Capper*, v. to seize.

CAPPIE, *s.* A kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middling classes; which seems to have been thus denominated, because it was customary to hand it round in a little *cap* or quaich, S.

CAPPIE, *s.*

“Having remained at the last buoy 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, they then heave up the *cappie* by the buoy-rope.” Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. . The Reporter does not explain the meaning of *cappie*.

To **CAPPILOW**, v. a. To distance another in reaping. One, who gets a considerable way before his companions on a ridge, is said to *cap-pilow* them; Roxb. In an old game the following phrase is used; “Kings, Queens, *Cap-pilow*.”

This term would seem to be softened from Dan. *kaploeb-er*, to run with emulation, to strive, to contest

in speed; *kaploeb*, competition, a contest in running; from *kapp-er*, to contend, and *loeb* a race, *loeb-er* to run. Or the last syllable may be from *lov* praise; as denoting that he who *cappilows* another, carries off the honour of the strife.

Isl. *kappe* signifies a hero, a champion. Thus in the phrase mentioned, the conqueror in the race, or, perhaps in a more general sense, the champion, is conjoined with those invested with royal dignity.

CAPPIT, *adj.* Crabbed.] *Add*;

"There is matter to win credite in Court; he is the Kings man, an honest man, a good peaceable minister that goes that way; and they are seditious, troublesome, *cappet*, factious against the King, as means or reasons in the contrare." Melvill's MS. p. 300.

CAPRAVEN, *s.* "*Capravens*, the hundreth, containing 120, xx l." Rates, A. 1611.

Perhaps corr. from Teut. *kappruyn*, Belg. *kaproen* a hood. Isl. *kapruyn*, cucullus, caputium cum collari.

TO CAPSTRIDE, *v. a.* To drink in place of another.

This term is retained in a proverb, which must have originated with one whose mind had been greatly debased by the habit of intemperance: *Better be cuckold than capstridden*, Roxb.

CAPTAIN, *s.* A name given to the Grey Gurnard, on the Frith of Forth.

"Trigla Gurnardus, Grey Gurnard; *Crowner*.—It is known by a variety of other names, as *Captain*, *Hardhead*," &c. Neill's List of Fishes, p. 14. **V. CROONER.**

CAPTION, *s.* The obtaining of any thing that is valuable or serviceable; a lucky acquisition; *Aberd.*

L. B. *captio*, *synon.* with *Prisa*; Du Cange.

* **CAPTIVITY**, *s.* Waste, destruction; as, "It's a' gane to *captivity*," Roxb.

CAPTIUER, *s.* A captor, one who leads into captivity.

"Now they who did slay with the sword, are slane by the sword: and the *captiuers* are captived." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 200.

CAPUSCHE, *s.* Apparently, a woman's hood.

"Ane sie *capusche*;" a hood made of *sey*, or woollen cloth; *Aberd. Reg.*

From Fr. *capuce*, E. *capouch*, a monk's hood; whence the designation of *Capuchin* friars.

CAR, the initial syllable of many names of places in the West and South of S., as *Car-stairs*, *Car-michael*, *Car-luke*, *Car-laverock*, &c. signifying a fortified place.

This has been generally viewed as ancient British; as it most commonly occurs in that district which was included in the kingdom of Strathclyde. Mr. Pinkerton seems to think that it may have had a Goth. origin, from *kior* lucus, "because, as Cæsar tells, the Belgic fortified towns were made in groves." He gives many instances of the use of *Car* in names of places, and of people, among the Scythians. Enquiry, i. 226.

Perhaps neither Scythians nor Celts have any exclusive right to this term. It may be viewed as common to many ancient nations. C. B. *caer* signified a city, one of that description which was known in

early times, a castle, a fort, or place surrounded with a wall, pallisades, or a rampart. Gael. *cathair*, a city, must be viewed as the same word, pronounced q. *cair*. קריה *kiriath*, which occurs in the names of several cities in Palestine, was a Phenician word, denoting a city; hence *Kiriath-sepher*, the city of writings or records, *Kiriath-arba*, the city of four, &c. C. B. *caered* is the wall of a city. Were not *caerwailh*, signifying a fortification, viewed as compounded of *caer* and *gwaith*, we might remark its similarity to *kiriath*. There was not only a *Kir* in the country of Moab, Isa. xv. 1, but another in Media, 2 Kings xvi. 9. The term in both places is expl. as signifying a city. This, however, has a different orthography, being written with *jod*, קיר. In Heb. it means a wall, the primary sense given by Owen to C. B. *caer*; in Phenician, it is a city. The close affinity of these senses is obvious. The Heb. verb קרה *karah*, occurrit, in *Piel* signifies contignavit; hence it is applied to building, 2 Chr. xxxiv. 11; Neh. ii. 8, &c.

CAR, an inseparable particle, forming the first syllable of many words in the S. language.

According to Wachter, *Kar* is a verbal noun, formed from *ker-en* vertere, signifying the act of turning or tossing. **V. CUR.**

CAR, KER, adj. 1. Left, applied to the hand, S. 2. Sinister, fatal.

"You'll go a *car* gate yet;" given as equivalent to "You'll go a *gray* gate yet," S. Prov. "Both these signify you will come to an ill end." Kelly, p. 380.

CAR-HANDIT, adj. 1. Left-handed, S.

If you meet a *car-handit*, i. e. a left-handed person, or one who has flat soles, when you are setting out on a journey or excursion, there is no doubt that it will prove abortive, Upp. Clydes.

2. Awkward, Galloway. **V. KER.**

CAR-SHAM-YE, interj. An exclamation used, in the game of *Shintie*, when one of the antagonists strikes the ball with the club in his left hand, Kinross.

Perhaps a wish that the stroke given may prove ineffectual, or a mere *sham*, because of the person's unfairly using the *car* hand. Gael. *sgeamh-aim*, however, signifies to reproach.

CAR, s. pl. Calves, Mearns. **V. CAURE.**

CARAFF, *s.* A decanter for holding water, S. a word which does not seem to be used in E.

Fr. *carafe*, petite bouteille de verre de forme ronde, propre pour verser à boire, et qu'on sert sur une soucoupe. *Ampulla*; Dict. Trev. *Caraffa*, vox Italica, phiala, ampulla vitrea; Du Cange, p. 40.

CARAVAN, s. 1. A covered travelling cart without springs, S.

2. Such a waggon as is used for transporting wild beasts, S.

TO CARB, CARBLE, v. n. To cavil, *Aberd.*

Carb might appear to be merely a corr. of the E. *v. to Carp*, id. But Isl. *karp-a* signifies obgannire, and *karp* contentio; Haldorson. Verel. renders the *s. Jactantia*, vaniloquentia; giving *garp* as *synon.*

CARB, CARABIN, s. A raw-boned loquacious woman, Upp. Clydes.

C. B. *carbwl* signifies clumsy, awkward, and *carp* a raggamuffin. Perhaps, from the use of our word in the latter form, it has originally been a cant military

term, borrowed from the form of a *carabine*, and the noise made by it; or from the Fr. *s.* as also signifying one who used this instrument.

To **CARBERRY**, *v. n.* To wrangle, to argue perversely; communicated as a Garioch word.

CARBIN, **CAIRBAN**, **CARFIN**, *s.* The basking Shark, *Squalus maximus*, Linn. V. **SAIL-FISH**.

CARCAT, *s.* 1. A necklace.] *Add*;

3. Still used to denote a garland of flowers worn as a necklace, *S.*

"There's a glen where we used to make *carkets* when we were herds; and he'll no let the childer pluck so much as a gowan there."—"Garlands of flowers for the neck." *N. Discipline*, iii. 26.

To **CARCEIR**, *v. a.* To imprison.

"This Felton had bein tuyse *carceired* by the Duke [of Buckingham]; and now, whether out of privat spleen, or pretending the commoun good of the king and state, he resolved to committ this Roman-lyk fact." *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.* p. 406.

L. B. carcer-are, in *carcerem conjicere*; *Du Cange*.

CARCUDEUGH, *adj.* Intimate, *Gl. Picken*, *Ayrs.* V. **CURCUDDOCH**.

To **CARD**, *v. a.* To reprehend sharply; *To gie one a carding*, of the same meaning, *Perths*.

Perhaps from the use of *cards* in teasing, or from *caird* a tinker, used also for a scold.

To **CARDOW**, **CURDOW**, *v. a.* To botch, to mend, to patch, as a taylor, *Tweedd*.

This term has great appearance of a Fr. origin, and may have primarily denoted the work of a cobbler; from *cuir* leather, and *duire* to fashion, to frame. *Doub-er*, however, signifies to trim, and its compound *ad-doub-er* to patch.

CARDOWER, *s.* A botcher or mender of old clothes, *Ayrs.* V. **CURDOO**.

CARDUI, *s.* A species of trout in *Lochleven*, apparently the char.

The following description has been transmitted to me. "It is round-shouldered; the most beautiful in colour of all the trout species in our waters; without scales; dark olive on the back; the sides spotted; the belly a livid red; and the under-fins of a beautiful crimson edged with a snow white. It is a rare fish. We seldom catch above a pair in a season."

As the term *Camdui* is now unknown on *Lochleven*, it is probable that it is an error of the press in *Sibbald's Prodromus*, and that it should have been *Cardui*.

To **CARE**, *v. a.* To rake, &c. V. **CAIR**.

* To **CARE**, *v. a.* To regard, to care for.

—"He will aither have it, or els fight with you, —for he *cares* you not in his just quarrell." *Pitscotie's Cron.* p. 301.

* To **CARE**, *v. n.* Always accompanied with the negative; as, "I *dinna care* to gang wi' you a bit," I have no objection to go, &c. "He *wadna* [hae] *cared* to hae strucken me," he seemed disposed to have done so, *S.*

It has been supposed that the *v.* as thus used, signifies, "not to be inclined." But I apprehend that it merely signifies that it would cause no *care*, pain, or regret, to the person to go, to strike, &c.

Even Irish Teague, ayont Belfast,
Wadna care to spear about her, &c.

Skinner's Lizzy Liberty, Misc. P. p. 159.

I see you've read my hame-spun lays,
And *wadna care* to soun' my praise.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 85.

To **CARE** *by*, *v. n.* *She car'd na by*, she took no interest, she was totally indifferent, *S.*

A' that could be done, to please her,

Ilka wile the swain could try,

Whiles to flatter, whiles to tease her;

But, alake! she *car'd na by*.

Picken's Poems, i. 186.

CARE-BED-LAIR, a disconsolate situation.]

Add to etymon;

Also [Isl.] *kioer*, *koer*, *lectus aegrotantium*, *Dan. sygeseng* synon., "a sick-bed."

CARECAKE, *s.* Give as definition;

A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on *Fastern's een* in different parts of *S.* *Ker-caik*, *Gl. Sibb.*

"The dame was still busy broiling *car-cakes* on the girdle, and the elder girl, the half-naked mermaid elsewhere commemorated, was preparing a pile of *Findhorn haddocks*, (that is, haddocks smoked with green wood) to be eaten along with these relishing provisions." *Antiquary*, ii. 278.

"Never had there been such slaughtering of capons, and fat geese, and barn-door fowls,—never such boiling of reested hams,—never such making of *car-cakes* and sweet scones," &c. *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 285.

"*Carcakes*, *car-scones*, pancakes; literally, *redemption-cakes*, or ransom cakes, such as were eaten on Easter-Sunday," &c. *Gl. Antiquary*.

In the South of *S.* the *Carecake*, or *Ker-caik*, is made of blood and oatmeal, and prepared in a frying-pan. Hence called a *Blude-kercake*.

BLOOD-KERCAKE, *s.*

"Dear, dear bairns, what's asteen? Hout fy!—ye'll crush the poor auld body as braid as a *blood-kercake*." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 277.

As Germ. *karr* signifies satisfaction, and *Care Sunday* is nearly connected with the passion of our Saviour; it is not improbable, that the mixture of blood in the cake had a superstitious reference to his atonement for sin in his sufferings.

While *Care-cake* is the word used in *Angus*, *skair-scon* is the denomination in *Mearns* and *Aberd.*

An intelligent correspondent has remarked to me, that *Fastern's-een*, on which these cakes are baked, is the same with *Pancake-day* in *England*. For universally in *E.* pancakes are baked on *Shrove-Tuesday*; whence he reasonably concludes, that the respective customs in both countries must be traced to the same origin.

He adds, however, that in *Mearns* and *Aberd.* *Fastern's-een* does not always fall on the same day with *Shrove-Tuesday*; as it is regulated, in the north, by the age of the moon, according to the following rhyme:—

First comes Candlemas,
And syne the new Meen;*

And the first Tyisday after

Is Fastern's een. V. SKAIR-SCON.

* The pronunciation of the word *Moon*, Aberd. CARE'S MY CASE, woeful is my plight, Aberd. CARE SONDAY, the fifth in Lent, S.] *Add*;

It is also written *Cair Sondag*.—"Betuix this & *Cair Sondag*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

CARF, *s.* A cut in timber, for admitting another piece of wood, or any other substance, Dumfr. A. S. *cearf-an*, *secare*, whence E. *to carve*; Teut. *kerf*, *crena*, *incisura*.

To CARFUDDLE, *v. a.* To discompose, to rumple, Strathmore; *synon. Curfuffle*.

The latter part of the word seems allied to Teut. *futsel-en* *agitare*, *factitare*; or Isl. *fil-a*, *leviter attingere*. For the initial syllable V. the particle CAR.

To CARFUFFLE, *v. a.* To disorder, to tumble, to crease. V. CURFUFFLE.

CARFUFFLE, CURFUFFLE, *s.* Tremor, agitation, South of S.

"Ye maun ken I was at the shirra's the day;—and wha suld come whirling there in a post-chaise, but Monkbarns in an unco *carfuffle*—now it's no a little thing that will make his honour take a chaise and post-horses twa days rinnin." *Antiquary*, ii. 128.

In the Gloss. to this work the orthography is *Curfuffle*. V. CURFUFFLE, *v.*

"Weel, Robin," said his helpmate calmly, 'ye needna put yoursel into ony *carfuffle* about the matter; ye shall hae it a' your ain gate.' *Petticoat Tales*, i. 333.

To CARFUMISH, CURFUMISH, *v. a.* 1. To diffuse a very bad smell, Fife.

2. To overpower by means of a bad smell, *ibid.* *Forscomfis*, *synon.*

The latter part of the word seems to be allied to Fr. *fumeux*,—*euse*, smoky, and O. E. *fewmishing*, the ordure of a deer. But how shall we account for the first syllable? A *cœur fumé*, smoked to the very core, might appear rather strained.

CARYARE, *s.* A conveyer, one who removes a thing from one place to another by *legerdemain*.

In come japane the Ja, as a jugloure,

With castis, and with cantelis, a quynt *caryare*.

Hegart thame see, as it semyt, in the samyn houre,

Hunting at herdis, in holtis so haire;

Soune sailand on the see schippis of toure;

Bernis batalland on burd, brym as a bare;

He coud *carye* the coup of the kingis des,

Syne leve in the stede

Bot a blak bunwede.

Houlate, iii. 11.

Fr. *chari-er*, to carry.

CARIN', *adj.* or *part. pr.* Causing pain or care.

Drinkin' to haud my entrails swack,

Or drown a *carin'* oon,

I gouff't the bickers a' to vrack,

Whan e'er I saw yer croon

O' death the night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 10.

CARK, *s.* A load.

—"That the said Agnes sall restore & deliuer again to the said Elizabeth ii tun of wad, a *cark* of alum, & a pok of madyr, or the price & avale tharof." *Act. Audit. A.* 1473, p. 31.

"For ane hundreth *carkes* of *kelles* at the entrie, ii d., at the furthcoming ii d." *Balfour's Pract.* p. 87.

This seems to signify a load, from Ital. *carc-o*, a load, a burden. The term had been used in O. E. For Phillips mentions *cark* as denoting "a certain quantity of wooll, the thirtieth part of a sarplar."

Cotgr. expl. Fr. *cailles*, "round beads, wherewith Frenchmen play at *Trou-madame*; and whereof the *Trou-madame* is termed *Passe-caille*."

CARKIN, *part. pr.* Expl. "Scratching;" *Galloway*.

His faithfu' dog hard by, amusive, stalks

The benty brae, slow, list'ning to the chirp

O' wandring mouse, or moudy's *carkin* hoke.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 62.

I suspect that the proper sense is not expressed by the Gl.; and that *carkin* is not used to denote *scratching*, but the *grating* sound occasioned by it. The word is undoubtedly the same with E. *cark*, now restricted to a metaph. signification, as denoting the grating effect of care. The origin is A. S. *cearc-ian* *crepitare*; also *stridere*, "to crash or gnash, to creak, to make a noise, to charke, or (as in Chaucer's language to *chirke*;" *Somner*. V. *CHIRK*, which is radically the same.

Junius too fancifully derives Moes. G. *karkar* a prison from the Saxon *v.*; q. "a place of the gnashing of teeth;" Gl. Ulph. It would have been more plausible to have deduced the name from the creaking of bolts and chains.

CARL, *s.* 1. A man.] After what is said concerning *carl-cat*, *Add*;

It deserves notice, that, analogous to this designation of *carl-cat*, there is another A. Bor. applied to the female. "A *Wheen-cat*; a *Queen-cat*; *catus faemina*. That *queen* was used by the Saxons to signify the female sex appears in that *Queen fugol* was used for a hen-fowl." *Ray's Coll.* p. 81.

This should rather be *quean-cat*. For although it is the same word radically, the orthography *quean* now marks a very different sense.

3. A clown, a boor, &c.] *Add*;

The word occurs in this sense in a curious passage in our old code.

"It is na wayis leasum to him quha is convict to have deforcit ane woman, and to have defylit hir, thairefter to marie her as his lauchful wife; for gif that wer leasum, it micht happen, that *cairles*, and men of mean conditioun, micht be the cause or occasioun of ane pollution or ravishing, perpetuallie be mariage fyle ane maist honest [i. e. honourable or noble] woman; and als wa ane filthie woman micht do the samin to the gentlest man, to the great shame of thame, thair parents and freindis." *Balfour's Pract.* p. 510.

CARL-AGAIN. *To play carl-again*, &c.] *Add*;

"Play *carle again*, if you dare;" *S. Prov.*; "Do not dare to offer to contest with me. Spoke by parents to stubborn children." *Kelly*, p. 280.

To CARL-AGAIN, *v. n.* To resist; *synon. to be cam-stairy*; to give a Rowland for an Oliver, Fife.

CARLAGE, *adj.* Churlish.

Innocentlie scho salust on hir kné

This *carlage* man this foirsaid Colkelbé.

Colkelbie Sow, F. ii. v. 513. V. CARLISH.

CARL'D, *part. pa.* Provided with a male; applied to a hot bitch, Roxb.

While girm'n' messins fought an' snarled,
—If she could get herself but *carl'd*,
In time o' need,
She wi' her din ne'er deav'd the warld.

Ruickbie's Way-side Collager, p. 177.

A. S. *ceorl-ian*, nuptum dari, "to be given in marriage, to take a husband;" Somner.

CARL-TANGLE, *s.* The large tangle, or fucus, Mearns.

The name has been supposed to originate from its being covered with different small pieces of fuci, especially of a greyish colour, which give it the appearance of hoariness or age. V. CAIRN-TANGLE.

CARLWIFE, *s.* A man who interferes too much in household affairs, a cotquean, Lanarks.; from *karl* a man, and *wife*, a woman, as used in S., or perhaps as denoting a housewife.

CARLIE, *s.* 1. A little man, &c.] *Add*;

2. A term often applied to a boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man, S.

"Andrew—settled into a little gash *carlie*, remarkable chiefly for a straight-forward simplicity." Sir A. Wylie, i. 40.

CARLISH, CARLITCH, *adj.* 1. Coarse, vulgar.] *Add*;

Huloet, in his *Abcedarium*, gives *Carlyshe* as synonym. with *Churlyshe*, rustic.

2. Rude, harsh in manner.

Conjoin with this the extract from Pop. Ballads, and *Add*;

"Mr. Peter Blackburn our colleague was—a very good and learned man, but rude & *carlish* of nature." Melvill's MS. p. 43.

CARLIN, CARLING, *s.* 2. A contemptuous term for a woman.] *Add*;

It is used in this sense by Ben Jonson in his *Magnetick Lady*.

—Stint, *Karlin*: Ile not heare,

Confute her, Parson. *Works*, ii. 15.

This is the only instance, which I have met with, of the use of this term by an E. writer.

3. It is used to denote a witch, Loth., Fife.

"It is related, by the aged hinds and shepherds of the district, that, in ancient times a *Carling*, or witch, lived near the conic rocks on the northern verge of the Carlop dean, at the south end of the pass or glen.—She was frequently seen, it was said, at nights with a light on her broom, like *spunkie*, bounding and frisking over the pass behind her crue from point to point; and that hence the conic rocks got the name of the *Carling's Loups*; the hill, dean, burn, and adjoining grounds, the *Carlings-Loups-Hill, Dean*, &c. since contracted to *Carlops-Hill, Dean*," &c. Notes to Pennecuik's *Tweed*, p. 116, 117.

CARLINGS, *s. pl.* Pease *birsled* or broiled.] *Add*;

This custom seems in former times to have been general in England. For Palsgrave has the following phrase; "I parche pesyn as folkes vse in Lent." B. iii. F. 312, b.

Brand seems to give the most probable origin of the use of pease at this season.

"In the old Roman Calendar," he says, "I find it observed on this day, that a dole is made of soft

Beans. I can hardly entertain a doubt but that our custom is derived from hence. It was usual amongst the Romanists to give away beans in the doles at funerals; it was also a rite in the funeral ceremonies of heathen Rome. Why we have substituted *Pease* I know not, unless it was because they are a pulse somewhat fitter to be eaten at this season of the year." Pop. Ant. i. 97, 98.

He afterwards expresses himself still more forcibly. Having observed that, according to Erasmus, Plutarch held pulse (*legumina*) to be of the highest efficacy for invoking the *Manes*, he adds; "Ridiculous and absurd as these superstitions may appear, it is yet certain that *Carlings* deduce their origin from thence." Ibid. p. 98, 99.

Of the use of *black beans* in the *Lemuria* of the ancient Romans, I have given an account under the article *Beltane*.

It ought to have been observed, that the pease used as *Carlings* are steeped before being fried. This has been explained by the author of *Quadragesimale Spirituale*, Paris, 1565, in this way, that as the fried beans denote the confession of our sins, the other custom signifies that, "if we purpose to amend our faults, it is not sufficient barely to confess them at all adventure, but we must let our confession be in *steep* in the water of meditation." V. World of Wonders, p. 294. Running water is recommended as best for steeping them, as denoting "the teares of the heart, which must *runne* and come even into the eyes." Ibid.

Brand further says on this subject, "I know not why these rites were confined in the Calendar to the 12th of March." Ibid. Can it solve this difficulty that, as *beans* were employed in the rites observed for the purification of the dead, called *Lemuria*, the Romish festival, in which beans were at first used, is marked in the Calendar as fixed to the twelfth of the *ides* of March; and in like manner denominated "the office for the *dead*"? Officium defunctorum generale pro fratribus et benefactoribus, et pro his qui in nostris cemeteriis sunt sepulti." Breviarium Roman. Paris, A. 1519.

CARLIN-SUNDAY, *s.* That preceding Palm-Sunday, or the second Sunday from Easter, S.

"They solemnly renounce—Lammas-day, Whitsunday, Candlemas, Beltan, cross stones, and images, fairs named by saints. and all the remnants of popery; Yule, or Christmas, old wives fables and byewords, as Palm-Sunday, *Carlin-Sunday*, the 29th of May, being dedicated by this generation to profanity; Pasch-Sunday, Hallow-even, Hogmynae-night, Valentine's even," &c. Law's Memorials, p. 191, N.

The 29th May refers to the restoration of Charles II.

This is evidently the same with *Care Sunday*. It is called both *Care* and *Carle Sunday* by English writers. In the Gl. to the Lancashire dialect, *carlings* are defined to be, "peas boiled on *Care Sunday*;—i. e. the Sunday before Palm-Sunday." In Holme's Academy of Armory, "*Carle Sunday*," it is said, "is the second Sunday before Easter, or the fifth Sunday from Shrove Tuesday." P. 130. V. Brand's Pop. Antiq. 4to, i. 95.

CARMILITANIS, *s. pl.* The friars properly called Carmelites.

—“ And siclyke all and sindrie the croftis, tene-
mentis, &c. pertening to the brethrene predicatouris
and freris *Carmilitanis* of Aberdene.” Acts Ja. VI.
1612, Ed. 1814, p. 520.

CARMUDGELT, *part. adj.* Made soft by light-
ning; applied either to a person or a thing, Ayrs.

From C. B. *car-ian* to bring, or rather *cur-aw* to
beat, to strike, and *medhal*, *mezal*, soft, *mezal-u* to
soften.

CARNAWIN, **CURNAWIN**, *s.* A painful sen-
sation of hunger, Kinross.

The latter part of the term seems to claim affinity
with the E. *v. to gnaw*. It would be to suppose ra-
ther an awkward compound to view the first syllable
as formed from Fr. *coeur*, *q. a gnawing at the heart*.
Shall we substitute E. *core*, *id.*? A rayenous desire
of food is denominated *Heart-hunger*, *q. v.* It must
be admitted, however, that *car*, *cor*, or *cur*, seems to
be frequently prefixed to words as an intensive par-
ticle. V. **CUR**.

CARN-TANGLE, *s.* The large long fucus,
with roots not unlike those of a tree, cast ashore
on the beach after a storm at sea, Aberd.

CARNWATH-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Having the ap-
pearance of wildness or awkwardness, S.

2. Applied to what is distorted, S.; *synon. thraven*.
An object is said to lie *very Carnwath-like*, when
it is out of the proper line.

Perhaps the phraseology might originate from the
wild appearance of the country about the village of
Carnwath, especially in former times when in a far
less cultivated state.

To **CARP**, **CARPE**, *v. a.* 1. To speak.] *Add*;

Palsgrave expl. it by Fr. *je cacquette* (I tattle);
adding, “ This is a farre northern worde.” F. 181, b.

CARREL, *s.*

“ *Carrels*, the peece, conteining 15 elnes, viij l.”
Rates, A. 1611.

CARRY, *s.* 1. The motion of the clouds, &c.] *Add*;

I min', man, sin' he us'd to speel

Aboon the *carry*,

Or rade, a black, ill-shapen chiel

Upo' a Fairy. *Picken's Poems*, 1788, p. 60.

“ The *carry* is now brisk from the west, inclining
to thaw.” Caled. Mercury, Feb. 10, 1823.

2. Improperly for the firmament or sky.

Mirk an' rainy is the night,

No a stern in a' the *carry*;

Lightnings gleam athwart the lift,

An' winds drive wi' winter's fury.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 152.

CARRY, *s.* The bulk or weight of a burden, *q.*
that which is *carried*, Aberd.

CARRICK, *s.* 1. The bat of wood driven by clubs,
or sticks hooked at the lower end, in the game
of *Shintie*, Kinross. Perth.

2. The old name for the game of *Shinty*, Fife; still
used in the eastern part of that county. Hence,

CARRICKIN, *s.* A meeting among the boys em-
ployed as *herds*, at Lammas, for playing at *Shin-
ty*; on which occasion they have a feast, *ibid.*

CARRIE, *s.* A two-wheeled barrow, Loth.

“ Alexander then asked a loan of her *carrie* (two-
wheeled barrow); witness said it was broke, but was
answered it would do all they wanted it for.” Caled.
Merc. 20th July 1820.

* **CARRIED**, **CARRYIT**, *part. pa.* 1. Applied to
a person whose mind is in so abstracted a state,
that he cannot attend to what is said to him, or
to the business he is himself engaged in, S.

2. In a wavering state of mind, not fully possess-
ing recollection, as the effect of fever, S.

3. Elevated in mind, overjoyed at any event, so
as not to seem in full possession of one's mental
faculties; as, “ Jenny's gotten an heirscaip left
her, and she's just *carryit* about it.” Sometimes,
carryit up in the air, Roxb.

CARRIS, *s.* Flummery, Wigtons. *Sowens*, or
Sweens, in other counties.

Evidently corr. from Gael. *cathbhrith*, *cathbruith*,
id. Shaw.

This must be compounded of *cath*, pollard, husks,
and *bruith*, boiled; a very accurate description of the
dish, *q.* “ boiled pollard.”

CARRITCH, **CARITCH**, *s.* 1. A catechism, &c.]
Add;

3. Often used in the sense of reproof. *I gae him his
carritch*; I reprehended him with severity; Ang.

There can be little doubt that this is the sense in
which the E. word *carriage* is absurdly used.

I wish I had been laid i' my grave,

When I got her to marriage!

For, the very first night the strife began,

And she *gae* me my *carriage*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 219.

CARRYWARRY. V. **KIRRYWIRRY**.

* **CARROT**, *s.* Applied, in composition, to the co-
lour of the hair, S.; as, *carrot-head*, *carrot-pow*
or poll. The English use *carroty* as an *adj.* in
this sense.

Thy *carrot-pow* can testify

That none thy father is but I.

Meston's Poems, p. 121.

CARSACKIE, *s.* 1. A coarse covering, resem-
bling a sheet, worn by workmen over their
clothes, Fife.

2. A bedgown, worn by females, *ibid.* *Cartouche*,
synon.

Either *q. car-sack*, a sack or frock used by *car-men*;
or more probably corr. from Su.G. *kasjacba*, Teut.
kasacke, a short cloak.

CAR-SADDLE, *s.* The small saddle put on the
back of a carriage horse, for supporting the
trams or shafts of the carriage, S. *Cursaddle*,
Upp. Clydes.

A timmer long, a broken cradle,

The pillion of an auld *car-saddle*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 143.

From *car*, Dan. *karre*, Su.G. *kaerre*, vehiculum,
deduced from *koer-a* currum agere, Germ. *karr-en*,
vehere; and *saddle*.

CARSAYE, *s.* The woollen stuff called *kersey*.

“ Item, Fra Thome of Zare [l. Yare], ane elne of
carsaye, - - - - - 0 13 4”

Acc't. A. 1474. Borthwick's Brit. Ant. p. 142.

“ xxvij dossand of *carsay* sald be hym.” Aberd.

A a

Reg. A. 1538, V. xvi. "iiij ell of carsay." Ibid. xv. 575.

"vij Flemys dossone of Galloway carsais, price of the dossone vij sh. gret." Ibid.

Belg. *karsaye*, Fr. *carisée*, Sw. *kersing*, id. The last syllable seems borrowed from the coarse cloth called *say*. The origin of the first is quite uncertain. CARSE, KERSS, *s.* Low and fertile land, &c.]

Add;

Car, pron. *q. caur*, in Lincolns. denotes a low flat piece of land on the borders of a river, that is frequently or occasionally overflowed. Although Skinner gives the greatest part of the local terms of his native county, he has overlooked this.

CARSTANG, *s.* The shaft of a cart, Roxb. (*tram* synon.); from *car*, a cart, and *stang*, a pole, *q. v.*

CART-AVER, *s.* A cart-horse, *s.*

"The carles and the cart-avers—make it all, and the carles and the cart-avers eat it all;—a conclusion which might sum up the year-book of many a gentleman farmer." The Pirate, i. 83. V. AVER.

CARTES, *s. pl.* The cartes, the game of cards, rather pronounced as *cairts*, *S.*

"Then we'll steek the shop, and cry ben Baby, and take a hand at the cartes till the gudeman comes hame." Antiquary, i. 323.

CARTOUSH, *s.* A bed-gown, strait about the waist, with short skirts, having their corners rounded off, resembling the upper part of a modern riding-habit, Fife.

From Fr. *court* short, and *housse*, "a short mantle of corse cloth (and all of a peece) worne in ill weather by countrey women, about their head and shoulders;" Cotgr. In Dict. Trev. it is observed that it was also used in cities. Hence it was enjoined in the regulations of the college of Navarre; Omnes habeant habitus, videlicet tabeldos, seu houssias longas de bruneta nigra; Launoy Hist. These were also anciently denominated *hauches*; ibid. L. B. *houc-ia*, *houc-ia*. It appears that the short *housse* was also known. Item, Jacobo Redello suam capam cum *Houcia curta* & capucio fourrato de variis. Testament. Remigii, A. 1360. V. Du Cange.

CARTOW, *s.* A great cannon, a battering piece.

"The earl Marischal sends to Montrose for two cartows.—The earl—had stiled his cartows and ordnance just in their faces." Spalding, i. 172.

This is apparently used as synon. with *Cart-piece*, *q. v.* as denoting a piece of ordnance set on a carriage.

"The two cartows were brought about frae Montrose to Aberdeen by sea, but their wheels were hacked and hewn by the Gordons, as ye have heard. There came also two other iron cart pieces to the shore," &c. Spalding, ii. 193.

Teut. *kartouwe*, L. B. *cartuna*, quartana, Germ. *kartaun*, Fr. *courtaun*, id. Wachter derives it from Lat. *quartana*, as referring to the measure of gunpowder. Ihre, vo. *Kaerra*, vehiculum birotum, says that *kartowe* is equivalent to Su.G. *kaerrabyssa*, denoting a larger piece of ordnance carried on wheels. He derives *kartowe* from *karre* vehiculum, and *tog-a* ducere, trahere, *q.* such an instrument as is drawn on a cart.

CART-PIECE, *s.* A species of ordnance, anciently used in Scotland.

"They made up their catbands through the hail streets; they dressed and cleaned their cart-pieces, whilk quietly and treacherously were altogether poisoned by the Covenanters with the towns, and so rammed with stones that they were with great difficulty cleansed." Spalding's Troubles, i. 102, 103.

"They came with their ammunition, cart-pieces and other arms, but there was no cannon." Ibid. ii. 204.

This seems to have been a field-piece, borne on a carriage or cart. V. CARTOW.

CARVY, CARVIE, CARVEY, *s.* Carraway, *S.*

—"Mix with them two pound of fine flour, and two ounce of carvy seeds." Receipts in Cookery, p. 21.

"Seeds, of the four greater hot seeds, viz. Annise, Carvie, Cumin, Fennel." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 58.

"Such injections may consist of a small handful of camomile flowers, two tea-spoonfuls of anise-seeds, and as much carvey-seeds; to be boiled slowly in a Scottish mutchkin, or English pint, of milk and water till the half is evaporated." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 397.

CARVEY, CARVIES, *s. pl.* Confections in which carraway seeds are inclosed, *S.*

"She—brought from her corner cupboard with the glass door, an ancient French pickle-bottle, in which she had preserved, since the great tea-drinking formerly mentioned, the remainder of the two ounces of carvey—bought for that memorable occasion." Blackw. Mag. Oct. 1820, p. 14.

This refers to a custom which prevailed on the west coast of Scotland, now almost out of date, of using confected carraway on bread and butter at a tea-visit. The piece of bread was elegantly dipped in a saucer containing the carvey.

CARUEL, KERVEL, *s.* A kind of ship.] Add to etymon;

To these we may add C. B. *cwrngl*, *cornagl*, cymba piscatoria coria contexta; Davies.

CARWING PRIKIS. "Sax *carwing prikis*;" Invent. Guidis L. Eliz. Ross, A. 1578; supposed to be skewers.

CASAKENE, *s.* A kind of surtout.

"Ane casakene of dammass with pesmentis of siluir & lang buttounis of the samen." Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24.

Ital. *casachin-o*; O. Fr. *casquin*, camisole, petite casaque à l'usage des femmes; Roquefort.

CASCEIS, *s.*

"Twa cornettis and ane paitlet of quhite satine. Ane quhite casceis pasmentit with silvir." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

L. B. *cassus* is defined by Du Cange, Pars vestis major, qua corpus tegitur, exceptis brachiis.

CASCHET, *s.* Expl. "The king's privy seal."

This term, I am informed, does not signify, either the King's Privy Seal, or his Signet; but a plate of silver, on which is engraved a *fac simile* of the King's superscription, which is stamped on a variety of writings or warrants for deeds under the other seals, instead of the real superscription, which, since the seat of government was transferred to London, it was thought unnecessary to require in matters of com-

mon form, passing by warrant of, and in consequence of revisal by, the Barons of Exchequer.

CASCHIELAWIS, *s. pl.* An instrument of torture. V. **CASPICAWS**.

CASE, **CAISE**, *s.* Chance. *Of case*, by chance, accidentally.

"Beauss sic reuersionis may of case be tynt, oure souerane lord sall mak the said reuersionis to be registerit in his Register." Acts Ja. III. A. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 95. *Of caise*, Ed. 1566.

CASEMENTS, *s. pl.* The name given by carpenters in S. to the kind of planes called by English tradesmen *hollows* and *rounds*.

CASHHORNIE, *s.* A game, played with clubs, by two opposite parties of boys; the aim of each party being to drive a ball into a hole belonging to their antagonists, while the latter strain every nerve to prevent this, Fife.

CASHIE, *adj.* 1. Luxuriant and succulent; spoken of vegetables and the shoots of trees. Upp. Clydes., Dumfr.

"An' whar hae ye been, dear dochter mine,

"For joy shines frae your ee?"—

"Deep down in the sauchie glen o' Trows,

"Aneth the *cashie* wud."

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

Thomas of Ercildon, it is said in an old rhyme,
—gade down to the *cashie* wud

To pu' the roses bra.

Ibid. Sept. p. 153.

Isl. *koes*, congeries; whence *kas-a*, cumulare: or perhaps rather allied to Isl. *kask-ur* strenuus, as radically the same with *Hasky*, rank, q. v.

2. Transferred to animals that grow very rapidly, Dumfr.

3. Delicate, not able to endure fatigue, Selkirks. Dumfr.

This is only a secondary sense of the term; as substances, whether vegetable or animal, which shoot up very rapidly and rankly, are destitute of vigour.

4. Flaccid, slabby; applied to food, Roxb.

CASHIE, *adj.* 1. Talkative, Roxb.

2. Forward, *ibid.*

This, I suspect, is originally the same with *Calshie*.

TOCASHLE, **CASHEL**, *v. n.* To squabble, Mearns.

CASHLE, *s.* A squabble, a broil, *ibid.*

Su.G. *kaex-a* rixari; Teut. *kass-en*, stridere.

CASHMARIES, *s. pl.*

Na mulettis thair his cofferis carries,

Bot lyk a court of auld *cashmaries*,

Or cadyers cuming to ane fair.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 328.

Given as not understood in Gl. But it is undoubtedly from Fr. *chasse-marée*, "a rippier," Cotgr. i. e. one who drives fish from the sea through the villages: from *chass-er* to drive, and *marée*, which signifies salt water, also salt fish. The authors of Dict. Trev. thus expl. it: Un marchand ou voiturier qui apporte en diligence le poisson de mer dans les villes. Qui marinos pisces aliquò celerius vehit.

Skinn. writes *Ripiers*, explaining it, Qui pisces a littore marino ad interiores regni partes convehunt, q. d. Lat. *riparii*, a *ripa* sc. maris.

The connexion with *cadyers*, i. e. *cadgers*, hucksters, confirms the sense given of the term *cashmaries*.

CASPICAWS, **CASPITAWS**, **CASPIE LAWS**, *s. pl.*

An instrument of torture formerly used in S.

"No regard can be had to it, in respect the said confession was extorted by force of torment; she having been kept forty-eight hours in the *Caspie laws*;"—Lord Royston observes;—"Anciently I find other torturing instruments were used, as pin-niewinks or pilliwinks, and *caspitaws* or *caspicans*, in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June 1596; and *tosots*, 1632." Macclaurin's Crim. Cases, Intr. xxxvi, xxxvii.

The reading of the original MS. is *caschielanis*. This, although mentioned in the passage as distinct from the *buits* or iron boots, may have been an instrument somewhat of the same kind. It might be deduced from Teut. *kausse*, *kousse*, (Fr. *chausse*) a stocking, and *laun* tepidus, q. "the warm hose."

CASSEDONE, *s.* Chalcedony, a precious stone.

"Item in a box beand within the said kist, a collar of *cassedonis* with a grete hingar of moist, twa rubeis, twa perlis, contenand xxv small *cassedonis* set in gold.—Item a beid [bead] of a *cassedone*." Inventories, p. 9. 12.

L. B. *cassidon-ium*, murrha, species lapidis pretiosi; Gall. *cassidoine*.

CASSIE, **CAZZIE**, *s.* Add;

There are two kinds of *cassies*, or as it is pron. *caizies*, used in Orkney. Besides the larger kind, which may contain a boll of meal, they have one of a smaller size, made in the form of a *bee-skep*, and from the use to which it is applied called a *peat-caizie*.

CAZZIE-CHAIR, a sort of easy chair of straw, plaited in the manner in which bee-hives or *skeps* are made, Fife.

CASSIN, *part. pa.* Defeated, routed.

"Thay war *cassin*, but array, at thair spulye." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 21. *Fusi*, Lat.

Fr. *cass-er*, to break, to crush.

CAST, *s.* 2. Opportunity, chance.] Add;

—"A service is my object—a bit beild for my mother and mysel—we hae gude plenishing o' our ain, if we had the *cast* o' a cart to bring it down." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 167.

4. Lot, fate.] Add;

A similar phrase is also used as a sort of imprecation, S.

"*Could be my cast*," thought he, "if either Bide-the-bent or Girder taste that broche of wild-fowl this evening." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 314.

Add, as sense

10. *A cast of one's hand*, occasional aid; such as is given to another by one passing by, in performing a work that exceeds one's own strength, S.

"We obtest all, as they love their souls, not to delay their soul-business, hoping for such a *cast of Christ's hand* in the end, as too many do; this being a rare example of mercy, with the glory whereof Christ did honourably triumph over the ignominy of his cross; a parallel of which we shall hardly find in all the scripture beside." Guthrie's Trial, p. 82.

11. Applied to the mind. *He wants a cast*, a phrase commonly used of one who is supposed

to have some degree of mental defect, or weakness of intellect, S.

The phrase may allude to the act of winding any thing on the hands, when it is done imperfectly, the end of the article wound up being left loose.

To CAST, *v. a.* To eject from the stomach, S. B. *Keest*, pret.

But some way on her they fuish on a change,
That gut and ga' she *keest* wi' braking strange.
Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

To *Cast up* is used in the same sense in E.; in provincial language without the *prep.*; sometimes also in O. E.; V. Nares' Glossary.

"To *cast* or *kest*, to vomit;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 324.

This *v.* is used, without the *prep.* *up*, by Ben Jonson.

"These verses too,—I cannot abide 'hem, they make mee readie to *cast* by the banks of Helicon." *Poet-aster*, i. 242.

To CAST, *v. a.* Applied to eggs. 1. To beat them up for pudding, &c., S.

"For a rice pudding.—When it is pretty cool, mix with it ten eggs well *cast*," &c. Receipts in Cookery, p. 7.

"*Cast* nine eggs, and mix them with a chopin of sweet milk," &c. Ibid. p. 8.

2. To drop them for the purpose of divination; a common practice at Hallowe'en, S.

By running lead, and *casting* eggs—
They think for to divine their lot.—

Poem, quoted by a Correspondent.

To CAST, *v. a.* To give a coat of lime or plaster, S.; pret. *Kest*.

The *v.* is often used in this sense by itself. A house is said to be *cast*, S.

—"Our minister theeked the toofalls of the kirk, the steeple, and Gavin Dumbar's isle, with new slate, and *kest* with lime that part where the back of the altar stood, that it should not be kent." Spalding, ii. 63, 64.

This use of the term obviously refers to the mode of laying on the lime, i. e. by *throwing* it from the trowel.

To CAST, *v. n.* To swarm; applied to bees, S.

"When the hive grows very throng, and yet not quite ready to *cast*, the intense heat of the sun upon it, when uncovered, so stifles the bees within it, that they come out, and hang in great clusters about the hive, which frequently puts them so out of their measures, that a hive, which, to appearance, was ready to *cast*, will ly out this way for several weeks." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 34.

Although used, like E. *Swarm*, as a *v. n.* it must have been originally active, *q.* to send forth, to throw off a swarm, from Su.G. *kast-a* jacere, mittere.

CASTING, *s.* The act of swarming, as applied to bees; as, "The bees are juist at the *castin*," S.

"Before I go on to advise you, about the swarming or *casting* of your bees, I shall here say a word or two concerning the entries and covers of hives." Ibid.

To CAST, *v. n.* Used to denote the appearance of the sky, when day begins to break, S. B.

The sky now *casts*, an' syne wi' thrapples clear,
The birds about began to mak their cheer;

An' neist the sun to the hill heads did speal,
An' shed on plants an' trees a growthy heal.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 58.

The sky's now *casten*, &c. Third Edit. p. 65.

In a similar sense we say,

It's CASTIN' *up*, the sky is beginning to clear, after rain, or very lowering weather, S.

To CAST, *v. n.* To warp, S.

"It [the larix] is liable to *cast*, as we call it, or to warp, after having been sawn into deals." Agr. Surv. Stirl. p.

To CAST AT, *v. a.* To spurn, to contemn.

"These are the aggravations of the sin of an adulterous generation, when they have broken the covenant, *casten* at his ordinances, and turned otherwise lewd and profane in their way." Guthrie's Serm. p. 25.

"I doubt if ever Israel or Judah so formally rejected God, and spit in his face, and *cast* at him, as this generation, as thir lands have done." Ibid. p. 27.

"See that ye *cast* not at your meat; and when he offers opportunities unto you, have a care that ye *cast* not at them." King's Serm. p. 41. V. Society Contend.

Isl. *atkast* insultatio, detrectatio.

To CAST CAVELS, to cast lots. V. CAVEL, sense 2.

To CAST CAVILL BE SONE OR SCHADOW, to cast lots for determining, whether, in the division of lands, the person dividing is to begin on the sunny, or on the shaded, side of the lands, S.

"The schiref of the schire—aucht and sould divide equallie the tierce of the saidis landis fra the twa part thair of; that is to say, ane rig to the Lady tiercer, and twa riggis to the superiour, or his donatour, induring the time of the waird, ay and quhill the lauchfull entrie of the richteous air or airis thairto, and to be bruikit and joisit be the said Lady for all the dayis of her lifetime, efter the form of *cavill cassin be sone or schadow*." Balfour's Pract. p. 108.

From the mode of expression used by Balfour, one would suppose that he meant that the determination of the lot was regulated by the sun or shadow. But Erskine expresses the matter more intelligibly. Speaking of the division of lands between a widow and the heir, when she is *kenned to*, or put in possession of, her *terce*, he says;

"In this division, after determining by lot or *ka-vil*, whether to begin by the sun or the shade, i. e. by the east or the west, the sheriff sets off the two first acres for the heir, and the third for the widow." Principles, B. ii. tit. 9, sect. 29. V. KEN, sense 6.

To CAST COUNT, to make account of, to care for, to regard, Aberd.

To CAST A DITCH.

—"They were *casting* ditches, and using devices to defend themselves." Spalding, i. 121.

This has been pointed out to me as a Scottish phrase. But it is very nearly allied to that in Luke xix. 43—"Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee."

To CAST GUDS, to throw goods overboard, for lightening a ship.

"Gif,—in cais of necessitie,—mastis be hewin, or gudis be *castin*,—the ship and gudis sall be taxt at the ship's price." Balfour's Pract. p. 623.

Hence *casting* of gudis, throwing goods overboard.

C A S

In E. the prep. *out* or *forth* is invariably added to the *v.* when used in this sense. In Su.G. it is prefixed, *utkasta*, to cast out.

To CAST ILL *on* one, to subject one to some calamity, by the supposed influence of witchcraft, S. V. ILL, s.

To CAST OPEN, *v. a.* To open suddenly, S.

"Then they go on the night quietly, unseen of them in the castle;—this counterfeit captain—cried the watch-word, which being heard, the gates are *casten open*." Spalding, i. 126.

To CAST PEATS, or TURFS, to dig them by means of a spade, S.

"Peats and fire was very scarce, through want of servants to *cast* and win them." Spalding, i. 166.

"The servants, who should have *casten* the peats for serving of both Aberdeens, flee out of the country for fear." Ibid. p. 216.

To CAST A STACK. When a stack of grain begins to heat, it is *casten* in order to its being aired and dried, S.

To CAST UP, *v. a.* 1. To throw up a scum; particularly applied to milk, when the cream is separated on the top, S.

It is said that such a cow is not "a gude ane, for her milk scarce *casts up* ony ream."

2. To resign, to give up with; to discontinue; E. *to throw up*.

—"His wife *cast up* all labouring, he having five ploughs under labouring, and shortly after his wife deceases." Spalding, ii. 115.

Sw. *kast-a up*, Dan. *opkast-er*, to throw up.

To CAST UP, *v. n.*] *Add*;

The clouds are said to *cast up*, or to be *casting up*, when they rise from the horizon so as to threaten rain, S. V. UPCASTING.

To CAST UP, *v. n.* 1. To occur, to come in one's way accidentally; pret. *coost up*, S.

"So we gat some orra pennies scarted thegither, and could buy a bargain whan it *coost up*." Saxon and Gael, i. 109.

This idiom has perhaps been borrowed from the practice of casting or tossing up a piece of coin, when it is meant to refer any thing to chance.

2. To be found, to appear, although presently out of the way. It most generally denotes an accidental re-appearance, or the discovery of a thing when it is not immediately sought for, S.

CAST-BYE, *s.* What is thrown aside as un-serviceable, a castaway, South of S.

"Wha could tak interest in sic a *cast-bye* as I am now?" Heart M. Loth. ii. 200.

CASTEWE, CAST YOW, the same with DRAUCHT EWE, q. v., Roxb.

CASTING OF THE HEART, a mode of divination used in Orkney.

"They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a decay or not, and if they will die thereof; which they call *Casting of the Heart*. Of this the Minister of Stronza and Edda told us, he had a very remarkable passage, in a process, yet standing in his Session Records." Brand's Orkn. p. 62.

CASTING HOIS. "Ane pair of *casting hois*,"

C A T

Aberd. Reg. A. 1565, V. 26. Fr. *castaign*, chesnut-coloured?

CASTINGS, *s. pl.* Old clothes, *cast*-clothes; the perquisite of a nurse or waiting-maid, S.

Another said, O gin she had but milk,
Then sud she gae frae head to foot in silk,
With *castings* rare and a guceed nourice fee,
To nurse the king of Elfin's heir Fizzee.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 63.

CAST-OUT, *s.* A quarrel, S.; synonym. *Outcast*.

"A bonny kippage I would be in if my father and you had ony *cast out*!" Petticoat Tales, i. 267.

CASTELMAN, *s.* A castellan, the constable of a castle.

"Giff ane burges do ane fault to ony *castelman*, he sall seik law of him within burgh. *Leg. Burg.* c. 49." Balfour's Pract. p. 54.

Lat. *castellan-us*, *custos castri*, Du Cange. Skene renders it *Castellane*; in the margin, "Keipar of the Kingis Castell."

CASTOCK, *s.* Core or pith of colewort, &c.] *Add*;
My Celtic friends, however, may prefer as the origin Gael. *caiseog*, "the stem of a weed," Shaw.

* CAT, *s.* Many ridiculous superstitions have been received with respect to this animal.

To one of these the S. Prov. alludes. "*Cast the cat o'er him*: It is believed that when a man is raving in a fever, the cat cast over him will cure him; apply'd to them whom we hear telling extravagant things, as they were raving." Kelly, p. 80, 81.

Very different effects, however, are ascribed to the accidental transit of this animal, and even to the touch of it. V. CATTER.

I know not whence it comes, whether from the seeming sagacity and sage appearance of this creature, especially when advanced in years, or from its being commonly the sole companion of a solitary old woman, that it has been generally viewed by the vulgar as the special instrument of magical operation. Hence Ramsay makes Bauldy indicate his suspicion not only of Mause herself, but even of her cat.

And yonder's Mause: ay, ay, she kens fou weil,
When ane like me comes rinnin' to the deil.
She and her *cat* sit beeking in her yard.

Afterwards he says;

We're a' to rant in Symie's at a feast,
O! will ye come like *badrans* for a jest?

Gentle Shepherd.

This idea of the power of a witch to transform herself into the appearance of a cat has been very generally received. Among the Northern nations, the cat was sacred to Frea, who, according to Rudbeck, was the same with Diana and also with the Earth. Her chariot was said to be drawn by cats; which, because of their gestation being only two months, he views as a symbol of the fertility of the earth in these regions, because it returns the seed to the husbandman in the same time. Atlant. ii. 240, 522. For the same reason he supposes that cats were the victims chiefly sacrificed to the Earth. Ibid. p. 542.

It is well known, that the cat was worshipped by the Egyptians. From its name in the Greek language, this contemptible deity was by the Egyptians called *Aelurus*. Such was their veneration for it, that

they more severely punished one who put this animal to death, than him who killed any of the other sacred quadrupeds. The reason for this peculiar veneration was their persuasion that Isis, their Diana, for avoiding the fury of the giants, had been concealed under the likeness of a cat. They represented this deified domestic sometimes in its natural form, and at other times with the body of a man bearing the head of a cat. V. Dict. Trev. vo. *Chat*.

Diodorus Siculus informs us, that if a cat died, it was wrapped in fine linen, after it had been embalmed, and the due honours having been paid to its memory by bitter lamentation, the precious relique was preserved in their subterranean cemeteries. Lib. i. p. 74. During the reign of one of the Ptolemies, who was exceedingly anxious to cultivate the friendship of the Roman people, and therefore required that all who came from Italy into Egypt should be treated with the greatest kindness, a Roman having accidentally killed a cat, the whole multitude assembled to avenge its death, and all the power of the king and his nobles could not protect the unfortunate stranger from the fatal effects of their wrath. V. Montfaucon. Antiq. T. ii. p. 318.

As the sistrum was that musical instrument which was consecrated to the service of Diana, it is sometimes delineated as borne by *Aelurus* in his right hand; at other times it bears the figure of a cat. This was meant as a symbol of the moon. Various reasons have been assigned for the adoption of this symbol; the employment of the cat being rather during the night than by day; the enlargement and diminution of the pupil of her eye, bearing some analogy to the waxing and waning of the moon, &c. &c. Pierii Hieroglyph. F. 354. Rudb. Atlant. p. 522.

From the intimate connexion, as to mythology, among ancient nations, and especially from the near resemblance of many of the fables of our northern ancestors to those of the Egyptians, we are enabled to discover the reason of the general idea formerly mentioned, that witches possess a power of transforming themselves into the likeness of cats. As the Egyptian Diana did so, for saving herself from the giants; as Diana is the same with Proserpine or Hecate, in relation to the lower regions; and as Hecate is the mother-witch, the *Nic-Neven* of our country; it is reasonable to suppose, that she has taught all her daughters this most necessary art of securing themselves from the attacks of Prickers, Witch-hunters, and other enemies, not less dangerous to them than the giants ever were to Diana.

I know not, if it may be viewed as any remnant of the ancient worship of cats, that such regard is still paid to them in Turkey. The Fathers of Trevoux observe, that, in certain villages in that empire, "there are houses built for cats, and rented for their support, with proper attendants and domestics, for managing and serving these *noble families*."

There is one prejudice against this animal, which is still very common in our country, and very strong. It is reckoned highly improper to leave a cat alone with an infant; as it is believed, that it has the power of taking away the life of the child by sucking out its breath, and that it has a strong propensity to this employment. Some say that in this manner it sucks

the blood of the child. For this reason many adults will not sleep in the same apartment with a cat. Whether this assertion be a mere fable, allied to some ancient superstition, or has any physical foundation, I cannot pretend to determine. But it is not a little surprising, that the very same notion has taken the firmest hold of the minds of the inhabitants of the North. Olaus Magnus, when describing the animals of these nations says: *Domesticae feles summè arcentur à cunabulis puerorum, imò hominum adultorum, ne ori dormientium anhelitum ingerant: quia eo attractu humidum radicale inficitur, vel consumitur, ne vita supersit.* "They are at the greatest pains to ward off domestic cats from the cradles of children, and even from the couches of grown men, lest they should suck in the breath of those who are asleep; because by their inspiration, the radical moisture is injured, or destroyed, at the expence of life itself." Hist De Gent. Septentr. Lib. xvii. c. 19.

The cat, it is also believed, by her motions affords unquestionable prognostics of an approaching tempest.

It had—been noticed the night before, that the *cat* was freaking about, and climbing the rigging with a storm in her tail,—a sign which is never known to fail." The Steam-Boat, p. 62.

This, however, cannot properly be included in the catalogue of superstitions, as it may be accounted for in the same manner, with the previous intimation she gives of rain by *washing her face*. This, it would seem, might be attributed to the influence which the atmosphere, when in a certain state, has on the organic frame of various animals, although as to the particular mode of affection inexplicable even by those who boast the superior faculty of reason. But it would be just as rational in us to deny that the leech is an accurate natural barometer, as to deny similar affections in other animals, because we cannot discover the mode in which the impression is made.

The prognostication as to bad weather does not hold, unless the cat washes over her ears. Her sitting with her back to the fire betokens frosty or chilly weather. Teviotd.

It is said by Plutarch, that this animal was represented with a human face, as intimating that she by instinct understood the changes which take place in our earth, particularly in relation to the weather, whereas these were known to man in consequence of the gift of reason alone. Pier. ut sup.

The ingenious writer formerly quoted mentions another vulgar notion, entertained as to the mode of domesticating a cat. The connexion is certainly very ludicrous, as it respects one of the rites observed at the coronation.

"But—do ye ken the freet of yon doing wi' the oil on the palms of the hand? It's my opinion, that it's an ancient charm to keep the new king in the kingdom; for there's no surer way to make a *cat* stay at hame, than to creesh her paws in like manner." The Steam-Boat, p. 236.

CAT, *s.* A small bit of rag, rolled up and put between the handle of a pot and the hook which suspends it over the fire, to raise it a little, Roxb.

CAT, *s.* A handful of straw, with or without corn upon it, or of reaped grain, laid on the ground, without being put into a sheaf, Roxb., Dumfr.

A reaper having cut down as much corn as can be held in the hand, when this is not near the band, this handful is laid down till one or more be added to it. What is thus laid down is called a *cat*.

Perhaps the most natural origin is the old Belg. word *katt-en* to throw, the handful of corn being cast on the ground; whence *kat* a small anchor. To this root Wachter traces *Cateia*, a missile weapon used by the ancient Germans.

CAT, *s.* The name given to a bit of wood, a horn, &c. or any thing, used in place of a ball in certain games. V. HORNIE-HOLES.

It seems to signify the object that is struck. V. CACHEPOLE.

CAT and CLAY.] *Add*;

"That any damage her house suffered, was *ex vicio intrinseco ipsius aedificii*; for it being near the Cowgate old loch, they had not taken the foundation of her gavel below the bottom of the slimy channel of the loch, and had only built the lower story of it of mud, or *cat and clay*." Fountainhall, i. 379.

"The houses—were so slightly built with *cat and clay*, that they would continue little longer than the space of the tack." Ibid. p. 380.

"Saw ye ever sic a supper served up—a claurt o' caul comfortless purtatoes whilk cling to ane's ribs like as muckle *cat-and-clay*?" Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 154.

Dele from the word *clay*, l. 14,—to Kilian; and *insert*;

That the latter is the just opinion, appears from the sense of *Cat* given above.

To CAT a Chimney, to inclose a vent by the process called *Cat and Clay*, Teviotd.

CATBAND, *s.* 1. A bar of iron for securing a door, S.] *Add*;

2. A chain drawn across a street, for defence in time of war.

In this sense, at least, Spalding undoubtedly uses the term.

—"Upon the 17th of January they began to watch their town, and nightly had 36 men in arms for that effect; they made up their *catbands* through the hail streets." Troubles, i. 102.

"The town of Aberdeen—began to make preparations for their own defence;—and to that effect began to have their *cat-bands* in readiness, their cannon clear," &c. Ibid. i. 109.

—"He had his entrance peaceably; the ports made open, and the *cat-bands* casten loose." Ibid. ii. 159, 160.

CAT-BEDS, *s. pl.* The name of a game played by young people, Perth.

In this game, one, unobserved by all the rest, cuts with a knife the turf in very unequal angles. These are all covered, and each player puts his hand on what he supposes to be the smallest, as every one has to cut off the whole surface of his division. The rate of cutting is regulated by a throw of the knife, and the person who throws is obliged to cut as deep as the knife goes. He who is last in getting his bed cut up, is bound to carry the whole of the *clods*, crawling on his hands and feet, to a certain distance measured by the one next to him, who throws the knife through his legs. If the bearer of the *clods* let any

of them fall, the rest have a right to pelt him with them. They frequently lay them very loosely on, that they may have the pleasure of pelting; Perth.

CATCH-THE-LANG-TENS, *s.* The name of a game at cards; *Catch-honours*, Ayrs.

CATCHIE, *adj.* "Merry, jocund;" Gl. Aberd.

—Nae doubt he itchin' langs

To crack wi' San', and hear his *catchie* glees.

Tarras's Poems, p. 2.

Perhaps merely as denoting what engages or catches the eye, ear, &c.; more probably, however, allied to Su.G. *kaete*, Isl. *kaeti*, laetitia, *kat-r* laetus, *kiaete* exhilaror.

CATCHIE, CATCH-HAMMER, *s.* One of the smallest hammers used by stone masons, for pinning walls, &c., Roxb.

Teut. *kaetse*, ictus, percussio.

CATCLUKE, *s.* Trefoil, an herb, S.] *Add* to etymon;

In Sw., however, the name of the plant is *katt-klor*, i. e. cat's claws.

To CATE, *v. a.* To desire the male, &c.] *Add*;

The catt which crossed your cushion in the church Is dead, and left her kitlins in the lurch.

A strange unluckie fate to us befell,

Which sent her thus a *cateing* into hell.

Elegy on Lady Stair, Law's Memorials, p. 228.

This is understood to be the archetype of Lady Ashton, in the *Bride of Lammermoor*.

* CATEGORY, *s.* Used to denote a list, or a class of persons accused.

"Thir noblemen and others should get no pardon, whether forfaulted or not,—by and attour princes and noblemen in England set down in the same *category*." Spalding, ii. 261.

To CATER, *v. n.* A term applied to a female cat, in the same sense with *Cate*; as, "The cat's *caterin*," pron. q. *caiterin*, Fife.

Isl. *katur*, *kater*, laetus, salax. V. CATE.

CATERANES, *s. pl.* Bands of robbers, &c.] *Add*;

It is supposed to be the same term, which occurs in the Cartular. Vet. Glasg., in a charter of Maldowin Earl of Levenax [Lennox], A. 1226, in which he makes this concession in favour of the clergy of Levenax (Clericis de Levenax); "Corredium ad opus servientium, suorum qui *Kethres* nuncupantur, non exiget nec exigi permittet a Clericis memoratis."

I observe that Harris, as well as Dr. Macpherson, views the term *Kern* as originally the same with our *Katerane*.

"The true name," he says, "is *Keathern*, which signifies a troop or company of *Keathernach*, or soldiers. The word is generally taken in a contemptuous sense, from the cruelty and oppression used by this body of the Irish army—on friends as well as enemies; but in the original signification it has a military and honourable sound." He adds a whimsical etymon of the term, given by Cormac MacCulinan, King and Bishop of Cashel, who is said to have written, in the 10th century, an Irish Glossary. He expl. it q. "*Kith-orn*; *Kith*, i. e. *Rath*, a battle. *Orn*, i. e. *Orguin*, *Or*, i. e. to burn, *guin*, i. e. to slay. From all these put together, *Keathern* signifies *burning and slaying in battle*, and is in its primitive sig-

nification no more than *a band of soldiers*, like the Roman cohort." Harris's Ware, i. 161, N.

CAT-GUT, *s.* Thread fucus, or Sea Laces, *Fucus filum*, Linn., Bay of Scalpa, Orkn. Neill's Tour, p. 191.

CATHEAD BAND, the name given by miners to a coarse iron stone, Lanarks.

"Doggar, or *Catheadband*," Ure's Rutherglen, p. 290.

Can this have a reference to *S. Catband*, as binding the different strata together?

CAT-HEATHER, *s.* A finer species of heath, low and slender, growing more in separate upright stalks than the common heath, and flowering only at the top, Aberd.

CAT-HOLE, *s.* 1. The name given to the loopholes or narrow openings in the walls of a barn, S.

"He has left the key in the *cat hole*;" S. Prov.—"to signify that a man has run away from his creditors." Kelly, p. 145.

Then up spake Cauld wi' chilly breeze,

Wild whizzing through the *cat-hole*,

An' said that he could smite wi' ease

The dighters in thro' that hole.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 70.

—Thro' a *cat-hole* in the wa'

He saw them seated on the hay. *Ib.* 1811, p. 25.

2. A sort of niche in the wall of a barn, in which keys and other necessities are deposited in the inside, where it is not perforated, S.

CAT-HUD, *s.* The name given to a large stone, which serves as a back to a fire on the hearth, in the house of a cottager, Dumfr.

"The fire, a good space removed from the end wall, was placed against a large whinstone, called the *cat-hud*. Behind this was a bench stretching along the gabel, which on trysting nights, was occupied by the children." Rem. of Nithsdale Song, p. 259.

Su.G. *kaette* denotes a small cell or apartment separated in whatever way from another place, which corresponds to the form of the country fireside; also a bed; a penn. Isl. *kaeta* is rendered, *Locus angustus saxis circumseptus*, G. Andr. p. 143. *Keta*, *kota*, *particula domus secreta*, vel *angulus*, Haldorson. *Hud* might seem allied to Teut. *huyd-en*, conservare; as the stone is meant to guard this inclosure from the effects of the fire.

CATYOGLE, *s.* A species of owl, Shetl.

"*Strix Bubo*, (Linn. syst.) *Katyogle*, Great horned Owl." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 230. V. KATOGLE.

CAT I' THE HOLE, the designation given to a game, well known in Fife, and perhaps in other counties.

"*Tine Cat*, *tine Game*. An allusion to a play called *Cat i' the Hole*, and the English Kit-Cat. Spoken when men at law have lost their principal evidence." Kelly's Sc. Prov. p. 325.

If seven boys are to play, six holes are made at certain distances. Each of the six stands at a hole, with a short stick in his hand; the seventh stands at a certain distance, holding a ball. When he gives the word, or makes the sign agreed upon, all the six must change holes, each running to his neighbour's hole, and putting his stick in the hole which he has

newly seized. In making this change, the boy who has the ball tries to put it into an empty hole. If he succeeds in this, the boy who had not his stick (for the stick is the *Cat*) in the hole to which he had run, is put out, and must take the ball. There is often a very keen contest, whether the one shall get his stick, or the other the ball, or *cat*, first put into the hole. When the *cat* is in the hole, it is against the laws of the game to put the ball into it.

CA'-THROW, *s.* A great disturbance, a broil, a tumult. V. under CALL, CA', *v.*

To CATLILL, *v. a.* To thrust the finger forcibly under the ear; a barbarous mode of chastising, Dumfr.; synon. with *Gull*.

CATLILLS, *s. pl.* To gie one his *catlills*, to punish him in this way, *ibid.*

Belg. *lellen* denotes the gills of a fowl, from *lel*, *lelle*, the lap of the ear. Whether it had been customary to torture *cats* in this manner, is a problem which I cannot resolve.

CAT-LOUP, *s.* 1. A very short distance as to space, S. q. as far as a *cat* may leap.

"That sang-singing haspin o' a callant—and that—light-headed widow-woman, Keturah, will win the kirk;—they are foremost by a lang *cat loup* at least." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 402.

"Or it was lang he saw a white thing an' a black thing comin' up the Houm close thegither; they cam by within three *catlouns* o' him." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 13.

2. A moment; as, "I'se be wi' ye in a *catloup*," i. e. instantly, "I will be with you as quickly as a *cat* can leap," S. V. LOUP.

CATOUR, *s.* A caterer.] *Add*;

O. E. "*catour* of a gentylman's house, [Fr.] *despensier*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 23.

To CATRIBAT, *v. n.* To contend, to quarrel, Roxb.

The last part of the word might seem allied to Fr. *ribauld-er*, *ribaud-er*, to play the ruffian.

CATRICK, *s.* A supposed disease.] *Add*;

It is also believed in Angus, that, if a cat that has crossed a dead body afterwards walk over the roof of a house, the *head* of that house will die within the year. V. CATTER.

CATRIDGE, CATROUS. Expl. "a diminutive person fond of women;" Strathmore.

There can be no doubt that it is of the same origin with *Caige*, *Caidgy*, *Kid*, *Kiddy*, *Cate*, q. v. This term, though given as a *s.*, from its form seems rather an *adj.* and is, I suspect, used as such. It seems to have been originally *catritch*, from Su.G. *kaate*, lascivus, and *rik* dives; q. abundant in wantonness. V. MANRITCH. Isidore derives the name of the *cat* from *catt-are* to see; Wachter from Fr. *guet* watching. Perhaps it is rather expressive of its wantonness, especially because of the noise it makes.

CAT'S CARRIAGE, the same play that is otherwise called the KING'S CUSHION, q. v. Loth.

CAT'S-CRADLE, *s.* A plaything for children, made of packthread on the fingers of one person, and transferred from them to those of another, S.

C A T

- CATS-HAIR, *s.* 1. The down that covers unfledged birds, Fife; synon. *Paddock-hair*.
2. The down on the face of boys, before the beard grows, *S.*
3. Applied also to the thin hair that often grows on the bodies of persons in bad health, *S.*

CATS-LUG, *s.* The name given to the *Auricula ursi*, Linn., Roxb.

Thus denominated for the same reason for which it has the name of *Bears-ear* in *E.*, and of *Musocron*, or *Mouse-ears*, in *Sw.*; from a supposed resemblance of the ears of these animals. *V. Linn. Flor. N. 607.*

CATSILLER, *s.* The mica of mineralogists.] *Add;*

Teut. *katten-silver*, amiantus, mica, vulgò argentum felium; Kilian.

CATS-STAIRS, *s.* A plaything for children made of thread, small cord, or tape, which is so disposed by the hands as to fall down like steps of a stair, Dumfr., Gall.

CATS-TAILS, *s. pl.* Hares-Tail-Rush, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, Linn. Mearns.; also called *Canna-down*, *Cat-Tails*, Galloway.

The *cat-tails* whiten through the verdant bog:
All vivifying Nature does her work.

Davidson's Poems, p. 10.

The reason of the *S.* and of the *E.* name is evidently the same, although borrowed from different animals. In some parts of Sweden, it is denominated *Hareull*, i. e. the wool of the *hare*; and the *E.* polystachion, *haredun*, or the *down* of the *hare*, in *Dalecarlia*. *V. Linn. Flor. Suec. p. 17, No. 49. 50.*

CATSTANE, *s.* One of the upright stones which supports a grate, there being one on each side, Roxb. Since the introduction of Carron grates, these stones are found in kitchens only. *V. BAR-STANE.*

The term is said to originate from this being the favourite seat of the *cat*. *C. B. cand*, however, signifies "what is raised up around, or what surroundeth," Owen.

CATSTANE-HEAD, *s.* The flat top of the *Cat-stane*, *ibid.*

CATSTEPS, *s. pl.* The projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable, Roxb. *Corbie-steps*, synon.

CATTEN-CLOVER, CAT-IN-CLOVER, *s.* The Lotus, South of *S.*

It is singular that this name should so nearly resemble that of the Lotus corniculata in one province of Sweden. Bahusiis *Katt-klor*; Linn. Flor. Suec. p. 262; i. e. cat's claws. *Clover*, forming the latter part of the name, may be a corr. of *klor*. I view *Catten-clover* as the proper orthography; *katten* being merely the Teut. pl. of *katte felis*. *V. CAT-SILLER.*

CATTER, CATERR, *s.* 1. Catarrh.] *Insert;*
2. A disease to which the roots of the fingers are subject, said to be caused by handling *cats* too frequently, Border.

After these words, The ingenious editor of the *Compl.—to—weazle.* *Add;*

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C A V

He refers to Sir John Roull's Cursing, as affording a proof of the ancient use of the term.

The mowlis, and the sleep the mair,
The kanker and the kattair;
Mott fall upon their cankerd corses.

Gl. Compl. vo. Emoroyades.

It may be *q. cat-arr*, the scar caused by handling cats; *Su.G. aerr*, *Isl. aer*, cicatrix.

As in Angus it has been supposed, that a cat, if it has passed over a corpse, has the power of causing blindness to the person whom it first leaps over afterwards, there is a reference to this, or some similar superstition in the following lines by Train.

The chest unlock'd, to ward the power
Of spells in Mungo's evil hour;
—And Gib, by whom his master well
Each change of weather could foretel,
Imprison'd is, lest any thing
Should make him o'er his master spring.

Strains of the Mountain Muse, p. 28.

The supposed danger arising from being overleaped by a cat, in such circumstances, has been traced to a laudable design to guard the bodies of the dead.

"If a cat was permitted to leap over a corpse, it portended misfortune. The meaning of this was, to prevent that carnivorous animal from coming near the body of the deceased, lest, when the watchers were asleep, it should endeavour to prey upon it." *Stat. Acc. xxi. 147, N.*

CATTERBATCH, *s.* A broil, a quarrel, Fife.
Teut. *katera* he-cat, and *boetse* rendered cavillatio, *q.* "a cat's quarrel."

To CATTERBATTER, *v. n.* To wrangle; at times implying the idea of good humour, *Tweedd.*; evidently from the same origin with the preceding.

CAVABURD, *s.* A thick fall of snow, Shetl.

In *Isl. kafalld* has the same meaning, ningor densus,—Halderson; from *kaf* submersio, item profundum; *Kof* is expl. ningor tenuis.

Perhaps *cavaburd* is compounded of *kof* and *a braut*, foris, abroad, *Dan. bort*, *q.* "snow lying deep abroad," or "without."

To CAVE, KEVE. 2. To toss.] *Add;*
—as signifying to throw up the head. It is applied to the action of an ox or cow.

"To keeve a cart, Cheshire, to overthrow it," is most probably a cognate phrase.

To CAVE over, *v. n.* To fall over suddenly, *S.*
—"Sitting down [on] a bedside, he caves back over so that his feet stick out stiff and dead." *Mell-vill's MS. p. 32.*

"But the hot rowing & the stoup with the stark ale hard beside him made him at once to cave over asleep." *Ibid. p. 115.*

To CAVE, *v. a.* To separate grain from the broken straw.] *Add;*

Perhaps this *v.*, both as signifying to toss, and to separate grain from the straw, may be viewed as the same with *Isl. kaf-a* volutare; *kafa i heyi*, foenum volutare, to toss or cave hay. It appears to have been used in the same sense in *O. E.* "I caue corne; Jescoux le grain." *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 183, b.*

B b

CAVE, *s.* A deficiency in understanding, Aberd.

Isl. *kef-ia* supprimere, and *kaef* interclusio animae, might seem allied. But they properly denote bodily suffering. Teut. *keye* stultus, insanus.

CAVE'E, *s.* A state of commotion, or perturbation of mind, Aberd.; perhaps *q.* Fr. *cas vif*, a matter that gives or requires activity; like S. *Pavié*.

CAVEL, CAUIL, &c. 2. A lot, S.] *Add*;

"To deliuer him thre thairof [blak bonattis] be ane *camill*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15, p. 725.

"Happy man, happy *kevel*," S. Prov.; "jocosely spoken when people are drawing lots, or when it has fallen out well with us, or our friend." Kelly, p. 159. 5. A division or share.] *Add*;

In this sense it is particularly applied to "the part of a field which falls to one on a division by lots." Gl. Surv. Moray.

After first quotation, *Add*;

"The half tend siluer of bayth the *camillis* of the furdis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

—"They got about 40 chalders of victual and silver rent out of the bishop's *kavil*, consisting of three cobbles on the water of Don, and other rents out of the samen water, to help to make up this furnishing." Spalding, i. 230, 231.

After Burrow Lawes, *Insert*;

I observe, that this very passage, and a parallel one from Stat. Gild. c. 20, have been quoted, in proof that both *kevil* and *lot* "originally meant only a portion, or share, of any thing," Minstrelsy, ii. 90. This, however, as has been seen, is only a secondary and metaph. sense. It is added, "In both these laws, *lot* and *cavil* signify a share in trade." These terms, indeed, may be thus expl., in a loose or general sense. But, in their strict and appropriate signification, as here used, they refer to what seems to have been a very ancient custom at fairs in S., a custom which still prevails, in the North at least. As multitudes of *chapmen* have been accustomed to repair to these fairs, from various parts of the country, and to erect *stalls*, or temporary booths, in the street, or wherever the fair was held, for exposing their goods to sale; in order to prevent the broils, and even bloodshed, which often resulted from their struggles to obtain the best situations, it was reckoned necessary that all, who meant to erect stalls, should give in their names, and *cast cavils*, or draw cuts, as to the place that each was to occupy.

Now, it is evident that the passage from the Burrow Lawes refers to this very circumstance; as it regards *fairs* and *stallangers*. The other, (Gild. c. 20) must be understood in the same sense. "Na man sall buy—or sell,—bot he quha is ane brother of our Gild. Except he be ane *stranger merchand*, [i. e. one who means to erect a stall],—quha sall not haue *lott*, nor *cavell*, with any of our brether." The meaning obviously is, that strangers, who came to a fair, should not be allowed to cast lots in common with the *gild-brether*. The latter were to have the preference; and after they had cast lots for their places, strangers might do it, among themselves, for those that were unoccupied.

6. Used to denote a ridge of growing corn, espe-

cially where the custom of *run-rig* is retained. It is common to say, "there's a guid *cavel* o' corn," Perth. V. KILE, a chance.

This phraseology might take its rise from the circumstance of such land being originally divided by lot; *q.* a lot or portion of land covered with grain.

KAVELING AND DELING, casting lots and dividing the property according as the lot falls, dividing by lot.

"That the said David Maleville sall brouke and joyse the tane half of the saide landis, eftir the forme of the first *kaveling and deling* made betuix him & the said Thomas quhen the said David enterit to his tak." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 61.

Teut. *kavelinghe*, sortitio, sortitus, us. Kilian. This word does not seem to have been incorporated into L. B., unless we view *cavelicium* as a derivative, O. Fr. *caveliche*. But, from the connexion, it seems rather to have denoted some sort of tax. Omnes tenentur respondere ad conventum in censibus, in *caveliciis*, et in aliis redditibus. Vet. Chart. ap. Du Cange, vo. *Capitale* 5. col. 251. Perhaps it signified a poll-tax, as, in barbarous language, Fr. *cavesche* is the head. V. Cotgr. The learned Du Cange, indeed, was so much a stranger to our term *Cavil*, as occurring in Stat. Gild., that he says it seems to be the same with *Cavelicium*, which he expl., Census capitis, aut aliud tributi genus.

CAVEL, CAVILL, *s.* A low fellow.

Ane *cavell* quhilk was never at the schule
Will rin to Rome, and keip ane bischopis mule:
And syne cum hame with mony colorit crack,
With ane burdin of benefices on his back.

Chalmer's Lyndsay, ii. 60.

Mr. Chalmers views it as used in the passage quoted above from *Christ's Kirk*.

The Kenyie cleikit to a *cavel*.

But this supposes the introduction of a third combatant, in opposition to the narrative contained in the stanza. He views the term as "probably borrowed from *capel* or *caphel*, signifying a sorry horse; from the Gael. *capul*, O. Fr. *caval*." It seems more natural, and fully as agreeable to analogy, to view it as merely a metaph. use of the term already explained as in its primary sense signifying "a pole, a long staff." To this day the vulgar call a tall raw-boned fellow a *lang rung*; a stiff old man an *auld stock*. An old woman is contemptuously denominated an *auld runt*.

CAVER, KAVER, *s.* [pron. like E. *brave*.] A gentle breeze, a term used on the western coast of S.; probably from the *v. Cave*, to drive, *q.* one which drives a vessel forward in its course, or perhaps as including the idea of *tossing*; synon. *Sawer*.

CAVIE, *s.* 1. A hencoop, S.] *Add*;

Croose as a cock in his ain *cavie*,

Wha shou'd be there but Hinnie Davy?

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 56.

2. In former times the lower part of the *aumrie*, or meat-press, was thus denominated. This often stood at a little distance from the wall, and was the place where courtship was carried on. Hence the phrase *cavie keekbo-ing*.

—"There wad be as muckle *cavie keek-bo-in*, an' pauntree smirkin, as wad gar the dawpetest dowie in a' the Saut Market o' Glasco cour her face wi' her temming apron." Ed. Mag. April 1821, p. 351.

To *CAVIE*, *v. n.* 1. To rear, or prance, as a horse, Aberd., Mearns.

Auld Hornie *cavie't* back and fore,
And flapt his sooty wings.

Anderson's Poems, p. 126.

2. To toss the head, or to walk with an airy and affected step, *ibid.*

A diminutive from *Cave*, *Keve*, *v.*

CAVIN, *s.* A convent; pron. like E. *cave*.

That this was anciently in use, appears from the name still given to a burial-place in Aberbrothick, the *cavin-kirkyard*, i. e. the churchyard of the convent; pron. q. *Caivin*.

O. E. *couent*; Palsgr. B. iii. F. 26.

CAVINGS, *s. pl.* The short broken straw from which the grain has been separated by means of the barn-rake, Loth. V. *CAVE*, *v.*

CAULD, *s.* Dam-head.] *Add*;

This is also written *caul*.

"That the defenders have right to fish from the head of the Black Pool, down to the *caul* or dam-dike of Milnbie, from sunset to midnight on Saturday, and on Monday morning before sun-rise." Law Case, A. 1818.

"On the plan, is the situation of the great sluice at the dam or *caul* on the river Ewes." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. Liii.

To *CAUL*, or *CAULD*, *v. a.* To *caul* the bank of a river, is to lay a bed of loose stones from the channel of the river backwards, as far as may be necessary, for defending the land against the inroads of the water, S. A.

CAULKER, *s.* The hinder part of a horse-shoe sharpened, &c. V. *CAWKER*.

To *CAUM*, *v. a.* To whiten with *Camstone*, q. v. S. V. *CAMSTONE*.

CAUSEY, *s.* To keep the crown of the causey.] *Add*;

This old phrase receives illustration from a passage in Gordon's Hist. of the Earls of Sutherland; where he assigns as the reason of Alexander Gun, (bastard son of the chieftain of the Clangun), being put to death by order of the Earl of Murray, that Gun, being in the service of the Earl of Sutherland, and walking before his master one day in Aberdeen, "wold not give the Earle of Morray any pairt of the way, bot forced him and his company to leive the same;" for which contempt and disgrace, it is subjoined, "he still hated the said Alexander afterwards: it being a custome among the Scots (more than any other nation) to contend for the *hight of the street*; and among the English for the wall." P. 144, 145.

2. To *Tak the Crown of the Causey*, to appear with pride and self-assurance, S.

My friends they are proud, an' my mither is saucy,
My auld auntie *taks ay the crown o' the causie*.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 93. V. CROFT.

CAUSEYER, *s.* One who makes a causeway, S.

CAUSEY-WEBS. A person is said to make *causey-webs*, who neglects his or her work, and is too much on the street, Aberd.

CAUTELE, *s.* Wile, stratagem.

—"That the saidis inhabitants—be na wyss frustrait of the recompane and reparatioun of thair saidis dampnagis be onye ingyne or *cautele*." Acts Ja. VI. 1572, Ed. 1814, p. 77.

Johns. gives *cautel* as an E. word disused, rendering it "caution, scruple." But as he refers to Lat. *cautela*, he limits himself to its signification. It is obviously used here in the sense of Fr. *cautelle*, "a wile, sleight, crafty reach, cousenage," &c. Cotgr.

CAUTION, *s.* Security, S.

"*Caution* is either simple and pure, for payment of sums of money or performance of facts; or conditional, depending on certain events." Spottiswoode's MS. vo. *Cautio*.

"Where the suspender—cannot procure a sufficient cautioner, the suspension is allowed to pass on juratory *caution*, i. e. such security as the suspender swears is the best he can give," &c. Ersk. Inst. B. iv. t. iii. sec. 19.

This term has been borrowed from *cautio*, *id.* in the Roman law.

To *FIND CAUTION*, to bring forward a sufficient surety, S.

—"Caution must be *found* by the defender for his appearance, and to pay what shall be decreed against him." Spottiswoode's MS. vo. *Cautio*.

To *SET CAUTION*, to give security; synon. with the preceding phrase.

"He was ordained also to *set caution* to Fren draught, that he, his men, tenants, and servants, should be harmless and skaithless in their bodies, goods, and gear, of him, his men, tenants," &c. Spalding, i. 45.

—"That they, with the Marquis, should *set caution* for the keeping of the King's peace." *Ib.* p. 47.

CAUTIONRY, *s.* Suretyship, S.

"That the true creditors and cautioners of the saids forfaulted persons,—should no wayes be prejudged by the foresaid forfaulters—anent their relief of their just and true ingagements, and *cautionries*," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 167.

CAWAR SKYNNIS. "Lamskynniss & *cawear skynniss*," Aberd. Reg.; apparently calf skins. Su.G. *kalfwar*, calves.

CAWAW'D, *part. pa.* Fatigued, wearied of any thing to disgust, Loth.

Perhaps an allusion to the fatigue of cattle, when driven far, from *Caw* to drive, and *Awa'*, q. *driven away*.

CAWF, *s.* A calf, S.

This orthography is nearly three centuries old. It occurs in Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

CAWF-COUNTRY, *CAWF-GRUND*. V. under *CALF*.

CAWILL, *s.* A lot. V. *CAVEL*, and To *COUTCH BE CAWILL*.

CAWYNG, *s.* The act of driving, S.

"The *cawying* of wedderis in grit [in flocks] furth of the schyir." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

CAWKER, *s.* 1. *Dele* definition, and *Substitute*; The hinder part of a horse-shoe sharpened, and turned downward, so as to prevent slipping on ice, S. It is also written *CAULKER*.

Insert, as sense

2. Metaph. used to denote mental acrimony.

"People come to us with every selfish feeling, newly pointed and grinded; they turn down the very *caulkers* of their animosities and prejudice, as smiths do with horses' shoes in a white frost." Guy Mannering, ii. 325.

3. A dram, a glass of ardent spirits, S.] *Add*;
The magistrates wi' loyal din,
Tak aff their *caulkers*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 89.

"Bumpers," Gl. *ibid*.

To CAWMER, *v. a.* To quiet, to calm, Upp. Clydes.; *synon.* with *Chammer*, q. v.

CAWMYS, *s.* A mould.

"That every merchande—sall bring hame as oft as he salis or sendis his gudis at euery tyme twa hagbutis—with powder and *cawmys* for furnessing of the samin," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 346.

The term is written *calmes* in the title of this act. V. CALMES.

CAZZIE, *s.* A net made of straw, S. B.] *Add*;
Sw. *cassa*, a fish net.

CEA, *s.* "A small tub;" Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.

Pron. like E. *Sea*. Thus it is evidently the same with *Say*, *Saye*, q. v.

CEAN KINNE', a Gaelic designation, used to denote the chief of a clan, Highlands of S. C. pron. hard, as *k*.

—"Here's a bit line frae ta *Cean Kinné*, tat he had me gae [gie] your honour ere I came back." Waverley, ii. 107.

Gael. *ceann* head, *cine* a race, tribe, family, the same with A.S. *cinn* genus, Isl. *kin*, id.

CEDENT, *s.* The person who executes a deed of resignation; a forensic term; Lat. *ced-ere*.

"That na assignatioun or vther euident alleagit, maid in defraud of the creditour, salbe a valiable title to persew or defend with, gif it salbe than instantlie verifiet be wreit that the *cedent* remanis rebell and at the horne for the same caus vnrelaxt." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 574.

"*Cedent* is he who grants an assignation; and he who receives it is termed Cessioner or Assigny." Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.

CELDRE, CELDRE, *s.* A chalder, or sixteen bolls of Scots measure.

"Alswa he taks of Litill Dunmetht part fra the Tode stripe to Edinglasse, that is, alsmekill land as a *celdr* of aits will schawe."

"George of Gordoun—occupeis a *celdre* of atis sawyne pertenant to Dunmetht and of the Bischoppis land be properte." Chart. Aberd. Fol. 140.

L. B. *celdra* is used in the same sense, Reg. Maj. Leg. Burg. C. 67. Pistor habeat ad lucrum de qualibet *celdra*, secundum quod probis hominibus videatur.

To CELE, *v. a.* To conceal, to keep secret.

"I sall be lele and trew to you my liege Lord and Soverane, Schir N. King of Scottis, and sall not sie your skaith, nor heir it, bot I sall let it at all my power, and warne you thair of. Your counsall *celand* that ye schaw me; the best counsall that I can to gif to you, quhen ye charge me. *In verbo Dei*." Form. Jurament. Balfour's Pract. p. 23.

Fr. *cel-er*, Lat. *cel-are*.

CELATIOUNE, *s.* Concealment.

—"Neuirtheles he come to the said burght at the saide tyme accompaniit with fivetene hundreth men, to the effect he mycht performe his vickit purpoiss foirsaid; and in occultatioun & *celatioun* of the premissis," &c. Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 572, 573.

CELT, *s.* 1. The longitudinal and grooved instrument of mixed metal often found in S.

"On a shelf were disposed—one or two of the brazen implements called *Celts*, the purpose of which has troubled the repose of many antiquaries." The Pirate, iii. 4.

2. *Stone Celt*, the name given to a stone hatchet, S.

"There was found among the bones three flint stones, one resembling a halbert, another of a circular form, and the third cylindrical. The first is supposed to be the ancient weapon called the *stone celt*, the other were two kinds of warlike instruments." Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd. p. 203.

This refers to the contents of a stone coffin opened in the parish of Kirkurd, county of Peebles.

No good reason has been given for these instruments being called *Celts*. It has probably originated from its being supposed that they were first used by *Celts*. But it is not unlikely that they were introduced by the Gothic nations. Many of them have been found in the Shetland isles, where the *Celts* never had any settlement; while none are found, as far as I can learn, in the Hebrides. Besides, the stone axes have ancient Gothic names; although it does not appear that they were denominated in the Gaelic.

It would seem that they were used by the Scandinavians so late as the eighth century. For in an ancient prose Romance, in the Saxon dialect of the Teutonic, written about this time, the MS. of which is preserved in Cassel, and has been published by Eccard in his Comment. de Rebus Franciae Orientalis, stone-axes are mentioned as instruments used in battle. The Teutonic term is *staimbort*, from *stein* stone, and *barte* a hand-axe, whence *hellebarte* our halbert. V. North. Antiq. pp. 215–220.

We learn from Eccard, that they were commonly called *Streithammer*, i. e. hammers used in battle; Germ. *streit*, A.S. *strith*, signifying pugna, and *hammer* malleus. De Orig. German. p. 79.

CENSEMENT, *s.* Judgment. V. SENSEMENT. To CERSS, *v. a.* To search; Fr. *cerch-er*.

"Als at the kingis hienes deput & ordand certane cesouris [cersouris] in euirilk toun, quhilk is ane port, quhilk sal haue power to *cerss* the salaris [sellers] & passaris furth of the Rome for hauffing furth of money be quhat sumeuir persoune spirituale or temporale," &c. Acts Ja. IV. A. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

CERCIOUR, *s.* A searcher. "*Cerciouis*, vesiaris," &c. Aberd. Reg.

CERT. For *cert*, with a certainty, beyond a doubt, Fife. V. CERTÉ.

Fr. *a la certe*, id.

CERTY, CERTIE, *s.* By my *certy*, a kind of oath equivalent to *troth*, S.

"Fair fa' ye, my Leddy Dutchess! by my *certy* ye shake your fit wi' the youngest o' them." Saxon and Gael, i. 80.

It is sometimes used without the preposition.

"Eat?—and ale, Mr. Henry? *My certie*, ye're ill to serve!" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 104.

"*My certie*! few ever wrought for siccan a day's wage; an it be but—say the tenth part o' the size o' the kist No. I., it will double its value, being filled wi' goud instead of silver." Antiquary, ii. 256.

It is probable that Fr. *certe* had been anciently pronounced *certé*.

CERTAINT, *adj.* Corr. from E. *certain*, the mode of pronunciation in the northern counties of S.

—"It is most *certain* his crowner Gunn deceived Aboyne,—by persuasion of the admiral, as was said, a great favourer of the covenant. Spalding, i. 177.

CERTIONAT, *part. pa.* Certified.

"The party defendar aucht and suld be warnit of the said continewatioun, and *certionat* of the last day affixit be vertew thair of." Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 522.

L. B. *certion-are*, securum reddere.

CESSIONAR, **CESSIONARE**, *s.* The person to whom an assignment of property is legally made; synon. with *Assignay*.

"Gif ony makis—an uther *cessionar* and assignay general to all reversiounis pertening to him, and he thairefter mak ane uther assignay in special to ane reversioun pertenant to him, the samin special assignatioun is of nane avail,—in respect of the general assignatioun maid of befor." Balfour's Pract. p. 448.

"That Charlis Brown—sall—pay to Walter Olyphant burges of Perth as *Cessionare* & assignay to Schir Andrew Purves, persone of Kynnell, the some of thre skore ten merkis vsuale money of Scotland aucht to the said Schir Andro for the teyndis & froitis of the said kirk." Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 158.

"It is apunctit & accordit betuix William Coluile procuratour & *cessionare* for Margaret Wauss lady of Corswell—& Robert Charteris of Amysfelde," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 93.

"His assignay, *cessionar* & donatour." Aberd. Reg. A. 1565, V. 26.

L. B. *cessionar-ius*, qui jure suo vel aliqua possessione *cedit*; is etiam cui *ceditur*. Du Cange. It is obviously used in the latter sense here.

CHACHAND, *part. pr.* *Chachand* the gait, pursuing his course.

Sa come thair ane cant carll *chachand* the gait, With ane capill and twa creillis cuplit abufe.

Rauf Coilyear, Aij, b.

O. Fr. *chach-ier*, to chace, to pursue.

To **CHACK**, *v. n.* To check, S. Hence

CHACK-REEL, **CHECK-REEL**, *s.* The common reel for winding yarn.

It is thus denominated, because it is constructed with a *check*; or perhaps from its clacking noise, when the quantity of yarn legally required for a *cut* has been wound on it, S.

To **CHACK**, *v. a.* 1. To cut or bruise, &c.] *Add*;

2. To job; synon. *Prob*, *Stob*, *Dumfr*.

3. To give pain in a moral sense, S.

4. To lay hold of any thing quickly, so as to give it a gash with the teeth, *Ettr*. For.

For chasin' cats, an' craws, an' hoodies,
An' *chackin'* mice, and houkin' moudies,

—His match was never made—

Hogg's Scot. Pastoral, p. 23.

CHACK (in a road), *s.* A rut, the track of a wheel, Loth. Hence

CHACKIE, *adj.* 1. Unequal; as, a *chackie road*, a road that is full of ruts, or has many inequalities in it, Loth.

2. Applied to ground that has much gravel in it, South of S.

Probably from the idea of a rut *checking* the motion of a carriage; as the *v. to check* is pronounced *chack*, S. For the same reason, ground that abounds with gravel may be denominated *chackie land*, because it checks the steady motion of the plough.

CHACK, *s.* A slight repast.] *Add*;

"We came out of the Castle, and went to an inn to get a *chack* of dinner." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 105.

—"I got a *chack* of dinner at the hotel, and a comfortable tumbler of excellent old double-rum toddy." The Steam-Boat, p. 69.

FAMILY-CHACK, *s.* A family dinner, excluding the idea of ceremonious preparation, S.

"He seasoned this dismissal with a kind invitation 'to come back and take a part o' his *family-chack* at ane preceesely." Rob Roy, ii. 240.

It is also pronounced *check*.

"Twixt the fore and afternoon's worship, he took his *check* of dinner at the manse. Ann. of the Par. p. 127.

CHACK-A-PUDDING, *s.* A selfish fellow, who, either in eating, or in whatsoever other way, lays hold of any thing that is good, *Ettr*. For.

The first part of the word may be from *Chack*, *v.* as signifying to gnash, like a dog snatching at and grinding a piece of meat with his teeth. I am doubtful, however, if notwithstanding the change of the sense, it be not a mere corr. of E. *jack-pudding*.

CHACKART, **CHACKIE**, *s.* The stone-chatter, a bird, Buchan.

Death—traillt him aff i' his dank car,

As dead's a *chackart*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 10. V. STANE-CHAKER.

CHACKIE-MILL, *s.* The death-watch, Ang. V. DEDECHACK.

CHACKIT, *part. adj.* Chequered, S. Fr. *es-chiqué*.

Gowden his locks, like starns his mirky een;
His *chackit* plaid the speckl't spink outvies.

Tarras's Poems, p. 1.

CHAD, *s.* Gravel.] *Add*;

In the north of S. this term always denotes compacted gravel. When it yields to the tread, or is loosened in digging, it is called *chingle* or gravel.

"*Chad*, compacted gravel;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

To **CHA'FAUSE**, *v. n.* "To suffer;" G. Ross, Ang.

Gin he has gane, as doubtless but he has,

He'll shortly gar us ane and a' *cha' fause*:

Wi' draught on draught by ilka Holland mail,

He'll eat a' faster up than tongue can tell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

Cha' is evidently *chaw*, to chew; but if *fause* signify "falsely," the phrase seems very odd and malapropos. It is most probably very ancient, and ought to have been written, *chaw fasse*, i. e. chew hair; or chew the tough sinews of animals, called *maiden hair*. Thus it might refer to scarcity of animal food; or denote that sort of feeding which tries

the teeth without giving any sustenance, or as giving very little. V. FASSE, and FIX-FAX. It may, however, signify gristle; Teut. *fas*, *vasch*, *vaese* cartilago; also, *fibra*, *capillamentum*, *festuca*.

To CHAFF, *v. n.* To chatter, to be loquacious, Loth.

This is undoubtedly allied to Teut. *keff-en*, *gan-nire*, *latrare*, *q.* to bark.

CHAFFER, *s.* The round-lipped whale, Shetl.

"Delphinus Orca, (Lin. Syst.) *Chaffer-whale*, *Grampus*." Edmonstone's *Zetl.* ii. 300.

It may have received this name from a circumstance mentioned by this ingenious writer.

"When this whale follows a boat, and alarms the crew, the fishermen have a practice of throwing a coin of any kind towards it, and they allege that the whale disappears in search of the coin, and ceases to molest them." Ibid.

To CHAFFLE, *v. n.* To chaffer or higgie?

"While they were thus '*chafflin*' back an' for'a't,' as Angus would have described their conversation, the princess and her pretty attendant arrived at the arbour." Saint Patrick, iii. 197.

CHAFFRIE, *s.* Refuse, Lanarks.

This seems formed from E. *chaffer* merchandize, from A. S. *ceap-an*, Alem. *chaup-en*, Moes. G. *kaup-jan*, to purchase. Viewing this as the origin, we must consider the term as having received an oblique sense, in allusion perhaps to the most insignificant wares.

CHAFRON, *s.* Armour for the head of a war-horse.

—"With a *chafron* of steel on each horse's head, and a good knight on his back." Antiquary, iii. 222. V. CHEVERON.

CHAFT-TOOTH, *s.* A jaw-tooth, S.

CHAIP, *s.* Purchase, bargain; E. *cheap*.

"Settis it bettir *chaip* to ony wyis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

To CHAIPE, to escape.] *Insert*;

To *chape*, or *chaip*, still signifies to escape, Upp. Clydes.

CHAK, *s.*

Schipirdis schowit to schore;
And Fergy Flitsy yeid befoir,
Chiftane of that chef *chak*,
A ter stoup on his bak.

Colkelbie Sow, F. 1. v. 233.

Perhaps from A. S. *ceace*, exploratio, tentamentum, "a triall or proof," Somner; or *chak* may signify restraint, stop.

CHAKER, *s.* A chess-board.

"Ane auld *chaker* with the men of tabillis thair-to." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

CHAKKIR, *s.* The exchequer; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. V. CHEKER.

CHALANCE, CHALLANCE, *s.* Challenge, exception, used in a forensic sense.

"The lordis decretis & deliueris that the said Schir William of Striuelin is quite of the clame & *chalance* of the said Patrik anent the said malis." Act. Audit. A. 1473, p. 26.

Challance, Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

CHALFER, *s.* Apparently, a chaffern.

"Item a grete round ball, in maner of a *chalfer*, of silver ouregilt." Collect. of Invent. p. 10.

Fr. *eschauff-er*, to chafe, to heat.

CHALLENGE, *s.* Removal by death, summons to the other world; as, "He has gotten a hasty *challenge*," i. e. a sudden call, Aberd.

CHALLENGEABLE, *adj.* Liable to be called in question.

"All these who have been accessory to the said engagement are *challengeable* for their said accession," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 352.

CHALMER OF DEIS.

"Item in the *chalmer of deis* ane stand bed of eistland tymmer with ruf and pannell of the same." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 301. V. CHAMBRADDEESE.

CHALMER-CHIELD, *s.* A valet of the chamber.

"The treasurer paid David Rizzio,—in April 1562, £15, as *chalmer chield*, or valet of the *chalmer*." Chalmers's Mary, i. 75, N. V. CHIEL, CHIELD.

CHALMERLANE, *s.* Chamberlain.

—"The *chalmerlane* and his deputis sall knaw and execute the said thingis." Acts Ja. I. 1425, Ed. 1566, c. 67. *Chawmerlane*, Ed. 1814, p. 10.

CHALMERLANRIE, *s.* The office of a chamberlain, chamberlainship.

"The kingis maiestie—declaris all officis of here-table *chalmerlanreis*,—with all feis, casualiteis or priuilegis pertening thairto to be null," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 131.

CHALMILLET, *s.* The stuff called camblet.

"Ane bodyes of ane gowne but slevis of quheit champit *chalmillett* of silk pasmentit with gold and silver." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1578, p. 229.

In old E. *chamlet*, Fr. *camelot*; being supposed to be made of the hair of the camel.

CHAMBERERE, *s.* A chamberlain.] *Add*;
Sw. *kamerer*, id.

CHAMBRADDEESE, *s.* 1. A parlour, properly *chamber of dais*.] *Add*;

2. Sometimes, the best bed-room.

"The chamber where he lay was called the *Chamber of Deese*, which is the name given to a room, where the Laird lies when he comes to a Tenant's house." Memoirs Capt. Creichton, p. 97.

"The Erle of Huntlie beand deid thus on Setter-day at ewin, Adam immediatlie causit bier butt the deid corps to the *chalmer of daveice*." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 486.

Daveice is evidently a corruption.

"The phrase is still common in the south [of S.]; and, I think, chiefly applied to the best sleeping-room; originally, perhaps, that in which there was a bed with a *dais* or canopy." Note from Sir W. S.

I had overlooked some proofs of the use of this term, which evidently confirm the latter etymon.

"The old man gave Sir Godfrey to understand, that he resided under his habitation, and that he had great reason to complain of the direction of a drain, or common sewer, which emptied itself directly into the *chamber of dais*."—"The best chamber was thus currently denominated in Scotland, from the French *dais*, signifying that part of the ancient halls which was elevated above the rest, and covered with a canopy." V. Minstrelsy Border, ii. 229.

CHAMLANRIE, *s.* The office of chamberlain.

"The D. of Queensberrie has also undertaken to

get him a gift of the *Chamlanrie* of Ross, which hes a thousand pounds Scots of sellary annexed to it:— in which case he will undoubtedly cause the fewers pay the bolles, without regard to the exchequer fiers, as the former *chamerlans* did." Culloden Pap. p. 334.

From O. Fr. *chamellan*, a chamberlain. V. CHALMERLANE.

CHAMLOTHE, CHAMLET, *s.* Camelot or camlet; from Fr. *chameau*, a camel, this cloth being made of camels' hair.

"Of *chamlothe* of sylk to be ane velicotte, and ane vasquine, xvii elle and half." Chalm. Mary, i. 207.

"*Chamlets*, unwatered, the elne, xxiii s." Rates, A. 1611.

To CHAMMER, *v. a.* To quash, to silence, to settle; as, "If I had heard him, I wad hae *chammer'd* his talk till him," Roxb.

Teut. *kommer-en*, manus injicere, retinere; arrestare; *kamer-en*, in cella condere, q. to confine, to restrain.

To CHAMP, *v. a.* To chop, to mash.] *Add*;
Braw butter'd nibbits ne'er wad fail
To grace a cog o' *champit* kail.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 63.

This word was formerly used in E. "I *champe* a thing smalle bytwene my tethe; Je masche," Palsgr. B. iii. F. 185, a. *Add* to etymon;

The Isl. term, however, signifying to chew, more nearly resembles it, *kamp-a* mastigare, Haldorson: and indeed chewing and chopping are nearly allied, chewing being merely the act of the teeth employed as chopping instruments. Johns. derives E. *champ* from Fr. *champayer*. But it thus appears that it is, originally at least, a Goth. word.

The term is often applied to mashed vegetables, as potatoes, cabbages, turnips, &c., S.

A wally dish o' them weel *champit*,

In time o' need,

How glibly up we'll see them *gampit*!

On Potatoes, A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 154.

CHAMP, *s.* A mire; as, "That's a perfect *champ*," Tweedd.; q. what is trodden down or mashed by the feet of animals.

CHAMPIES, *s. pl.* Mashed potatoes, Berwicks.

CHAMP, *s.* The figure that is raised on diaper, silk, &c.

"Item ane coit of quhite dammes with the *champ* of gold." Inventories, p. 36.

"Item ane pair of hois of crammessey velvett *champ*-it like dammes [damask] cuttit out on claith of gold, the *champ* of it of silvir." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 44.

Fr. *champ* is applied to work of the same kind, as, *champ d'une tapisserie*. But the term seems to have been changed in its signification, when introduced by our ancestors. For Fr. *champ*, according to its primary sense, denotes the area, or field, on which the figures in tapestry, &c. are raised. Le *champ*—*d'une tapisserie*, c'est le fonds,—*Area*. Il faut rem-brunir le *champ* de cette tapisserie pour en relever davantage les couleurs, &c.

CHAMPIT, *part. adj.* Having raised figures.] *Add*;

"Item ane gowne of crammasy velvot, *champit* like dammes with ane braid pasment of gold, lynit

with luterris, furnist with hornis of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32.

CHAMPARTE, *s.*

"Nec terram seu aliquam rem aliam capiat, ad *Cham-parte*, ad defendendum, differendum, seu prolongandum jus alterius extra formam juris." Stat. Prim. Roberti I. R. Scot. c. 22, sect. 2.

This term, Skene observes, among the French signifies *campi partem*, that is, the portion of the fruits of the soil which he who farms it in part pays to his lord. Hence the metaphor is deduced; for in courts of law it is used to denote a quota of the subject under controversy, which a corrupt judge receives from the litigant. V. Not. in loc.

L. B. *campipars* corresponds in the primary signification. Fr. *champar*, or *champart*, "field rent; halfe, or part, or the twelfth part of a crop due, by bargaine, or custome, unto a landlord, and taken off the ground for him, before the farmer lead any;" Cotgr.

L. B. *campiparticeps* is synon. with *champarte* in its metaphorical sense, and defined by Du Cange nearly in the words of Skene.

CHANCELLARIE, *s.* Chancery.

—"The gritest nowmer of the vassellis, &c. of the temporall landis pertening to the archiebishoprie and priorie of Sanctandrois, and to the archiebishoprie of Glasgw, ar of sa mene rent and qualitie, that thai ar navayis able to mak the expensis vpoun the resignatioun of thair landis in our souerane lordis handis, and enteressis thairto be his hienes *chancellarie*." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 146.

Fr. *chancellerie*, id. Johns. conjectures that E. *chancery* has been "probably *chancellery*, then shortened."

CHANCELLOR of a Jury, the foreman of it, S.

"The foreman, called in Scotland the *chancellor* of of the jury, usually the man of best rank and estimation among the assizers, stepped forward," &c. Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 284.

CHANCH, used for *change*.

"Prouiding awayis, that quha hes power to cheiss clerkis or notaris, that thai ma *chanch* or cheiss as thai pleiss." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 359. "Change or cheis;" Ed. 1566, fol. 129, a.

CHANCY, *adj.* 2. No *chancy*, inauspicious.] *Add*;

This term is very commonly applied to one who is conversant in magical arts, S.

"Elspeth was unco clever in her young days, as I can mind right weel, but there was aye a word o' her no being that *chancy*." Antiquary, iii. 237.

That is, exposing to danger from necromancy.

3. Safe, in a literal sense; but commonly used with the negative prefixed, *no* or *not chancy*, that is, not safe, dangerous to approach; S.

"His Grace was as near me as I am to you; and he said to me, 'Tak tent o' yoursel, my bonnie lassie, (these were his very words) for my horse is *not* very *chancy*.'" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 160.

CHANDLER, *s.* A candlestick.] *Add*;

"They took out the stately insight and plenishing, sic as bedding, napery, vessels, cauldrons, *chandlers*, fire vessels, whereof there was plenty, kists, coffers, trunks and other plenishing and armour,—whilk they could get carried on horse or foot," &c. Spalding, ii. 198.

CHANDLER-CHAFTS, CHAN'LER-CHAFTS, *s. pl.*
Lantern-jaws, thin cheek-blades, *S.*

"Wae worth his *chandler chafts*," co' Kate,

"For doing you sic wrang."—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 125.

My sons, wi' *chan'ler chafts* gape roun',

To rive my gear, my siller frae me.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 75.

CHANG, *s.* Apparently, reiteration of one thing,
Aberd. *Chirmin' chang.*

— Gin I live as lang

As nae to fear the chirming *chang*

Of gosses grave, &c.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. V. CHIRME.

This word seems to be used in a similar sense with *Channerin*; allied perhaps to Isl. *kiaenk*, avium vox; *crocitus*, *q.* "a croaking sound."

CHANGE, *s.* Custom, as denoting the practice
of buying from certain persons, *S.*

But soon they see his eye indignant glance

On every word in friendship they advance;

And soon they find, that people to them strange,

Will use them much discreeter for their *change*.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 95.

CHANGE, CHANGE-HOUSE, CHAINGE-HOUSE, *s.*
A small inn or alehouse, *S.*

The oldest example I have met with of the use of
the latter term, is the following:

"There is a little kind of a *chainge house* close to
it, that provides meat for men and horses at their
own expenses, but you must lye within the convent."
Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 52, 53.

This orthography approaches nearest to the pro-
nunciation, as the same sound is given to *a* or *ai* here,
as to *i* in *E. line, mind*, &c.

"They call an ale-house a *change*, and think a
man of a good family suffers no diminution of his
gentility to keep it, though his house and sale are too
inconsiderable to be mentioned without the appear-
ance of burlesque." *Burt's Letters, i. 80.*

"Item taken by the said *M'Ilvorie* from Allan Mac-
lauchlan, in the *change-house* of Calintrave, 20 merks
worth of houshold plenishing, and ane standing-bed."
Depred. in Argyll, p.

"When the Lowlanders went to drink a cheer-
upping cup, they go to the public house called the
Change-house, and call for a chopin of *two-penny*,
which is a thin, yeasty beverage, made of malt; not
quite so strong as the table beer of England." *Smol-
lett's H. Clinker.*

CHANGE-KEEPER, *s.* One who keeps an alehouse,
or a petty inn, Perth., Lanarks.

"That nobody went into the house but the three
brothers,—and Nelson the *change-keeper* and the de-
ponent himself." *Trials of Sons of Rob Roy, p. 130.*

CHANGE-SEATS, THE KING'S COME, a game
well known in Loth. and in the South of *S.*

In this game, as many seats are placed round a room
as will serve all the company save one. The want
of a seat falls on the individual by a kind of lot, re-
gulated, as in many other games, by the repetition
of an old rhythm. All the rest being seated, he,
who has no seat, stands in the middle, repeating the
words, "Change seats, change seats," &c. while all

the rest are on the alert, to observe when he adds,
"The King's come," or as it is sometimes expressed,
"The king's coming;" as they must then all rise and
change their seats. The sport lies in the bustle made
in consequence of every one's endeavouring to avoid
the misfortune of being the unhappy individual who
is left without a seat. The principal actor often slyly
says, "The King's *not* come," when of course the
company ought to keep their seats: but, from their
anxious expectation of the usual summons, they ge-
nerally start up, which affords a great deal of mer-
riment.

"Here's auld ordering and counter-ordering.—
But patience! patience!—we may ae day play at
Change seats, the king's coming." *Rob Roy, iii. 153.*

This game, although childish, is evidently meant
to ridicule the political scramble for places on occa-
sion of a change of government, or in the succession.

CHANNEL, *s.* Gravel, *S.] Add;*

"The moorish staple of the fourth branch—hav-
ing only sand and *channel* below it, the same cannot
reasonably admit of any diminution." *Maxwell's
Sel. Trans. p. 109.*

"A great part of it is a sandy *channel* or gravel."
Ibid. p. 119.

CHANNELY, *adj.* Gravelly, *S.] Add;*

"The soil being light, sandy and *channelly*, is much
overrun with broom." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 91.*

CHANNEL, *s.* A gutter, a kennel.

"Gif thair be ony persoun that has ony biggit
land, sic as cellaris, under the yeird, and the passage
of thame furth farther than four fute, stoppand the
channel and calsay." *Balfour's Pract. p. 387-8.*

Fr. chenel, Belg. kennel, Lat. canal-is, id. This word
has been probably borrowed from the French, while
residing in this country, during the reign of Mary.

CHANNEL-STANE, *s.* The name given to
the stone used in the diversion of curling, Gall.

— The vig'rous youth,

In bold contention met, the *channelstane*,

The bracing engine of a Scottish arm,

To shoot wi' might and skill.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 158.

Perhaps thus denominated, as they are generally
such as are taken from the *bed* of a river.

CHANNER, *s.* Gravel, often *Channers*; sy-
non. with *Channel*, Aberd.

CHANNERY, *adj.* Gravelly, *ibid.*

To CHANNER, *v. n.* To fret, &c.] *Add;*

What sights, man, what frights, man,

Are pedlars doom'd to thole,

Ay *channerin'* and *daunerin'*

In eager search for cole!

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 235.

Ir. cannr-an, to mutter or grumble; Gael. *id.*
cannran contention, grumbling.

CHANRY-KIRK, CHANNERY-KIRK, *s.* Corr.
of *Chanonry*,—or *Canonry-kirk*, *S.*

"The bishop of Ross—used the service book peace-
ably within the *chanry kirk* of Ross each sabbath day
by the space of two years." *Spalding, i. 64.*

—"This college or *channery kirk* wanted the roof
since the reformation." *Ibid. p. 288.*

"At the mouth of Ness is *Chanonry*, so called from

a rich college of canons, while the church continued in a prosperous state, in which is the see of the bishop of Ross." Camden's Brit. iv. 183.

CHANTER, *s.* The drone of a bagpipe, *S.*

See the proud pipers on the bow,
And mark the gaudy streamers flow
From their loud *chanters* down, and sweep
The furrowed bosom of the deep,
As, rushing through the lake, amain
They plied the ancient Highland strain.

Lady of the Lake, p. 66.

Gael. *cantair*, chanter (Shaw), apparently a singer; primarily applied to the person, hence perhaps to the drone.

CHANTICLEER, *s.* A name given to the Dragonet, Frith of Forth.

"Callionymus Lyra, Dragonet; *Chanticleer*, or Gowdie." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 4.

CHANTY, CHANTIE, *s.* A chamber-pot, an urinal; a cant term, Roxb., Ayr., Fife.

The like has been, whan late at night,
Ye're daun'ra'n hame right canty,
That on your pow an envoice light,
Het reekan frae some *chanty*.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 52.

Nae sonsier dish was e'er o' plane-tree,
Than thee, thou ancient pewter *chantie*.

MS. Poem.

CHANTIE-BEAK, *s.* A prattling child, a chatter-box, Roxb.

Apparently from Fr. *chant-er*, to warble (*E. chant*), as expressive of cheerfulness, and *bec* the bill or beak. *V. BEIK, s.*

CHANTIN', *adj.* Loquacious, and at the same time pert, Roxb.

This seems to be merely an oblique sense of the *E. v.*, and may have been originally applied to a lively person. *Isl. kant-az*, however, signifies altercari.

CHAP, *s.* A shop.] For Teut. *schop* *r. schap*, promptuarium; and *Add*;

A. *S. sceoppa*, gazophylacium. Hence, says Lye, our *shop*. The term *sceoppe* occurs in the A. *S.* version, Luke xxi. 1. as denoting the *treasury*. The *E.* word may indeed have had this origin. *Su.G. skaap* (pron. *skop*) armarium, respositorium, is evidently synon. with A. *S. sceoppe*; also Germ. *schopf*, *schoff*, tugurium, umbraculum, which has been derived from Gr. *σκιπ-ω* *tego*. Teut. *schof* is rendered *claustrum*; Kilian. Yet from the hard sound of the *S.* term, it seems natural to suppose that the root may be A. *S. ceap-an*, to buy, to sell, to make merchandise; whence *ceap* *venditio*, which might easily be transferred to the place where articles were bought and sold.

CHAP, *s.* 1. A fellow, &c. *S.*] *Add*; Hence, CHAPPIE, *s.* A little fellow, *S.*

"He was a clever *chappie*, and used to say if ever he made a fortune he would get me a kirk." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 229.

To CHAP, *v. a.* To strike, &c.] *Add*;

3. To bruise, to beat, to break, *S. B.*

—Bannocks of good barley-meal,
Of thae there was right plenty,
With *chapped* kail butter'd fu' weel;
And was not that right dainty?

Herd's Coll. ii. 79.

CHAPPER, *s.* An instrument for bruising potatoes, &c. *Aberd.*

To CHAP, *v. n.* 1. To strike, applied to the clock.] *Add*;

—"Colonel Mannering, after threading a dark lane or two, reached the High-Street, then clanging with the voice of oyster-women and the bells of pyemen, for it had, as his guide assured him, just '*chappit* eight upon the Tron.'" Guy Mannering, ii. 256, 257.

To CHAP HANDS, to strike hands, &c.] *Add*;

Syn Lindy has wi' Bydby *chapped* hands,

They's hae their gear again at your command.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 120.

In Third Ed. *join'd* his hand.

To CHAP out, *v. a.* To call out by a tap on a pane of the window, *S.*

"*Chappin out* is the phrase used in many parts of Scotland to denote the slight *tirl on the lozen*, or tap at the window, given by the nocturnal wooer to his mistress. She instantly throws her cloak about her, and obeys this signal." Blackw. Mag. 1818, p. 531.

CHAP, *s.* 1. A stroke, &c.] *Add*;

The town-sutor like Lowrie lap

Three fit at ilka stend:

He did na miss the ba' a *chap*.—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 126.

Su.G. kaep, baculus, a stick, has been viewed as allied, being the instrument often employed in striking.

CHAPPINGSTICK, *s.* Any instrument for striking with.] *Add*;

—"My man, said he; but ye're no nice o' your *chapping-sticks*!" Perils of Man, ii. 38.

"An' I but ance tak up a *chappin-stick*, I'd fain knap a crown wi't, mair especially a rotten Papist's." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 117.

To CHAP yont, *v. n.* To get out of the way, *Aberd.*; apparently equivalent to *E. chop about*, as applied to the shifting of the wind.

Sae *chap ye yont*, ye filthy dud,

An' crib some clocker's chuckie brood, &c.

To My Auld Hat, Tarras's Poems, p. 38.

CHAP AND CHOICE, great variety, *S. Gl.* Shirrefs.

CHAPIN, CHAPPIN, *s.* Chopin, a quart, *S.*] *Add*;

"The de'il at other times gie's, it's said, his agents a mutchkin o' mischief, but on this night [Hallow-e'en] it's thought they hae a *chappin*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 217.

To Tak a Chapin, is a circumlocution commonly used to express an attachment to intoxicating liquor, *S.*

"To Tak a Chapin, to be addicted to drinking."

Gl. Shirrefs.

CHAPIS, *s. pl.* Established prices and rates. *V.*

CHAIPES.

CHAPDUR, *s.* Chapter, Chart. *Aberd. A.* 1588.

CHAPLING, *s.*

"For preventing mischiefs that may arise, concerts and engagements that may be made & entered into by such of the Council as are merchants among themselves, or such of the Council as are craftsmen among themselves, for influencing or carrying all or any part of an election out of the regular way, known by the name of *Chapling*, whereby numbers are not

at liberty to proceed according to their consciences, but according to the opinion of a majority, were it never so wrong," &c. Sett, Burgh of Dunf. 1724.

Su.G. *kaeppl-a*, to gag, bacillo os obturare; from *kaepp*, baculus.

CHAPPAN, *adj.* "Tall of stature, clever;"

Gl. Picken. Ayr. also expl. "lusty." Ed. 1813.

This must be merely a Scottish modification of the E. word *chopping* used in the first sense.

CHAPPED BY, *pret.*

"He thought he would be revenged on him; and so *chapped* him by the host a little, and at an outside watched him." Pitscottie, Fol. Ed. p. 130; Edit. 1768-201. Not in Ed. 1814.

I do not know if this be used in the sense of E. *chop*, as when it is said that the wind *chops* about. V. CHAP *yont*.

CHAPTERLY, *adv.* A presbytery is said to be *chapterly* met or convened, when all the members are present, S.; formerly written *Chaptourly*.

"On the 16th of January, 1554-5, he held a *chaptour* of heralds, *chaptourly* convened, in the abbey of Halyroodhouse," &c. Chalmers's Lyndsay, i. 38.

The term has been transmitted from the times of popery; from *chapter*, *chaptour*, "an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church."

CHAR, *s.* A certain quantity of lead.

"For ane *char* of leid, that is to say, xxiii *fotinellis*, iiii d." Balfour's Pract. p. 87.

Cowel expl. this phrase, (referring to the Assise de Ponder. Rob. III. Scot. c. 22.) as denoting "thirty pigs, each pig containing six stone wanting two pound, and every stone being twelve pound."

L. B. *charr-us*, Fr. *charre*, de plombe. Du Cange observes that *charr-us* sometimes occurs for *carr-us*, Fr. *char*, a chariot.

It seems properly to signify a cart-load-full. V. CHAR, *s.* Carriages.

To CHAR. *Char doute.*] *Add*;

Perhaps A.S. *cear-ian*, murmurare, is the true origin of the E. *v. to jar*.

CHAR'D. Expl. "leaning place."

"You are like the dogs of Dunragget, you dow not bark unless you have your arse at *char'd*," S. Prov.; "spoken to people when they scold with their back at a wall," Kelly, p. 383.

To CHARK, *v. n.* 1. To make a grating noise, as the teeth do, when grinding any gritty substance, accidentally mingled with one's food, Dumfr. *Chirke*, q. v. *synon*.

Gower uses *charke* to express the grating of a door.

There is no dore, whiche may *charke*

Wher of an eye shulde vnshet, &c.

Conf. Amantis, L. iv. F. 79, b.

2. To be habitually complaining, to be constantly in a querulous humour, *ibid*.

CHARKAR, *s.* "*Charkaris*, for ane barrell;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 16.

Qu. if a metaph. use of Teut. *karcker*,—prison, as applied to the hoops which confine a barrel?

CHARKER, *s.* A cricket, Dumfr.

Probably from A. S. *cearc-ian* stridere, "to creak, to make a noise, to *charke*, or *chirke*," Somner.

CHARNALE, *s.*

"Item a ring with a paddokstane, with a *char-nale*." Collect. of Inventories, p. 10.

Corr. perhaps from Fr. *charniere*, a hinge or turning joint. In this sense *charnaill* had been used in S. as early as the age of Henry the Minstrel. V. CHARNAILL BANDS.

CHARTER-HOUSS, *s.* The name given to the monastery of the Carthusians.

—"And vtheris quhatsumeuir quhilkis pertenit—to the Freris, to the Blak Freris or Predicaturis, or to the Freris Minoris or Franciscane, or to the Quhite Freris of the said burght of Perth; togidder with the yairdis, monasterie, or place of the *Charter-houss* situat beside the samin burgh," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 500.

It is not surprising that this should be, as it appears still to have been, the vulgar pronunciation.—But it is singular, that it should have had the sanction of Parliament, and been continued by such writers as Spotswood. I need scarcely say, that this term has no connection with a *charter-house* in its common signification. It is evidently corr. from Fr. *chartreuse* the house in which the Carthusians resided; Dict. Trev. They took the name of *Chartreux* from *Chartreuse* a village in Dauphiny, which Hugues, bishop of Grenoble, gave to S. Bruno the founder of this order, A. 1086.

CHARTOUR, *s.* A place for holding writings.

"Ane tyne [tin] *chartour* weyand four pund tua vnshis." Aberd. Reg. Lat. *chartar-ium*, *chartophylacium*.

CHARVE, *adj.* Great, Orkn.

CHAS, *s.* The game of chess.

"Ane quhite polk of greit *chas* men of bane," i. e. chess-men made of bone. "Ane little grene polk with sum *chas* men." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

CHASER, *s.* A ram that has only one testicle, Selkirks.

"I jinkit into Geordie Allan's, at the West Port, where I had often been afore, when selling my eild ewes and *chasers*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 26.

To CHASTIFY, *v. a.* To make chaste.

"He sayis thair be sum quha hes *chastifeit* thame seluis for the kingdome of heauen, quhairbie he declaris that thay astrict tham seluis to perpetual continencie and chastitie." Nicol Burne, F. 65, b.

Perhaps meant as strictly signifying *emasculare*, like Fr. *castr-er*.

However, L. B. *castificare se* signifies, *se castum exhibere, servare*, Du Cange.

To CHASTIZE, *v. a.* To abridge.

"Both these rooms were *chastized* of their length towards the west, and the two galleries brought forwards," &c. Craufurd's Univ. Edin. p. 152.

Evidently a metaph. use of the E. *v.*

CHASUBYL, *s.* The same with CHESYBIL.

CHAT THE.] *Add*;

According to Shirrefs, *Chat* is "sometimes a cant name for the gallows," Gl. Aberd.

To CHAT, *v. a.* To bruise slightly.] *Add*;

2. To chafe. Thus goods are said to be *chatted* in the carriage, or by friction, i. e. chafed, S.

To CHATTER, *v. a.* To divide a thing by

causing many fractures, to break suddenly into small pieces, Aberd.; to *Shatter*, E.

CHATON, CHATTON, *s.* "The beazill, collet, head, or broadest part of a ring, &c. wherein the stone is set," Cotgr. Fr.

"A perill sett; four small diamantis sett in ane pece. A *chaton* without a stane." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265.

—"A *chatton* without ane emerald." Ibid. p. 267.

CHATTY-PUSS, *s.* A term used in calling to a cat, Roxb. Evidently of the same origin with *Cheet*, *q. v.*

To CHATTLE, *v. n.* To eat as a lamb, or a young child, to nibble, to chew feebly, Ettr. For. This may be a diminutive from A.S. *ceow-an*, or Teut. *kaun-en*, *koun-en*, id. mordere.

CHAVELING, SHAVELIN, *s.* A tool, especially employed by cartwrights and coachmakers, for smoothing hollow or circular wood, *S.*; synon. with *Spokeshave*, Aberd.

—"For the wranguss takin of his swerdis, & strikingtharof in an *chaveling*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548. V. 20.

A.S. *scafa*, a shaving instrument; Teut. *schaue dola-bra*, planula, from *schau-en*, to smoothe with a plane. *Schaueling* and *schaeffeling* denote what is smoothed off, a *shaving*; Belg. *schaaveling*, id. *schaaf*, a plane.

CHAUDMALLET, *s.* A blow, a beating, Aberd.; evidently a relique of *Chaudmellé*, *q. v.*

CHAUFFRAY, *s.* Merchandize.

Then the coilyear—wat to the charcoill in hy,

To mak his *chauffry* reddy,

Agane the morne airly.—*Rauf Coilyear*, B. ij. b.

Chaffare, id. Chaucer; from A. S. *ceapian*, to buy, also to sell. *Wat*, for went?

CHAUVE, *adj.* A term denoting that "colour in black cattle when white hair is pretty equally mixed with black hair." Surv. Nairn & Moray.

2. Also applied to "a swarthy person" when "pale." Ibid.

It is undoubtedly the same with *Ham*, *Haave*, *q. v.* For *Chauve* is always pron. as if written with the Gr. *χ*.

CHAUKS, *s.* A sluice, Roxb.; synon. *Flews*; perhaps *q. v.* what *chacks*, i. e. checks or restrains the water, when apt to overflow.

To CHAUM, *v. n.* To chew voraciously, to eat up, Ettr. For.

Isl. *kiammi* maxilla, *kiams-a* buccas volutare, *kiamt* motio maxillarum.

To CHAW, *v. a.* 2. To provoke, to vex.] *Add*;

Thus it is frequently used; "That *chaws* him," it frets or vexes him, Lanarks., Loth.

Fr. *choiûé* "disappointed, frustrated," (Cotgr.) may be added to the etymon.

To CHAW, *v. a.* 1. To chew, *S.* as in E.

2. To fret or cut by attrition, Aberd.

CHEAP O'T, a Scottish idiom commonly applied to one who superabundantly deserves any affront or misfortune he has met with; *q. cheap of it*.

"And sure I am it's doing him an honour him or his never deserved at our hand, the ungracious sumph; and if he loses by us a' thegither, he is e'en *cheap o't*, he can spare it brawly." *Bride of Lammerm.* i. 304.

"I'll maintain there's no such anither mistress in

the whole country; and if she has gien ye a flytè, I'se warrant ye were *cheap o't*." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 281.

It is borrowed from the idea of any kind of goods, considered as cheap at the price for which they have been purchased; of being used for *at*. Thus by a singular figure, a person is said to be *cheap*, in relation to something disagreeable that has happened; because it is believed that his conduct had been as it were a *price* already paid for something worse.

CHEARY, CHEERIE, *adj.* Cheerful, *S.*

What pleasure and joy wad it gie,

Were ye but as *cheary* as they?

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 18.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, *s.* 1. Deceit, fraud, *S.*

"The Lords—ordained them to be carried to the Trone,—and both their lugs to be nailed to it, and to stand there till 12 with a paper on their breasts, bearing their *cheatry*, falshood, and unfaithfulness to their trust." *Fountainhall*, i. 359.

2. The act of cheating, fraud, deceit in mercantile dealings, play, or otherwise, *S.*

Thus old Satchels observes;

In every science there is some *cheatry*.

Hist. Name of Scot, p. 39.

CHEATRIE, CHEATRY, *adj.* Fraudful, deceitful;

"a *cheatry* body," one addicted to cheating, *S.*

"It was a merry warld when every man held his ain gear wi' his ain grip, and when the country side wasna fashed wi' warrants and poidings and apprizings, and a' that *cheatry* craft." *Rob Roy*, ii. 258.

2. Applied to the means used for deception, *S.*; as in the old adage, "*Cheatry* game 'ill aye kythe,"

i. e. false play will shew itself sooner or later.

"Whatna fearfu' image is that like a corpse out o' a tomb, that's making a' this rippet for the *cheatry* instruments o' pen and ink, when a dying man is at the last gasp?" *The Entail*, ii. 103.

We are not to seek the origin, as Johnson conjectures in regard to E. *cheat*, in *escheat*, because of the frauds frequently practised in procuring escheats; but in A.S. *ceatt*, circumventio; Su.G. *kyt-a* mutare, permutare, Ihre; dolose imponere, Seren. *Cheatry* may indeed be viewed as compounded of A.S. *ceatt* circumventio, and *ric* dives; *q.* "rich in deceit."

CHEAT-THE-WUDDIE, *adj.* Defrauding the gallows of its rightful prey, *S.*

—"You, ye *cheat-the-wuddie* rogue, you here on your venture in the tolbooth o' Glasgow? What d'ye think's the value o' your head?" *Rob Roy*, ii. 203. V. WIDDIE.

CHECKSPAIL, *s.* A box on the ear, a blow on the cheek or chops, *q.* *cheek-play*, from Teut. *spel*, also *spiel*, ludus. *Cheekspool*, Fife.

CHEDHER, *s.* *Chedher Male*, an unintelligible phrase, Chart. Sth Andr. V. CHUDREME.

It might seem to denote the measure in *S.* called a *chauther* or *chaldron*, L. B. *celdra*, did not *Male* itself, according to the structure of the passage, regard the measure or weight.

CHEECKIE, CHEEKIE, CHECKIE, *adj.* Full of cunning, Aberd.

D'ye mind yon night ye measur'd snouts

Wi' Nick himsel'?

Yet *cheeckie* slink't auld sittie Cloots
Wi' quick leg-bail?

Tarras's Poems, p. 41.

Teut. *kecke*, fallacia, dolus.

To CHEEK, *v. a.* "To flatter," Gl. Shirrefs,
Aberd.

Teut. *kæck-en* signifies to pilfer, suppilare, man-
ticulari; or from the same origin with *Cheekie*.

CHEEK of the Fire, the side of the fire, Roxb.
Ingle-cheek, synonym.

CHEEK FOR CHOW, cheek by jole, S.

Gang *cheek for chow*, whare'er we stray,

By sable night, or glare o' day,

Nor scoul ahint our backs.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 146. V. CHOL.

To CHEEM, *v. a.* To knock one down, Orkn.

Perhaps it originally denoted a stroke on the chops,
from Isl. *kiammi* maxilla.

CHEERER, *s.* A glass of spirits and warm
water, South of S., Ayrs.

"D' you think I wad come and ask you to go to
keep company with ony bit English rider, that sups
on toasted cheese and a *cheerer* of rum toddy?" Mo-
nastery, i. 18.

"This, and some other desultory conversation,
served as a shoeing-horn to draw on another cup of
ale and another *cheerer*, as Dinmont termed it in his
country phrase, of brandy and water." Guy Man-
nering, ii. 46.

"When we had discussed one *cheerer*,—I began,
as we were both birzing the sugar for the second, to
speak with a circumbendibus about my resignation,"
&c. The Provost, p. 351.

CHEET, *interj.* The call directed to a cat, when
one wishes her to approach, S. It is generally
doubled.

She never will come back! Waesucks! I doubt

You've hurt poor baudrans wi' your lang wet clout.

Cheet!cheet! waesucks, I doubt poor things she's dead.

Falls of Clyde, p. 169.

There seems to be little reason to doubt that this
is from Fr. *chat*, the name given to this animal.

CHEFFROUN, *s.* A piece of ornamental head
dress for ladies. V. SCHAFFROUN.

CHEIF-SCHIMMEIS, *s.* A principal dwell-
ing-place, or manor-house.

—"Ordinand—the castell of Doune foirsaid the
principall messuage and *cheif-schimmeis* of the said
lordschip." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 235.

This is rather a tautology. V. CHEMYS.

CHEIFTYME, *s.* Reign, *q.* the time of one's
being *chief* or sovereign.

In the *cheiftyme* of Charlis that chosin chiftane,

Thair fell ane ferlyfull flan within thay fellis wyde.

Rauf Coilyear, Aij. a.

CHEIP, CHEEP, *s.* A whisper, the slightest hint
or inuendo, S.

"The young loons did na tell my father,—nor did
he hear a *cheep* o' the matter, till puer Drouthy was
at the mou' o' the cave, an' his pipes skirlin' like
mad." St. Kathleen, iii. 212.

CHEIPING, CHEEPING, *s.* Shrill squeaking, S.

This occurs in one of old Urquhart's strange col-

lection of phrases, in which, while he retains the spirit
of Rabelais, he far outdoes him in variety.

"He gave us also the example of the philosopher,
who, when he thought most seriously to have with-
drawn himself into a solitary privacy, far from the
ruffling clatterments of the—confused world, the bet-
ter to improve his theory, to contrive, comment and
ratiocinate, was, notwithstanding his utmost endea-
vours to free himself from all untoward noises, sur-
rounded and environ'd about so with the barking of
currs, bawling of mastiffs, bleating of sheep, prating
of parrets, tatling of jackdaws, grunting of swine,
girling of boars, yelping of foxes, mewing of cats,
cheeping of mice, squeaking of weasils,—clucking of
moorfowls, cucking of cuckows, bumling of bees,
rammage of hawks, *chirming* of linots,—whicking of
pigs, gushing of hogs, *curring* of pigeons,—curk-
ling of quails,—crackling of crows, nuzzing of ca-
mels, wheening of whelps, buzzing of dromedaries,
—mioling of tygers, bruizing of bears, sussing [i.
fuffing] of kitnings [kitlings], clamring of scarfes,
whimpring of fullmarts, boing of buffalos,—drin-
ling of turkies, coniating of storks, frantling of pea-
cocks,—*crouting* of cormorants, cigling of locusts,
charming of beagles, gnarring of puppies, snarling
of messens, rantling of rats, guerieting of apes, snut-
tering of monkees, pioling of pelicanes, quecking of
ducks,—that he was much more troubled, than if he
had been in the middle of the crowd at the fair of
Fontenoy or Niort." Rabelais, B. iii. p. 106, 107.

Some of these words are Scottish; others seem to
have been made to serve the purpose of expressing
the sound emitted by the different animals, as nearly
as possible. His ingenuity in this respect is certain-
ly unparalleled. Rabelais has only nine phrases;
Urquhart has swelled the number to seventy-one.

CHEIPER, *s.* The bog Iris; so called, because
children make a shrill noise with its leaves, Roxb.

CHEIPER, *s.* The cricket, Loth. Roxb.] *Add*;

This is an insect of favourable omen. For when
cheepers come to a house, it betokens good luck,
Roxb.

To CHEITLE, *v. n.* To chirp, to chatter or
warble; applied to the sounds emitted by small
birds when they sit upon their young, or feed
them, Kinross., Perth.

It must be viewed as radically the same with Teut.
quedel-en garrire, modulari; minutizare, gutturire;
Alem. *quilit-on*, lamentari; Armor. *chwitell-a* to whis-
tle, also to hiss; C. B. *cathl-u* to sing, to chirp, to
warble; *cathyl*, a tonation, melody.

CHEMYS, CHYMIS, &c. *s.* A chief dwelling.]
Add;

"The *chemise* or principall messuage sould not be
devidit nor gevin in name of dowrie or tierce to the
woman, but sould remane all and hail undevydit
with the air, quha thairfoir is oblist to big or give to
hir ane uther messuage." Balfour's Pract. p. 109.

CHENYIE, CHENYE', *s.* A chain.] *Add*;

Hanged in a Chenyie, hung in chains.

"He was sentenced to be *hanged in a chenyie* on
the gallowlee till his corpse rot." MS. Abst. (1637)
Maclaurin's Crim. Cas. XL.

CHERITIE, CHERITE', *s.*

"And to the minister serwing the cure at the said kirk of Halyruidhous, tua hundreth merkis money and thrie chalderis wictuell, viz. ane chalder quheit, ane chalder beir, and ane chalder aittis, with the *cheritie*." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 332.

"Tua chalderis of beir wyth dowbill *cherité*, the price of the chalder twelf poundis saxtene sh." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543. V. 18.

"Ane boll of bair [barley, or big] with the *chereteis*," *ibid*.

It is also used as a participle.

"Ane boll of beir *chereteid* stuff," *ibid*.

Cheritie Meal is also mentioned in some old deeds, Ayrs.; but the sense is lost.

It might seem that the term had originally denoted the driving or carriage of the grain; Fr. *charrette*, a wain-load. L. B. *cherreta*, *id*. Du Cange, vo. *Car-rada*.

The phrase *with the cheritie*, appears to correspond with the language of a Chart. A. 1248. In quolibet homine tenente hospitium, unam quartam avenae, & in crastino Nativitatis Domini unum panem panetariae & gallinas, et *carretum*. This is expl. by Du Cange, *Praestatio carretti*—nostris *charette*. Where there was no carriage, it was thus expressed, Chart. A. 1185. *Absque roagio*, [a toll for supporting a road] *missione, & carreto*. *Ibid*.

A difficulty arises, however, from the following clause; "To pay & deliuer aucht firloittis of malt without *chereties* yierlie," Aberd. Reg.; as well as from the phrase, *chereteid stuff*, which would seem to refer to some peculiar and superior mode of preparation or dressing at the mill.

If this idea should be adopted, we might view the term as a modification of Gael. *scaradh*, a separation, *sgartha*, separated, from *scar-am*, *sgar-am*, to separate; C. B. *ysgariad* separation, *ysgarth-u* to purge out. The *chereteis*, with the *beir*, might thus be the siftings, or what was separated from the pure grain.

To CHERK, *v. n.* To emit a grating sound, South of S.

The croaking raven soar'd on high,

Thick, thick the *cherking* weasels ran;

At hand she heard the howlets cry,

An' groans as of a dying man.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 12. V. CHIRK.

CHERRY of Tay, the name formerly given to a species of sea-fish in the frith of Tay.

"This our town of Dundee, situat on the river Tay, hath been ever famous for the abundance of that little fish termed for its excellencie the *Cherry of Tay*, caught here. It is likest (if not a species) to the Whyting; but so surpassing it in a delicious taste, that hardly it can be so called." Mercur. Caled. A. 1661, p. 39.

This is supposed to be the smelt, S. *spirling*.

Such was the spirit of adulation that pervaded the country after the restoration of Charles II. that this is enumerated among the "state miracles" that welcomed the blissful return of this prince.

CHESYBIL, *s.* An ecclesiastical dress.] *Add*;

"Item, ane *chesabill* of purpoure velvot with the stoyle," &c. Coll. of Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

CHESS, *s.* 1. The frame for a window.] *Add*;

2. The iron frame which surrounds types, after they are set for the press, S.

Fr. *chassis* also signifies a "printer's tympane;" Cotgr.

CHESS, *s.* The quarter or any smaller division of an apple, pear, &c. cut regularly into pieces: "The *chess* of an orange," one of the divisions of it, Roxb.

"In the same kind of measure are almost all the popular rhymes which still continue to be repeated by children in their ring-dances; such as,—

I've a cherry, I've a *chess*;

I've a bonny blue glass, &c.

generally sung to the notes here placed under the *Fragment of the genuine Caedmon*." Sibbald's Chron. iv. LIX.

An ingenious correspondent in the county of Roxb. has transmitted to me this ancient rhyme, as commonly repeated.

I've a cherry, I've a *chess*;

I've a bonny blue glass;

I've a dog among the corn;

Blaw, Willy Buckhorn:

I've wheat, I've rye;

I've four and twenty milk white kye;

The tane's broken-backit,

The rest's a' hackit.

The ledly and the red coat

Coming throw the ferry-boat;

The ferry-boat's o'er dear,

Ten shillings in the year.

Bumbaleery bizz;

Round about the wheat-stack,

And in amang the pizz (pease).

Fr. *chasse*, "that thing, or part of a thing, where-in another is enchased;" Cotgr.

CHESSART, *s.* A cheesevat, S. O. *Chessirt*, *Cheswirt*, Fife.

"After the curd has been continued in the boyn or vat, till it has become hard, it is put into the *chessart* or cheese-vat." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 453. Synon. with *Kaisart*, q. v.

CHEssel, *s.* A cheese-vat, the same with *Cheswell*, and *Chessart*; Nithsd.

"Ken ye (quo' I) o' yon' new cheese our wyfe took but frae the *chessel* yestreen? I'm gaun to send 't t' ye i' the morning, yere a gude neebor to me." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 286.

CHESSFORD, CHEESEFORD, *s.* The mould in which cheese is made, Roxb. Synon. *Chizzard* and *Kaisart*, S. B.

Can this be corr. from A.S. *cysefaet*, *id*.

* CHEST, *s.* Frequently used for a coffin, S.

"The marquis' friends—lift his corps frae Dundee, his *chest* covered with a black taffeta." Spalding, i. 52.

To CHEST, *v. a.* To inclose in a coffin, S. V. KIST, *s.* and *v.*

CHESTER, CHESTERS, *s.* The name given to a circular fortification, &c.] *Add*;

2. The designation of a number of places, such as farm-towns, in the south of S. either by itself, or in conjunction with some other word, as *Highchester*, *Bonchester*, *White-chester*, *Ches-terhouse*, *Chesterhall*, &c.

CHESTER BEAR, the name commonly given, in Angus and Perth., to *big*; as distinguishing it from *Barley-bear*, which denotes what is in England strictly called Barley.

"Barley is more or less the produce of every farm; the kind generally sown is the *Chester* or rough barley." P. Blackford, Perth. Stat. Acc. iii. 207.

"Barley, so called, has two rows in the head like rye. That which has more rows in the head than two is called *Chester Barley*. The *Chester* is that kind which has been most anciently sown here, and which is still most in request in the high grounds; but barley is thought the most advantageous crop in the low country." P. Bendothy, Perth. Stat. Acc. xix. 351.

What the term *Chester* refers to, I know not. It can scarcely be supposed that it was imported from the city of that name in E.

CHESOP, *s.* An ecclesiastical dress; abbrev. from *Chesybil*, *q. v.*

"Tua haill standis of claith of gold, that is to say, tua *chesopis*, four tunnaklis," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

CHEVELRIE, *s.* Cavalry. V. **CHEWALRY**.

CHEVIN, *part. pa.* Achieved.

"I *cheue*, I bringe to an ende." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 187, a. "God sende you yuell *cheuyng*, whiche is a maner of cursing. Dieu vous met en malle sepmayne." Ibid. F. 354, b. vo. *Sende*.

CHEVISANCE, *s.* Procurement, means of acquiring.

"Our lorde the king sall sende his commissaris of burovis in Flanderis to mak this *chevisance*," &c. Acts Ja. I. A. 1425, Ed. 1814, Pref. xix. V. under *Chewiss*.

CHEVRON, *s.* A glove.

"Sir Gideon by chance letting his *chevron* fall to the ground, the king, altho' being both stiff and old, stooped down and gave him his glove," &c. Scott's *Staggering State*, p. 50.

"My curse—gae wi' ye, if ye gie them either fee or bountith, or sae muckle as a black pair o' *cheverons*." Heart M. Loth. i. 196.

The term was perhaps originally appropriated to a glove made of kid leather, from Fr. *cheveau*, a kid. To **CHEW**, *v. a.* To stew, Lanarks.; a corrupt provincialism.

CHEWALRY, *s.* 1. Men in arms, &c.] *Insert as sense*

2. Cavalry.

"The Romane senate—create Emilius Mamercus dictator, and he maid Aurelius Posthumus maister of *chevelrie*." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 342. Magister equitum, Lat.

CHIAR, *s.* A chair. The vulgar pronunciation nearly resembles this; *cheyr*, *S.*

The Scottis sall bruke that realme as natyue ground, (Geif weirdis fayll nocht) quhair euir this *chiar* is found. Bellend. Cron. F. ii.

* **CHIEF**, *adj.* Intimate; as, "They're very *chief* wi' ane anither," *S.* Synon. *Grit, Thrang, Pack, Freff*, &c.

Nearly allied to the sense of the term as used in Proverbs xvi. 28; "A whisperer separateth *chief* friends." This, however, is given by Dr. Johns. as illustrating the sense of "eminent, extraordinary."

CHIEL, **CHIELD**, *s.* 3. A stripling, a young man.] *Add*;

But now the glomin coming on.

The *chiels* began to pingle.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 78.

i. e. the young fellows began to quarrel. They are distinguished, in the next line, from *carls* or old men. V. **PINGLE**, *v.*

CHIEL, *s.* Used in the sense of child, Aberd.

"*Chiel*, child; *Wi' chiel*, with child;" Gl. Shirrefs.

Perhaps the word in this form has more affinity with Su.G. *kull* proles, than with A.S. *cild*, infans; especially as the Isl. supplies us with the origin of both. For we learn from Verelius, vo. *Stradfiske*, p. 246, that *kyll-a* signifies gignere, parere.

The use of this term throws light on a phrase of the north of S.;

CHIEL or **CHARE**, one that a person takes a particular interest in, or to whom he acts as guardian, *S. B.* i. e. "a child of his own, or a ward."

Heard ye nae word, gin he had *chiel* or *chare*?

Ross's Helenore, p. 73. V. **CHARE**, *s.* 2.

CHIFFERS, *s. pl.* Cyphers.

"Item, ane bed dividit equalie in claith of gold and silvir, with draughtes of violet and gray silk maid in *chiffers* of A, and enricht with leiffis and branches of holine," &c. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 136. It is also written *chiffres*, *ibid.*

Fr. *chifre*, a cypher.

CHILDER, *pl.* 1. Children, *S.*] *Add*;

"Scole, to lerne *chylde* in;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 62, a.

2. Retinue, attendants.

"Than thai come with a flyrdome, and said that thai come for na ill of him ne his *childer*." Addic. Scot. Corn. p. 15.

3. Used to denominate servants on shipboard, or common mariners in relation to their master.

"Quhen ane master is readie with his ship to depart and sail fra hame to ane uther port, and thair is sum of his *childer* auchtand silver in the town or countrey quhair thay ar, the creditor may not tak the mariner that is his debtor furth of the said ship fra his master for the debt," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 615.

CHYLD-GIFT, *s.* A present made to a *child* by one who sustains the character of god-father.

—All the guidis, for justly thay ar thyne,

Off thy *chylde* gift, storit throw grace devyne.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 889.

To **CHIM**, *v. n.* "To take by small portions, to eat nicely," Ettr. For.

By the usual change of Goth. *k* into *ch*, this seems to originate from Isl. *keim-r* sapor: Saepius pro ingrato sumitur; Haldorson. Dainty eating may well be supposed to proceed from a disagreeable taste in the food.

CHIMLEY, **CHIMBLAY**, **CHIMLA**, **CHIMNEY**, *s.*

1. A grate, *S.*] *Add*;

"In the chalmer there was a grit iron *chimlay*, vnder it a fyre; other grit provisione was not sene." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 56.

"Ane greit yrne *chimblay* in the hall." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 261.

2. A fire-place, *S.*

Corn. *tschimbla*, a chimney; Pryce.

3. In the proper sense of *E. chimney*, as denoting "the turret raised—for conveyance of the smoke," *S.*

—Vernal win's wi' bitter blout,
Out owre our *chimlas* blaw.

Tarras's Poems, p. 63.

- CHIMLEY-BRACE**, *s.* 1. The mantle-piece, *S.*
2. The beam which supports the *cat-and-clay* chimneys in cottages; pron. *chumla-brace*, *Teviotd.*
CHIMLEY-CHEEKS, *s. pl.* The stone pillars at the side of a fire, *S.*

CHIMLA-LUG, *s.* The fireside, *S.*] *Add*;
While frosty winds blaw in the drift,

Ben to the *chimla-lug*,

I grudge a wee the great folk's gift,

That live sae bien and snug. *Burns*, iii. 155.

"Dame Lugton set for him an elbow-chair by the *chimla-lug*." *R. Gilhaize*, i. 152.

CHIMLEY-NEUCK, *s.* The chimney-corner, *S.*

"The evil spirit of the year fourteen hundred and forty-twa is at wark again as merrily as ever, and ilka auld wife in the *chimley-neuck* will be for knapping doctrine wi' doctors o' divinity and the godly fathers o' the church." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 150.

Chimley-nuik occurs in Ben Jonson's *Sad Shepherd*, as signifying the chimney-corner.

—Where saw you her?

I' th' *chimley nuik* within; shee's there, now.

CHYMOUR, **CHYMER**, *s.* A light gown.] *Add*;

2. Restricted in its use to a piece of dress worn by archbishops and bishops when consecrated.

"They sall—provide tham selfis a *chymer* (that is, a sattyn or taffetie gowne without linyng or sleeues) to be worne over thair whytes at the tyme of thair consecratioun." *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814*, V. 21.

It also occurs in *O. E.* "Put of this *chymer*, it mysbecometh you." *Palsgr. iii. F. 361, a.*

CHYNA, *s.* A chain.

—"Comperit Stevin Lokhert procuratour for Robert of Cuninghaim of Cuninghameheid summond— anent iij oxen & ane irne *chyna*," &c. *Act. Audit. A. 1478*, p. 73.

The term occurs also in p. 67.

—"A pot, ij pannys, a *chyna*, a speite," [a spit] &c. A corr. of *Cheinyie*.

CHINE, *s.* The end of a barrel, or that part of the staves which project beyond the head; *S. chime* as in *E.*

—"That they keep right gage, both in the length of the staves, the bilg-girth, the wideness of the head, & deepness of the *chine*," &c. *Acts Cha. II. 1661*, c. 33.

Isl. kani, prominula pars rei, that part of a thing which projects; also rostrum; *Haldorson. Chine*, however, may be corr. from *E. chime, chimb*, used in the same sense; especially as *Teut. kieme*, and *kimme*, signify margo vasis; and *Su.G. kim*, extremum dolii; *Ihre*.

I find that, although in the edition 1814, from the Records, *chine* occurs in the act of *Cha. II.*, *chime* is the term in the preceding act of *Cha. I. Vol. V. p. 506.*

CHINK, *s.* A cant term for money, *Galloway*.

Quoth John, 'They ply their wily tools

But for the *chink*.' *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 66.

Denominated from the sound made by silver.

CHINLIE, *adj.* Gravelly, *Moray*; the same with *Channelly* and *Chinglie*.

"The hard *chinlie* beach at the east end, makes it probable that once the sea flowed into the loch." *Shaw's Hist. Moray*, p. 78.

CHINTIE-CHIN, *s.* A long chin, a chin which projects, *Perths.*

The first part of this word seems of *Gael.* origin; probably from *sinte* stretched, *sinteach* straight, long.

CHIPERIS, *s. pl.*

"Discharges all the slaying of wilde-fowle in other menis boundis with gunnis, *chiperis* or other ingynes," &c. *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814*, Vol. V. 269.

Most probably, gins, snares; allied perhaps to *Teut. kip*, decipulum, from *kipp-en* capere. *Fr. chepier* denotes a gaoler, *L. B.* from *cippus*, the stocks. This, as well as *cep-us*, also signifies a net.

CHIPPIE-BURDIE, *s.* A term used in a promise made to a child, for the purpose of pacifying or pleasing it: *I'll gie you a chippie-burdie*, *Loth.*

I have heard it said, with considerable plausibility, that this ought to be viewed as a corr. of *Fr. chapeau bordé*, a cocked, or perhaps, an embroidered hat.

CHYPPYNUTIE, *s.* A mischievous spirit.

For *Chyppynutie* ful oft my chaftis quuik.

Palice of Honour, i. 58. V. *SKRYMMORIE*.

To CHIRR, *v. n.* To chirp, *Clydesd.*

O. E. chirre id.; *Germ. kirr-en, girr-en*, to coo as a dove; also to emit a shrill sound.

CHYRE, *s.* A chair.

"Sevin *chyres* coverit with velvot, thairof thre of crammosie freinyeit with gold.—Twa uther *chyres* coverit with blak velvot. Ane uther *chyre* coverit with ledder." *Inventories, A. 1578*, p. 213. V. *CHIAR*.

To CHIRK, **JIRK**, &c. *v. n.* To make a grating noise, *S.*] *Add*;

This corresponds to the sense of the term by *Palsgrave*. "*Chyrkyng* of byrdes, [*Fr.*] iargon;" *B. iii. F. 24, a.* "I *chyrike*, I make a noyse as myse do in a house." *Ibid. F. 187, b.*

CHIRK, *s.* The sound made by the teeth, or by any hard body, when rubbed obliquely against another.

To CHIRL, *v. n. 1.* To chirp, *Roxb*; *synon. Churl*.

2. To emit a low melancholy sound, as birds do in winter, or before a storm, *Clydes*.

The fairy barbs were light and fleet;

The *chirling* echoes went and came.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 323.

3. "To warble merrily," *Clydes*.

The laverock *chirlt* his cantie sang,

The cushat roun' them flew,

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

Sw. sorl-a, to murmur, to make a noise like running water, *Seren. A.S. cear-ian, ceorr-ian*, queri, murmurare.

4. To whistle shrilly, *Roxb*.

CHIRL, *s.* The single emission of a low melancholy sound, *Clydes*.

CHIRLING, *s.* Such a sound continued, *ibid.*

To CHIRL, *v. n.* To laugh immoderately, *Dumfr.*; *synon. to kink with lauchin*.

Perhaps in allusion to the sound made by a moor-fowl or partridge when raised. V. CHURR, CHURL. Ihre, rendering the term *Kurra* murmurare, mentions Germ. *kurrel-n* as synon.

CHIRLE, *s.* The double-chin, Renfr.

Wi' clippet feathers, kame an' chirle,

The gamesters cock, frae some aul' burrel,
Proclaims the morning near.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 82. V. CHOLER.

CHIRLE, *s.* A small bit of any thing, especially of edibles, Lanarks.; allied perhaps to Teut. *schier-en* partiri.

CHIRLES, *s. pl.* Pieces of coal of an intermediate size between the largest and *chows*, which are the smallest, except what is called culm, Fife.

CHIRM, *s.* *Chirms* of grass, the early shoots of grass, Roxb.

This, it is supposed, has been corr. from E. *germ*, or Fr. *germe* id.

To CHIRME, *v. n.* 2. To chirp, S.] *Add*;
"Chirm,—to mutter discontentedly;" Gl. Picken.

In this sense *cherme* is used, O. E.

"I *cherme* as byrdes do whan they make a noyse a great noumber togyther; Je iergonne.—These byrdes *cherme* goodly." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 187, a.

3. To fret, to be peevish.] *Add*;

But may be, gin I live as lang

As nae to fear the *chirmin'* chang

Of gosses grave, that think nae wrang,

And even say't,

I may consent to lat them gang,

And tak' their fate.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 180.

Add to etymon;

Fris. *kriem-en*, conqueri, querulum esse; Dan. *karm-er*, to grieve or fret.

To CHIRM, *v. a.* To warble, S.

The zephyrs seem'd mair saft to play,

The birds mair sweet to *chirm* their sang.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 69.

CHYRME, *s.* 1. Note; applied to birds] *Add*;
2. A single chirp, S.

A *chirm* she heard; wi' muckle speed,

Out o' a hole, she shot her head,

An' pushing yont a hemlock shaw,

Thus spoke, when she poor Philip saw.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 79.

To CHIRPLE, *v. n.* To twitter as a swallow, S. B.

This is evidently a diminutive from the E. *v.* to chirp. But the origin of the latter is quite uncertain; its deduction from *cheer up* being unsatisfactory. The only words, that I have met with, which seem to have the slightest resemblance, are Isl. *karp-a* obgannire, to mutter, to grumble; and Belg. *kirr-en*, to chirp, Germ. *girr-en*, also *kirr-en*, gemere, murmurare. The Spaniards have preserved this Goth. term in *chirr-iar*, to give a false tone.

CHIRPLE, *s.* A twittering note, S. B.

To CHIRT, *v. a.* 1. To squeeze, &c. S.] *Add*;

3. "To squirt, or send forth suddenly," Gl. Sibb. Roxb.

Seren. deduces the E. *v.* to squirt from Sw. *squaett-a*, *squaettr-a*, audita effundere. Ihre renders the former, liquida effundere.

To CHIRT, *v. n.* To press hard at stool, S.

Ne'er frae thy soundin' shell again,

We'll hear thy *chirtan* vot'ries grane.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 181.

To CHIRT in, *v. n.* To press in, S. O.

—Lads an' laughing lasses free

Chirt in to hear thy sang.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 205.

CHIRT, *s.* 1. A squeeze, S.

"An we cou'd but get ae meenit o' him i' the wud here, it wadna be ill dune tae gi'e his craig a *chirt*." Saint Patrick, iii. 45.

2. A squirt, Roxb.

3. A small quantity; as, a *chirt* of *gerss*, a small quantity of grass; a *chirt* of *water*, applied to very little water, Roxb.

To CHIRT, *v. n.* Expl. in Gl. to "confine laughter," Galloway.

Around the hoodwink'd swain a' hooting run—

His fav'rite nymph, wi' glad uplifted heart,

Stands *chirtin* in a corner, longing much

To feel his fond embrace.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 88.

As the *v.* to *chirt* signifies to press, and this conveys the idea of suppression, it may be an oblique use of the former *v.* But I hesitate as to this origin, in consequence of observing that C. B. *chwerthin* signifies to titter; W. Richards. Owen expl. it as simply signifying to laugh.

CHIRURGINAR, *s.* Surgeon.

"Francis Deglay *chirurginar*;" Aberd. Reg.

To CHISELL, CHIZZEL, *v. a.* To press in a cheese-vat, S. O.

"Here's some ewe milk cheese, milked wi' my ain hand,—pressed and *chiselled* wi' my ain hand, and fatter or feller never kitchened an honest man's cake." Blackw. Mag. July 1820, p. 379.

To CHITTER, *v. a.* To warble, to chatter, Galloway.

—Wi' flutt'ring speed

Unto the tiled roof and chimney-tap

The journeying multitude in haste repair,

There to the sun's departing rays they spread

Their little wings, an' *chitter* their farewell.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 129.

This perhaps may be viewed as only an oblique sense of the neuter *v.*; *q.* to make the voice to quiver in singing. But Germ. *zwitcher-n* denotes the chirping or chattering of birds.

To CHITTLE, TCHITTLE, *v. a.* To eat corn from the ear, putting off the husk with the teeth, Dumfr.

This would seem allied to an Isl. *v.* expressive of the action of birds in shaking, tearing off, or peeling with their bills: *Tutl-a*, rostro quater, vel avellere; *tutl*, the act of tearing or peeling. Some might perhaps prefer Isl. *jodl-a*, infirmiter mando; G. Andr. p. 133. Edentuli infantis more cibum in ore voluntare, Haldorson; from *jod*, proles, foetus.

To CHITTLE, *v. n.* To warble, to chatter, Dumfr.; synon. *Quhitter*.

The lintie *chittles* sad i' the high tower wa',

—The wee bird's blythe whan the winter's awa.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 119.

Shall we view this as derived from Isl. *qued-a* canere, like *quedling-r* brevis cantilena? C. B. *chwedl-a*,

to chatter, is evidently from a common source; as also *chmythell-u* to whistle; and Armor. *chmitel*, sibilum, which is mentioned by Ihre as a cognate of Su.G. *quiltr-a* garrire.

CHOCK, *s.* A name given in the west of S., to the disease commonly called the *croup*.

Perhaps from its tendency to produce suffocation.

CHOFFER, *s.* A chaffing-dish, S.

Fr. *eschauff-er*, to chafe; *eschauff-ure*, a chafing.

CHOFFING-DISH, *s.* The same.

"Make balls, which ye shall put on coals, in a *choffing-dish*, and the party is to receive the fume," &c. St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 223.

TO CHOISE, CHOYSE, CHOYCE, *v. a.* 1. To choose, to elect, S.

"We haue power till *choyse* a cheplaine till do di-vyn service,—and till *choyce* an officer," &c. Seal of Cause, A. 1505. Blue Blanket, p. 57.

"He allowis not of man because he is able to do good, but because God allowes of him, therefore, he is made meet and able to do good: when God *chois-ed* thee before all eternitie to glorie, what saw he in thee? He predestinate us in himself, Eph. i. 5." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 55.

2. To prefer, S.

"Let such as *choise* straw, be sure to put it on thick, and cause it to rise pretty high in form of a pyramid, for if it lies flat it will not so well defend the rain." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 21.

CHOLER, &c. *s.* 1. A double chin.] *Add*;

A.S. *ceol-r*, (guttur), the throat.

2. *Chollers*, *pl.*, the gills of a fish, Upp. Clydes., Roxb.; *Chullers*, Dumfr.; perhaps from some supposed resemblance between the inflation of the lungs and that of the double-chin, especially under the influence of anger.

CHOOP, CHoup, *s.* The fruit of the wild briar, *Rubus major*; synon. *Hip*, Dumfr., Roxb., Ayrs.

"What was to be seen, dye think,—but a hale regiment o' guid aik cudgels, every ane o' them as like my ane as ae *choup* is like to another!" Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 201.

The only terms approaching to this are A.S. *heope* and *hiope* id. But although A.S. *c* assumes the form of *ch* in E., I do not recollect any example of this being the case as to *h*.

TO CHOOWOW, *v. n.* To grumble, to grudge, Fife.

CHOOWOWIN', *s.* The act of grumbling or grudging, *ibid*.

The form of this word is so singular, that it is not easy to trace it, one being uncertain whether to search for its cognates under the letter *K* or *T*. Teut. *keeuwe* and *kouwe* signify fauces, whence *keeuw-en* mandere. Now, it may possibly refer to that motion of the jaws which is often expressive of dissatisfaction. C.B. *tuch* signifies a grunt, and *tuch-aw* to grunt, to grumble. Or see CHAW, *v*.

CHOP, CHOPE, CHOIP, *s.* A shop. This is the vulgar pronunciation generally throughout S.

"The merchandes of the earth,—thay ar the brut-ish preastes that know not those thinges that apper-teane to God; sensuall preastes that ar placed in the

outward court that thai may eat the sinnes of the people, whosel prayers and messes for money; mack-ing the hous of p[r]ayer ane *chop* of merchandize." Tyrie's Refutation, Fol. 48, b.

Then to a sowtar's *chope* he past,

And for a pair of schone he ast.

Bot or he sperit the price to pay them,

His thovmbis was ou the soillis to say them.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 334.

"The *choip* under his stair." "The keis [keys] of the said *chop*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18. V. CHAP.

CHOUSKIE, *s.* A knave, Shetl.

Apparently from Su.G. Isl. *kusk-a*, pellicere, as it is the business of a deceiver to entice others. Ihre gives *kouska* as the Norw. form of the *v.* E. *chouse* is undoubtedly a cognate term, and most probably cozen.

TO CHOW, *v. a.* To chew, S.

CHOW, CHAW, *s.* 1. A mouthful of any thing that one chews, S.

2. Used, by way of eminence, for a quid of tobacco, S.

He took aff his bannet and spat in his *chow*,

He dightit his gab and he pried her mow.

Ball. Muirland Willie.

CHOW'D MOUSE, a worn-out person, one whose appearance in the morning shews that he has spent the night riotously. He is called "a *chow'd mouse*," or said to "look like a *chow'd mouse*," Roxb.

The metaphor seems to be borrowed from the feeble appearance of a mouse, to which her ruthless foe has given several gashes with her teeth, before con-descending to give the *coup de grace*.

CHOW, *s.* 1. A wooden ball used in a game played with clubs, Moray, Banffs.

2. The game itself is hence denominated *The Chow*.

This game may be viewed as the same with what is elsewhere called *Shinty*. The players are equally divided. After the *chow* is struck off by one party, the aim of the other is to strike it back, that it may not reach the limit or goal on their side, because in this case they lose the game; and as soon as it crosses the line the other party cry, *Hail!* or say that it is *hail*, as denoting that they have gained the victory. In the beginning of each game, they are allowed to raise the ball a little above the level of the ground, that they may have the advantage of a surer stroke. This is called the *Deil-chap*, perhaps as a contr. of *de-vil*, in reference to the force expended on the stroke.

It may, however, be q. *dule-chap*, the blow given at the *dule* or goal, but pronounced in the northern manner, *u* being changed into *ee* or *ei*. As this term is not known in that part of the country, it has been deduced from Teut. *deel* a part, portion, or partition, q. the blow which each party has a right to at the commencement of the play.

I hesitate, whether from the customary change of *k* into *ch*, we should view this as originally the same with Dan. *kolle*, Teut. *kolue*, a bat or club; or trace it to Isl. *kug-a*, Dan. *kue*, cogere.

TO CHOWL, CHool, (like *ch* in *church*), *v. n.*

1. To *chow*l one's *chaf*ts, to distort one's mouth, often for the purpose of provoking another; to make ridiculous faces, S.

Most probably corr., because of the distortion of the face, from *Showl*, q. v.

2. To emit a mournful cry; applied to dogs or children, Fife. As regarding children, it always includes the idea that they have no proper reason for their whining.

CHOWL, CHOOL, *s.* A cry of the kind described above, a whine, *ibid.*

CHRISTENMASS, *s.* Christmas, Aberd.

CHRISTIE, CRISTIE, *s.* 1. The abbreviation of *Christopher*, when a man is referred to, *S.*

"*Christie Armstrong*."—"Cristie, Archie and Willie Batyis" [now Beattie.] Acts 1585, iii. 393.

2. The abbreviation of *Christian*, if the name of a woman; more commonly pron. q. *Kirsty*, *S.*

CHRISTSWOORT, CHRISTMAS FLOWER, names formerly given in *S.* to Black Hellebore.

"It is said that the herb *Christswoord*, or *Christmas flower*, in plain English *Black Helebores*, (so called from its springing about this time) helpeth madness, distraction, purgeth melancholy and dulnesse. This last expression minds me to caveat the Reader, not to be angry at Helebores because it's called *Christmas flower*; for it, poore thing, hurts no body that lets it alone, and Herbalists are to be shent, not it spoyled for that name, as was the harmlesse Hawthorn tree, near Glassenbury in Sommerset-shire in England, which being always observed to bloom so neare to this time, that it was reported first to budde this day, other Haw-thorns about it remaining dead, and naked, King James jestingly concluded therefrom, our old stile to be more regular than Rome's new, but others of later years more seriously concluding the thorn guilty of old superstition, grubbed it up by the roots, and burned it to ashes; which coming to the ears of honest Christmas, fearing her own fate, from that of her harbingers (receiving notice by a public order), quietly retir'd, and keep'd her self alive by the fire side of more charitable Christians, accounting it more honourable to ly by a flame then dy in one. But this Bush hath almost put me from my path," &c.

This extract affords a curious specimen of the instruction communicated in the Tolbooth Church of Edinburgh on *Christmas* or *Yule-Sunday*, 1670. V. Annand's *Mysterium Pietatis*, p. 24, 25.

To CHUCK, *v. a.* To toss or throw any thing smartly out of the hand, *S.* V. SHUCK, *v.*

CHUCK, *s.* A marble used at the game of taw, Dumfr.

CHUCKET, *s.* A name given to the Black-bird, Island of Hoy, Orkney; Low's Faun. Orcad. p. 58.

"In winter—it has only a squeaking voice, like the word *chuck*, *chuck*, several times repeated, whence the Hoy name." *Ibid.*

CHUCKIE, *s.* 1. A low or cant term for a hen, *S.* Add;

"Aweel, aweel, that hen—was na a bad ane to be bred at a town-end, though it's no like our barn-door *chuckies* at Charlies-hope." Guy Mannering, iii. 102.

2. Used in the sense of chicken.

—Till the *chucky* leave the shell
Whar it was hidden,

It canna soun' the morning bell

Upo' your midden.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 199.

CHUCKIE-STANE, *s.* A small pebble.] Add;

"Quartz nodules, or *chuckie-stones*, as they are vulgarly called, are very common, and are of various colours." Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 268.

CHUCKLE-HEAD, *s.* A dolt, Aberd.

CHUCKLE-HEADED, *adj.* Doltish, *ibid.*

This is a cant E. word; Grose's Class. Dict. Can it have any affinity to Germ. *kuyghel*, *kugel*, globus, sphaera; as we say *Bullet-head*?

CHUDREME, CUDREME, *s.* The designation of what is called a stone weight.

Iste sunt antique prestationes et canones, quas pre-fate ecclesie solvebant antiquitus, sciz. triginta panes decoctos, cum antiqua mensura farine ibi apposita, triginta Caseos quorum quilibet facit *Chudreme*, et octo male de Braseo, et Derchede male, et Chedher male. Chart. Sti Andr. Crawford's Officers of State, p. 431.

"The *Chudreme*," Mr. Chalmers has justly observed, "is the Irish *Cudthrom*, the (*th*) being quiescent, which signified weight. Shaw's Dict. MacFarlane's Vocab. p. 85. [r. 58.] So, *Clach-ar-cudrim* means, literally, a stone-weight, *punt-ar-cudrim*, a pound-weight. Macdonald's Gael. Vocab. p. 120. David I. granted to the monastery of Cambuskenneth "viginti *cudremos* caseis," out of his rents in Strivling. Chart. Cambus. No. 54; Nimmo's Stirling. App. No. I.—Alexander II. made an exception of the said *Cudreme*," &c. Caledonia, I. 433, N.

CHUFFIE-CHEEKIT, *adj.* Having full and flaccid cheeks, *S.*

CHUFFIE-CHEEKS, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to a full-faced child, *S.* V. CHUFFY, *E.*

To CHUG, *v. n.* To tug at an elastic substance, Upp. Clydes.

"To *Chug*, to tug," Clydes. Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

This seems to be merely the *v.* pronounced in a peculiar manner, as if *s* followed *t*, perhaps from the double vowel, as in A.S. *teog-an*, Moes.G. *tiuh-an*, *id.* It thus resembles Germ. *zug*, *zuge*, the act of drawing out, from Alem. *zeoh-an*, Germ. *zieh-en*, trahere, attrahere.

CHUK, *s.* Asellus marinus Squillam molliorem referens, nisi quod quatuor tantum pedes habeat. An qui Dumfriensibus the *Chuk* dicitur? Sibb. Scot. p. 34.

CHUN, *s.* A term applied to the sprouts or germs of barley, in the process of making malt; also to the shoots of potatoes, when they begin to spring in the heap, Gall., Dumfr. Pronounced as *ch* in *cheese*.

To CHUN, *v. a.* To *chun* potatoes, is, in turning them to prevent vegetation, to nip off the shoots which break out from what are called the *een* or eyes, *ibid.*, Roxb. Also used in Upp. Clydesd. in the same sense.

This is undoubtedly a very ancient word. Moes.G. *kein-an*, *us-kein-an*, germinare, Alem. *chin-en*, *id.* To these verbs we ought certainly to trace A.S. *cyn*, propago, genimen, and Alem. *chind*, *kind*, filius, in-

fans. It is not improbable that C.B. *egin*, the first shoot, and *egin-aw*, to germinate, have had a common origin. Owen, indeed, traces *egin* to *cin*, a covering, what extends over. In a later age *kein-a*, or *chin-en*, seems to have received the form of Germ. *keim-en*, *kiem-en*, germinare, by the change of a single letter. Wachter, vo. *Kiem-en*, refers to Lat. *gemmare*, Gr. *κιν-ισθαι*, moveri ad germinandum.

CHURCH AND MICE, a game of children, Fife, said to be the same with the *Sow in the Kirk*, q. v.

To CHURM, *v. a.* 1. "To tune, to sing." Gl.

—Let me rather, on the heathy hill,
Far frae the busy world, whereon ne'er stood
A cottage, walk, an' *churm* my Lallan lays.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 55.

This seems merely the Gall. pron. of *Chyrme*, q. v.

2. To grumble, or emit a humming sound, Ayrs.

—"A cuckoo-clock chicks at one side of the chimney-place, and the curate, smoking his pipe in an antique elbow-chair, *churms* at the other." Sir A. Wylie, i. 209.

Apparently the same with CHIRME, sense 3.

CHURME, *s.* Used to denote a low, murmuring and mournful conversation, *ibid.*

"We all fell into a kind of religious *churme* about the depths and wonders of nature, and the unfathomable sympathies of the heart of man." The Steam-Boat, p. 138.

Evidently the same with *Chirm*, *Chyrm*, only the pron. of Ayrs.

To CHURR, CHURL, CHIRLE, *v. n.* 1. To coo, to murmur. Sibb. writes *chirle*, rendering it "to chirp like a sparrow," South of S.

The *churlin* moor-cock woes his valentine,
Couring coyish to his sidelin tread.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 9.

—Some delight to brush the heathy fells
At early dawn, among the *churring* pouts.

Ibid. p. 107.

O. E. to *chirre*. Junius observes that goldfinches are said to *chirre*. He renders it, *gemere instar turturum*; viewing it as synon. with *chirme*. That it has been used in England in the same sense with *chirp*, seems probable from *churr-norm* being the name given to the fen-cricket. V. Phillips.

2. Used to denote the cackling noise made by the moorfowl when raised from its seat, Dumfr.

Cimbr. *kur* murmur; A.S. *ceor-ian* murmurare; Teut. *kor-ien*, *koer-ien*, *gemere instar turturis aut columbae*; Su.G. *surr-a* susurrum edere.

CYLE, *s.* The foot, or lower part, of a couple or rafter; synon. *Spire*, Roxb.

This, I suppose, should be sounded q. *sile*. A.S. *syl*, *syle*, *syll*, basis, fulcimentum. Su.G. *syll*, fundamentum cujusvis rei. This has been traced to MoesG. *sul-jan* fundare.

CYMMING, CUMYEONE, CUMMING, *s.* 1. A large oblong vessel, of a square form, about a foot or eighteen inches in depth, used for receiving what works over from the masking-fat or barrel, Loth.

"The air sall have—an masking-fat, ane great stand, ane tub, ane gyle-fat, ane *cymming*, ane laid-

gallon, ane wort disch, ane pitcher." Balfour's Pract. p. 234, 235.

"Ane flasche fat, ane fysche fat, ane *cumyeone*," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

We find what is undoubtedly the same word, in a more primitive form, in several northern dialects. A.S. Gloss. *cimbing*, commissuras, Schilter; Su.G. *kim* extremum dolii; Teut. *kime*, *kimme*, *kieme*, extremitas vasis, dolii, cupae, Kilian: E. *chime*, id. "the end of a barrel or tub;" Chaucer, *chimbe*, expl. by Tyrwhitt, "the prominent part of the staves beyond the head of a barrel."

—Almost all empty is the tonne,

The streme of lif now droppeth on the *chimbe*.

Ver. 3893.

Hence Mod. Sax. *kymer*, one who refits barrels or tubs that have been loosened; Isl. *afkime*, also *kimpell*, the handle of a portable vessel; manubrium vasis portatilis sustinens; G. Andr. 144. This writer gives *kime*, as primarily signifying *cymba*. We still give the name of *boat* to a small tub.

2. A small tub or wooden vessel, Ang., Fife; used as synon. with *Bowie*.

CYPRUS CAT, a cat of three colours, as of black, brown, and white, S. Tortoise-shell cat, E.

CIRCUAT ABOUT, encircled, surrounded.

—"Ffor the quhilk soume the said vmquhill Schir Williame laide in plege to the said Robert ane garrissing *circuit* about with perllis, rubeis and diamontis, pertening to our souerane lordis darrest mother," &c. Acts Ja. VI, 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 279.

For *circuit*; Fr. id. Lat. *circuit-us*.

CIRCULYE, *adv.* Circularly; Aberd. Reg.

To CIRCUMJACK, *v. n.* To agree to, or correspond with, W. Loth.; a term most probably borrowed from law-deeds; Lat. *circumjac-ere*, to lie round or about.

To CIRCUMVENE, CIRCUMVEEN, *v. a.* 1. To environ.

"Thus war the enemyis sa *circumvenit* in the mid-dis of Romanis, that nane of thame had eschapit,—war nocht—the king of the Volschis—began to reproche thame," &c. Bellend. T. Liv. p. 348–9.

2. To circumvent.

"Our souerane lorde—annullis expreslie & dischargis the effecte & tenour of the charter—of Clerkland, &c. maid to Mungo Muire of Rowallane, becauss his graice was *circumvenit* tharintill." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 311, 312.

"He sayes, Let no man oppresse, ouercome, ourhaile, or *circumveen* another man, or defraude his brother in any matter." Rollock, 1 Thes. p. 173.

Immediately from Lat. *circumven-ire*, like Fr. *cir-conven-ir*, which are used in both these senses.

CITEYAN, CIETeyAN, *s.* A citizen, Fr. *citoyen*.

—"He gaiff occasioun to the *cietyanis* thair of to ische out of the toun." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 26. V.

CITINER.

CITHERAPES, *s. pl.* The traces by which a plough is drawn in Orkney; *Theets*, *thetes*, synon. S. V. Agr. Surv. Orkn. p. 51, 52.

CITHOLIS, *s.* A musical instrument.] *Add*;

"The instruments are shalms, clarions, portatives,

monycords, organs, tympane or drum, cymbal; *cythol*, psaltery." Pink. Hist. Scotl. ii. 426.

In the passage here referred to, the word is printed *sytholl*; Palice of Honour, Scot. Poems, 1792, i. 74. CITINER, CITINAR, *s.* A citizen.

"Oure souerane lord—disponis to ane reuerend father in God Petir bischope of Dunkeld, and to the *citineris* of the towne of Dunkeld, the privilege and liberties grantit to the bischoppis of Dunkeld and *citineris* thair of of befoir," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 313.

Than to ane *citinar* he yeid,
Quhilk send him furth his swyne to feid;
For fault of fude he was full fant.

Forlorne Sone, Poems 16th Cent. p. 34.

Fr. *citoyen* id.; *citoyennerie*, citizenship.

CIVIS. *s. pl.* A misnomer for an old English penny.

"I wadna that his name were Gordon for a hunder *civis*." Perils of Man, ii. 350.

As bearing the legend of *Civitas* London, Eboraci, &c.

CLAAICK, CLAUICK, CLAYOCK, *s.*] Instead of that in Dict. *substitute* the following definition;

1. Properly the state of having all the corns on a farm reaped, but not inned, Aberd., Banffs.
2. Transferred to the entertainment given to the reapers, *ibid.*

Formerly, this feast was made after all was cut down. It is now most commonly delayed till the whole crop is brought home, and covered. When the harvest is early finished, it is called the *Maiden Claaick*; when late, the *Carlin Claaick*. V. MAIDEN and CARLIN. In some parts of the north, this feast is then called *the Winter*, because about this time winter is supposed to commence.

As far as I can learn, this word is unknown in Gael.; unless we should suppose it to be formed from *glaic*, a handful, *q.* the last handful of the corn that is cut down, whence the same feast derives its name of *Maiden*.

I have met with one etymon of this term, introduced by an ingenious writer when speaking of the *Kirn*.

"In later times this feast has been called a *maiden*, if the harvest is finished before Michaelmas, and if after it, a *Carlin*. In some places it is called the *Clayock*, which is a corruption of the Gaelic *Cailoch*, i. e. an old woman, and is synonymous with the before-mentioned *Carlin*." Huddleston's Notes to Toland's Hist. of the Druids, p. 283.

It seems, however, fatal to this etymon, that in the district of Buchan, where this term is chiefly used, they not only speak of the *Carlin Claaick*, which would be a gross tautology, but the term is also conjoined with *Maiden*. Now, the *Maiden Claaick* would literally mean "the young old woman." Besides, the entertainment was more anciently given earlier in the season.

The word is pron. *Clai*k in Garioch.

CLAAIK-SHEAF, CLYACK-SHEAF, *s.* The *Maiden* or last handful of corn cut down by the reapers on a farm, Aberd.

CLAAICK-SUPPER, CLYACK-SUPPER, *s.* The feast given, about thirty years ago, on the cutting

down of the corn on a farm; now, that the entertainment is deferred till the crop be inned, rather inaccurately transferred to the feast of Harvest-home, *ibid.*

CLAAR, *s.* A large wooden vessel.

"The smoking potatoes were emptied into a *claar*, round which every one promiscuously ranged, and partook of a social, if not luxurious meal." Clan Albin, i. 74, 75.

Gael. *clar*, a board, trough, &c.

CLACHAN, *s.* A small village, &c.] *Add*;

There is a singular phrase commonly used in the Highlands, which may perhaps claim affinity.

"She hastily exclaimed, 'Thus did he look whose name you bear, on that sad morning; but oh! *to the stones be it told!*' not so looked Glenalbin."

—"When relating any thing calamitous, instead of a direct address to the person with whom they are conversing, the Highlanders tell it as an *apart*, exclaiming, 'To the stones be it told.'" Clan Albin, ii. 239.

Most probably this, in Druidical times, was a solemn asseveration of the truth, by an appeal to the consecrated "circle of stones" around which the Celtic nations worshipped, or to the deity who was supposed to reside there.

CLACH-COAL, *s.* The term formerly, if not still, given in the district of Kyle, to *Candle-coal*; called *Parrot-coal* in Carrick and elsewhere.

I can scarcely view this as from Gael. *clach*, a stone, *q.* stone-coal, like Belg. *steen-koolen*. Perhaps it is rather allied to C.B. *clac-ian*, Teut. *klack-en*, Isl. *klak-a*, clangere, as referring to the noise it makes in burning; as it seems, for the same reason, to be designed *Parrot-coal*.

CLACHNACUIDIN. *To drink to Clachnacuidin*, to drink prosperity to the town of Inverness; *Clachnacuidin* being a stone at the well in the market-place of that burgh.

The term literally signifies, "a stone to set *cuids*" or "tubs on."

TO CLACHER, CLAGHER, *v. n.* To move onwards or get along with difficulty and slowly, in a clumsy, trailing, loose manner, Loth.

* CLACK, *s.* Expl. "slandorous or impertinent discourse;" Gl. Shirrefs, Aberd.

CLADACH, *s.* Talk. V. CLEITACH.

CLAFF, *s.* Cleft, or part of a tree where the branches separate; Galloway.

—There, in the *claff*

O' branchy oak, far frae the tread o' man,
The ring-dove has her nest, unsocial bird!
To woods and wilds her cooing cry she makes,
And rocks, responsive, echo back her moan.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 43.

Su.G. *klofwa* ruptura; Isl. *klof*, fœmorum interca-

pedo; from *klyfn-a*, to cleave. CLAFFIE, *adj.* Disordered; as, *claffie hair*, dishevelled hair, Berwicks.; perhaps *q.* having one lock or tuft separated from another; Isl. *klyf*, findo, diffindo, *klafin* fissus.

CLAFFIE, *s.* A slattern, *ibid.*

CLAG, CLAGG, *s.* 1. An incumbrance, &c.] *Add*;

More probably from the same origin with E. *clog*; the E. term being used in the same sense, "a *clog* on an estate."

To CLAG, *v. a.*] *Substitute*, as definition; To obstruct, to cover with mud or any thing adhesive, S. *Clog*, E. "*Clag* up the hole in the wa' wi' glaur." "The wheels are a' *claggit* wi' dirt."

CLAG, *s.* A clot, a coagulation, S. as, "There was a great *clag* o' dirt sticking to his shoe."

I hesitate whether this ought not to be viewed as the primary sense of the *s. clag*, as signifying an incumbrance; also, impeachment of character. In both these instances, the transition is natural. For what is an incumbrance on property, or an impeachment as affecting character, but something that is burdensome, or contaminating, which adheres to the one or to the other?

Isl. *kleggi*, massa compacta alicujus rei; Haldorson.

CLAGGINESS, *s.* Adhesiveness in moist or miry substances, S.

CLAGGOK, *s.* A dirty wench, a draggletail, one whose clothes are *clagged* or covered with mire, Lyndsay.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *claddegat*, puella sordida. This is the form in which Binnart gives the word. But with Kilian it is *kladder-gat*, from *kladd-en* maculare, and *gat* perhaps in the base sense of podex. But the S. word is evidently from the *v. to clag*, with the termination marking a diminutive. V. Oc, Ock.

CLAYCHT, *s.* Cloth. "Ane coyt [coat] of *claycht*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

CLAYERS, CLYERS, *s. pl.* A disease in cows similar to Glanders in horses, Roxb.

This is evidently the same with *Clyre*; for, I am informed, that the fat in the middle of the thigh of mutton or beef, known by the name of the Pope's Eye, is also called "the *Clyre* of the thé," *ibid.* The name is obviously transferred to the disease, in consequence of its affecting the *glands* of the throat. V. CLYERS.

To CLAIK, CLACK, *v. n.* 4. To tattle.] *Add*;

"Ye needna mind comin' in, there's nae ill-tongued body to ken o't, an' *clack* about it." Glenfergus, iii. 17.

CLAIK, *s.* A female addicted to tattling, Aberd.

CLAIKRIE, *s.* Tattling, gossiping, S.

To CLAIK, *v. a.* To bedaub or dirty with any adhesive substance, Aberd. "*Claiokit*; besmear-ed;" Gl. Shirrefs.

CLAIK, *s.* A quantity of any dirty adhesive substance, *ibid.*

CLAIKIE, *adj.* Adhesive, sticky, dauby, *ibid.*

CLAYMORE, *s.* 1. Used for a twohanded sword.

"See here [at Talisker] a *Cly-more*, or great twohanded sword, probably of the same kind with the *ingentes gladii* of the Caledonians, mentioned by Tacitus: an unwieldy weapon, two inches broad, doubly edged; the length of the blade three feet seven inches; of the handle, fourteen inches; of a plain transverse guard, one foot; the weight six pounds and a half. These long swords were the original weapons of our country, as appears by the figure of a soldier, found among the ruins of London, after the great fire, A.D. 1666, and preserved at Oxford: his sword is of a vast length." Pennant's Voy. Heb. p. 332. V. Montfauc. Antiq. iv. 16. Tab. x.

The word is here improperly spelled.

2. The common basket-hilted broad sword worn by Highlanders, S.

This has long been the appropriate signification.

And Caddell drest, amang the rest,
With gun and good *claymore*, man,
On gelding grey he rode that way,
With pistols set before, man.

Tranent-Muir, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 80.

Gael. *claidamh mor*, literally "the great sword." *Claidamh* is evidently the same word with Ir. *cloidheav*, C.B. *kledhyv*, Armor. *kledh*, *id.* Hence also Fr. *glave* and E. *glave*. Su.G. *glafwen*, anc. *glæf*, lancea, must be viewed as radically the same; as well as Alem. *glef*, *glev*, Teut. *glavie*, Germ. *glefen*, *glevige*, L.B. *glavea*, *id.* Lat. *glad-ius* has obviously had a common origin. Some have supposed that the root might be Su.G. *glo-a* to shine, whence *glad* a burning coal, also splendid; as most of the designations given to a sword, in the northern languages, are borrowed from the brightness of this weapon.

CLAIP, *s.* The clapper of a mill.

"Lie mylne *claipe* and happer." Cart. Priorat. de Pluscarden, An. 1552.

V. CLAP, *s.* A flat instrument of iron, &c.

To CLAIR, *v. n.* To search by raking, or scratching, Berwicks. *To clair for*, and *to clair out*, are used synonymously, *ib.*

To CLAIR, *v. a.* To beat, to maltreat.] *Add*;
In this sense it is still a common phrase; *I'll gie you your clearings*, S.

CLAIRSHOE, *s.* A musical instrument resembling the harp.

"They delight much in musick, but chiefly in harpes and *clairshoes* of their owne fashion. The strings of the *clairshoes* are made of brasse wire, and the strings of the harps, of sinews." Monipennie's Scot. Chron. p. 5, 6.

It is this perhaps that is called the *Clarche Pipe*; q. v. V. also CLARESHAW.

CLAIRT, *s.* V. CLART.

CLAISTER, *s.* 1. Any sticky or adhesive composition, Roxb.

2. A person bedaubed with mire, *ibid.*

Undoubtedly, from a common origin with Isl. *klister*, Dan. *klister*, gluten, lutum; most probably a term borrowed from the Danes of Northumberland, for it does not seem to occur in A.S. Su.G. *klister*, *id.* *klister-a*, glutine compingere; Germ. *kleiss-en* adhaerescere.

To CLAISTER, *v. a.* To bedaub, *ibid.*

CLAITH, *s.* Cloth, S.] *Add*;

Ben Jonson introduces *claiethed* as the language of one of his vulgar characters of the *north countree*.

And here he comes, new *claiethed*, like a prince

Of swine'ards! sike he seems! dight i' the spoiles

Of those he feedes. *Sad Shepherd.*

CLAITH or WAITH. V. WAITH, *s.* 1.

CLAITHMAN, *s.* This seems to have been the old designation for a clothier or woollen-draper; as in a long list of names in Eskdale, &c. we find that of "Will Grahame *claiithman*." Acts 1585, iii. 394.

CLAM, *adj.* 1. Clammy.] *Dele* 2. Smooth, &c. and *substitute*

2. Moist. Ice is said to be *clam*, or rather *claum*, when beginning to melt with the sun or otherwise, and not easy to be slid upon, S.

Teut. *klam*, tenax; et humidus.

CLAM, CLAMSHELL, s.] Add;

2. In pl. "a wild sound supposed to be made by goblins in the air."

—"The uncoest soun' cam' down the cleugh ye ever heard. I was for thinking at first it was the *clawm-shells*, or the houlets an' the wullcats tryin' wha wad mak the loudest scraigh." Saint Patrick, i. 167.

This denomination is given, in the upper ward of Lanarks., to a spirit, heard flying in the air, with a rattling similar to that of shells.

CLAM, *adj.* Mean, low; applied to any action which is reckoned unworthy. This is a very common school-term in Edinburgh.

As being properly a school-boy's word, it may have originated in the use of the Lat. *clam*, as primarily applied to any thing which was clandestinely done, or which the pupils wished to hide from their preceptor. But V. CLEM.

To CLAM, CLAUM, *v. n.* To grope or grasp ineffectually, Ayrs.

"I had not—lain long in that posture, when I felt, as I thought, a hand *claming* over the bed-clothes like a temptation, and it was past the compass of my power to think what it could be." The Steam-Boat, p. 301.

This may be merely a provincial variety of *glaum*, q. v. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *klemm-a*, co-arctare, compingere; whence *klaumb-r*, contorquens comprimenda aut tenendas, G. Andr.; Teut. *klemm-en*, arctare, q. "grasping the bed-clothes as if pinching them."

CLAMANT, *adj.* 1. Having a powerful plea of necessity; as, "This is a very *clamant* case, S. My learned friend, the Reverend Mr. Todd, has claimed this as if it were an E. word; giving the following quotation from Thomson.

— Instant o'er his shivering thought
Comes winter unprovided, and a train
Of *clamant* children dear.

Seasons; Autumn, v. 351.

By what he adds, however, it appears that he is not satisfied with the justness of his claim. For he says,—"A word perhaps coined by Thomson."

I can find no evidence, indeed, that this word has ever been used by E. writers. And the use of it by Thomson is no more a proof that it is an E. word, than that of some, which have been quoted by Johnson, affords a similar proof, because he found them employed by another S. writer, Dr. Arbuthnot.

Although I have not marked any example of the use of *clamant*, in this sense, before the last century, it is very commonly used with respect to any case of great necessity, in the language of our country, and especially in petitions and representations.

Thus all earth's claims on man, tho' loud and strong,
Tho' forcible and *clamant*, are repell'd.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 6.

2. Highly aggravated, so as to call aloud for vengeance.

"I see courses taken to fill up the measure of our iniquity, while there is a wiping of our mouths—as

if we had done nothing amiss—at least, nothing of that hateful nature, and horrid heinousness as indispensibly—calls for a clear and continued testimony against the *clament* wickedness thereof." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 2. R. *clamant*.

Fr. *clamant*, Lat. *clamans* crying out.

CLAMANCY, s. The urgency of any case, arising from necessity, S.

CLAMEHEWIT, s. A stroke, &c.] Add;

A *clammy-heuit* fell'd him

Hauf dead that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 131.

CLAMJAMPHRIE, CLANJAMFRIE, s. 1. A term used to denote low worthless people, or those who are viewed in this light, S.

"But now, hinny, ye maun help me to catch the beast, and ye maun get on behind me, for we maun off like whittrets before the whole *clanjamfray* be down upon us—the rest of them will no be far off." Guy Mannering, ii. 29.

"And what will ye do, if I carena to thraw the keys, or draw the bolts, or open the grate to sic a *clanjamfrie*?" said the old dame scoffingly." Tales of my Landlord, i. 173, 174.

"A gang of play-actors came.—They were the first of that *clanjamfry* who had ever been in the parish." Annals of the Parish, p. 292.

"*Clanjamfray*, mob. Anglicé, Tag-rag and bob-tail." Gl. Antiquary.

2. Frequently used to denote the purse-proud vulgar, who affect airs of state to those whom they consider as now far below themselves in rank, viewing them as mere *canaille*; although not including the idea of moral turpitude, S. In this sense it conveys nearly the same idea with E. *trumpery*, when contemptuously applied to persons.

3. *Clanjamfry* is used in Teviotd. in the sense of trumpery; as, "Did you stop till the roup was done?" "A' was sell'd but the *clanjamfry*."

4. Nonsensical talk, West of Fife.

As this term is not only pron. *clanjamphrie*, but *clanjamphrie*, it has been supposed that this may be a corr. of *clam-gentry*, a term which might be applied to the pilgrims, in former ages, who wore *clams* or scallop-shells as their badge. But perhaps it is rather allied to *Jamph*, v.

Clanjamph is sometimes used in the same sense with *clanjamphrie* in the higher parts of Lanarks.; as if it were compounded of *clan* and the *v. to jamph*, to spend time idly, or *jampher*, q. "the clan of idlers." The termination may be viewed as expressive of abundance. V. JAMPH, and RIE, RY, termination.

CLAMYNG, climbing, Aberd. Reg.

To CLAMP UP, CLAMPER, *v. a.* 1. To patch, &c.] Add;

2. Industrious to patch up accusations.

"S' James Areskin allso perceavinge he prevayled nothings by *clampering* with the bishopp of Clogher, he desyred to be reconciled to the bishopp." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 71.

CLAMPER, s. 1. A piece, properly of some metallic substance, with which a vessel is mended; also, that which is thus patched up, S.

2. Used metaph. as to arguments formerly answered.

"They bring to Christ's grave, or such a meeting as this, a number of old *clampers*, pat [patched?] and clouted arguments, and vexes a meeting with, that Christ solved to the ministers & Christians of Scotland 20 years since; and why is Christ fashed with it now?—Christ takes it ill in such a day, for ministers or professors to be troubling him with such old *clampers*, that he dang the bottom out of 30 years ago." M. Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 27, 28.

Isl. *klampi* fibula; subscus; *klombrur*, subscudes; *klambr-a*, quam rudissime cumulare vel construere, sc. parietem; Haldorson.

3. A patched up handle for crimination.

"Nowe he supposed he had done wth his adversaries for ever: but his adversaries were restless, and so found out a newe *clamper* uppon this occasion." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 61.

As Germ. *klemper-n* signifies to beat metal, the idea seems to be, "something to hammer at."

To CLAMP, CLAMPER, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise with the shoes in walking, &c.] *Add*;

2. To crowd things together, as pieces of wooden furniture, with a noise, Dumfr.

CLAMPERS, *s. pl.* A sort of pincers used for castrating bulls and other quadrupeds, Roxb. *Clams*, *synon.* "*Clamps*, and irons, Northumb.;" Grose.

Teut. *klamp-en*, harpagine apprehendere, unco detinere; *klampe*, uncus; harpago; compages; Kilian.

CLAMPE'T, *s.* A piece of iron worn on the forepart of the sole of a shoe, for fencing it, Roxb.

Teut. *klampe*, retinaculum; or *klompe*, solea lignea.

CLAMP-KILL, *s.* A kill built of sods for burning lime, Clackmannans.; *synon.* *Lazie-kill*, Clydesd.

"When the uncalcined lime stone is imported, the farmers burn it in what is called *clamp-kilns*, which are built round or oblong with sods and earth, and situated upon or near the fields that are to be manured." Agr. Surv. Clackm. p. 311.

Qu. a kill *clamped* up in the roughest manner.

CLAMS, *s. pl.* 1. Strong pincers used by shipwrights, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Pincers of iron employed for castrating horses. bulls, &c., Roxb.] *Add*;

Dan. *klemme-jern* a pair of nippers or pincers; from *klemm-er* to pinch; Sw. *klaemm-a*, to pinch, to squeeze.

CLANGLUMSHOUS, *adj.* Sulky, Lanarks.; q. belonging to the *clan* of those who *glumsh* or look sour. V. GLUMSH.

To CLANK, *v. a.* 1. To give a sharp stroke.] *Add*;

2. To take a seat hastily, and rather noisily, S.

Lat's *clank* oursel' ayont the fire,

An' bang up sonnets o' the lyre.

Tarras's Poems, p. 130.

To CLANK DOWN, *v. a.* To throw down with a shrill, sharp noise.

"Loosing a little Hebrew bible from his belt & *clanking* it down on the board before the King & Chancellour, There is, sayes he, my instructions & warrand, let see which of you can judge thereon, or controll me therein that I have past by my injunctions." Mellvill's MS. p. 97.

Teut. *klanck*, clangor, tinnitus, from *klincken* clangere, tinnire, O.Su.G. *klink-a*.

To CLANK DOWN, *v. n.* To sit down in a hurried and noisy way, S.

And forthwith then they a' down *clank*

Upon the green.

The Har'st Rig, st. 15.

CLANNISH, *adj.* Feeling the force of family or national ties, S.; from *clan*.

"Your Grace kens we Scots are *clannish* bodies." Heart-M. Loth. iv. 32.

CLANNIT, CLANNED, *part. pa.* Of or belonging to a clan or tribe.

"That quhensoeuer ony heirschippis—salhappin to be committit—be ony captane of clan or be ony vther *clannit* man aganis ony of our souerane lordis leill and trew subiectis,—ordanis him first to require or caus require redress thair of," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 464. *Clanned*, Ed. Glendoick.

CLANSMAN, *s.* One belonging to some particular Highland clan, S.

Sound the trumpet, blaw the horn,

Let ilka kilted *clansman* gather.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 410.

My chief wanders lone and forsaken,

'Mong the hills where his stay wont to be;

His *clansmen* are slaughtered or taken,

For, like him, they all fought to be free.

Ibid. ii. 422.

CLAP of the Hass.] *Add*;

This is sometimes denominated the *clap* of the throat.

"If a person be thrown dead into the water, when the *clap* of his throat is shut, the water cannot enter." Trial of Philip Standifield for the murder of his father; printed at Edin. 1688.

CLAP of a Mill, a piece of wood that makes a noise in the time of grinding, S.; *clapper*, E.

The heaped *clapper's* ebbing still,

And still the *clap* plays clatter.

Burns's Works, iii. 114.

This appears to have received its name from the clacking sound which it makes; for as Sw. *klaepp* signifies a clapper, this proverbial phrase is used, *Klaeppa som en quernskruf*, to make a noise like a mill-clack; Seren. vo. *Clack*. Fris. *klappe*, Belg. *kleppe*, crotalum, crepitaculum.

CLAP AND HAPPER, the symbols of investiture in the property of a mill, S.

"His sasine is null, bearing only the symbol of the tradition of earth and stone, whereas a mill is *distinctum tenementum*, and requires delivery of the *clap* and *happer*." Fountainhall, i. 432.

"The symbols for land are earth and stone, for mills *clap* and *happer*." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. Tit. iii. sec. 36.

To CLAP, *v. a.* 1. To press down. *Clappit*, *part. pa.* applied to a horse or other animal that is much shrunk in the flesh after being greatly fatigued; as, "He's sair *clappit*,"—"His cheeks were *clappit*," i. e. collapsed, as it is expressed by medical men, S.

2. To *clap down claise*, to prepare linen clothes for being mangled or ironed, S.

Sw. *klapp-a klaeder eller byke*, to beat the lie out of linen; Widegren.

To CLAP, *v. n.* 1. To couch, to lie down; generally applied to a hare in regard to its form or seat; and conveying the idea of the purpose of concealment, Perth. V. CUTTIE-CLAP.

This may be merely an oblique use of the *E. v.*, as primarily signifying in S. the flat position of objects in consequence of their being beat down with the hands. 2. To lie flat, S.

"A sheep was observed—to be affected with braxy.—The wool was not *clapped*, but the eye was languid." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. Scot. iii. 420.

To CLAP, *v. n.* To stop, to halt, to tarry; as, *clap a gliff*, step in, and stop for a little; Fife. Apparently elliptical, for *clap down*, a phrase commonly used for taking a seat, or resting.

CLAPDOCK BREECHES, small clothes made so tight as to *clap* close to the *breech*; a term occurring in letters of the reign of Cha. II.

CLAPPE, *s.* A stroke; a discomfiture.

"It is necessarie, when an armie doth get a *clappe*, as we did here, then incontinent and with all diligence we should presse to trie our enemie againe." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 152.

Belg. *klap*, a slap, a box on the ear.

CLAPPERS, *s.* A thing formed to make a rattling noise by a collision of its parts, Aberd. Although it has a *pl.* termination, it is used as if singular, a *clappers*.

Teut. *klapper-en*, crepitare.

CLAPPERS, *s. pl.* Holes intentionally made for rabbits, &c.] *Add*;

"And siclyke the provest, bailies, &c. sal gif libertie—to the said archiebishop [of Sanctandrois] to plant and place conyngis and *clappers* within the linkis of the said cietie, as his predicessouris had libertie of before." Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 517.

"*Clapper* of conyns, [Fr.] *clappier*," Palsgr. B. iii. F. 24.

Sw. *klapur*, *klapper*, "round rough stones of a lax texture;" Wideg.

* To CLAPPERCLAW, *v. n.* To fight at arm's length, to strike a blow as a spider at a fly, Aberd.

CLAPPIT, *adj.* Used in the sense of flabby, Aberd. V. CLAP, *v. a.* 1. To press down.

CLAPSCHALL, *s.* Apparently corr. from *Knapaskall*, a head-piece.

"Ane *clapschall* & bonat tharof." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, l. 16. V. KNAPSCHA.

CLARESCHAW, CLERSCHAW, *s.*

"Anent the accioun—persewit be Niniane Bannachtyne of Camys aganis Agnes Necowale his gudemoder, for the spoliacioun & takin fra him of ane pailioun, a brew caldrone of xvij gallonis, ane maskin-fat, and ane *clareschaw*, & certane stuff & insicht of houshald pertening to him be ressoun of areschip of vmquhile Thomlyne of Bannachtyne his faider," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 172.

This is called "a *clerschew*," and valued at "xx^s." in reference to the same persons. Ibid. A. 1491, p. 204. V. CLAIRSHEW.

From the connexion with a *caldrone* and *maskin-fat*, it might seem to refer to some utensil used in brewing for settling the liquor, from Fr. *esclairc-ir*, to clarify, to fine. But as we have many proofs in this register that the good clerks of that age paid no regard to the classification of articles, I prefer viewing it as denoting a musical instrument, from Gael. *clar-seach*, a harp; especially as the place referred to is in the isle of Bute, where Gael. is still spoken.

To CLARK, *v. n.* To act as a scribe or amanuensis, S.; from *clerk*. V. CLERK.

To CLART, *v. a.* To dirty, to foul.] *Add*;
I'll leave some heirships to my kin;—
A skeplet hat, and plaiden hose,
A jerkin *clarted* a' wi' brose, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 118.

"If it's but a wee *clarted*, there's no sae mickle ill done." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 181.

Perhaps the original sense of the term is to bedaub with mire.

CLAIRT, CLORT, *s.* 1. A quantity of any dirty or defiling substance, Aberd.

2. Applied to a woman who is habitually and extremely dirty, *ibid.*

3. Any large, awkward, dirty thing, *ibid.*

To CLAIRT, *v. n.* To be employed in any dirty work, Aberd.

To CLAIRT, *v. a.* To lay on any smearing substance, *ibid.*

CLARTY, *adj.* 1. Dirty, nasty, S.] *Add*;
Clairty, Aberd.

2. Clammy, dauby, adhesive, Aberd.

CLASH. 2. Vulgar fame, &c.] *Add*;

"For the calumnies did find little belief, and in short time dwindled into contempt: standing only on the *clashes* of some women, and a few seditious whisperers." Cromarty's Conspiracy of Restalrig, p. 88.

3. Something learned as if by rote, and repeated in a careless manner; a mere pater-noster; S.

"Presbyterian! a wretched Erastian,—ane of these dumb dogs that cannot bark; they tell ower a *clash* of terror, and a clatter of comfort in their sermons, without ony sense or life." Waverley, ii. 197.

CLASHER, *s.* A tattler, a talebearer, S.

—As tales are never held for fack
That *clashers* tell.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 114.

CLASHING, *part. adj.* Given to tattling, S.

"That he lives very near Eastmiln, and has heard the *clashing* people of the country report that the pannel Mr. Ogilvie liked Mrs. Ogilvie the other pannel too well." Ogilvie & Nairn's Trial, p. 52.

CLASH-MARKET, *s.* A tattler, one who is much given to gossiping; q. one who keeps a *market* for *clashes*, Loth.

CLASH-PIET, *s.* A telltale, Aberd.; apparently from the chattering propensity of the magpie, as for this reason it was by the Latins called *garrulus*.

To CLASH, *v. a.* 1. To pelt.] *Add*;

2. To strike with the open hand, Loth., Fife.

3. To bang a door or shut it with violence; as,

"I *clash'd* the dore in his face," Roxb. *Slam*, A. Bor.

To CLASH, *v. n.* To emit a sound in striking, South of S.

But December, colder, comes in far bolder,
My boughs clad over with fleaks of snow,
And heavy dashes against me *clashes*,
Of sleet and rain that most fiercely blow.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 178. V. the *v. a.*
Germ. *klatsch-en*, cum sonofere, Wachter; *klatsch-en auf die backen*, to give one a slap on the chops, nearly the same with the vulgar phrase in S. "I'll *clash* your chafts for you."

CLASH, *s.* 1. A quantity of any soft or moist substance thrown at an object, S.

"Poor old Mr. Kilfuddy—got such a *clash* of glar on the side of his face, that his eye was almost extinguished." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 12.

2. A dash, the act of throwing a soft or moist body, S.

3. In this sense, although used figuratively, we are to understand the term in the following passage.

"When the Pharisees heard of it,—they trail him from this court to that court, and at last they give him a *clash* of the Kirk's craft, they cast him out of the synagogue. Tak tent of that, Sirs, it may be some of you get a *clash* of the Kirk's craft; that's a business I warrand you." Mich. Bruce's *Soul Confirm*, p. 14.

4. A blow, a stroke.] *Add*;

It properly denotes one that is not hard, a stroke with the open hand; most probably from Dan. *klatsk*, a dash, a pat, a flap.

5. *Clash o' weat*, any thing completely drenched, Ayr.

"The wind blew, and the rain fell,—and the wig, when I took it out on the Saturday night, was just a *clash o' weat*." The *Steam-Boat*, p. 296.

CLASH, *s.* A heap of any heterogeneous substance.] *Add*;

2. A large quantity of any thing; as, "a *clash* of porridge," "a *clash o' siller*," Clydes. "The cow has gien a *clash o' milk*," Teviotd.

Add to etymon,

Dan. *klase*, a bunch, a cluster. C.B. *claseg*, a heap or collection, *claseg-u*, to heap, to aggregate; Owen.

To CLASH up, *v. a.* To cause one object to adhere to another, by means of mortar, or otherwise. It generally implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering; S.

"In the middle of a vast and terrible rock, there is a great cave where St Maria Magdalen did penance for many years before her death: it's now upon that consideration turned into a chapell, with some few rooms *clacht up* against the face of a rock, like a bird cage upon the side of a wall, where some religious men, (as I think Jacobins) keep the place, and serve the cure in the chapel, every day receiving confessions, & giving the sacraments to such as require them." Sir A. Balfour's *Letters*, p. 52.

This is undoubtedly meant for *clasht*. Flandr. *kless-en*, affigere, et adhaerere, adhaerescere; Kilian.

CLASH, *s.* The sound caused by the fall of a body; properly a sharp sound, S.; *clank* synon.

"Here he was interrupted by something which fell with a heavy *clash* on the street before us.—What's this mair o't?—If it isna the keys!" Rob Roy, ii. 221.

CLASH, *s.* A cavity of considerable extent.] *Add*;

Claisch occurs in this sense, in an account of the Marchis of Kincoldrum in Angus.

—"And fra thyne to the pwll of Monboy, that is to say, the yallow pwlle, and swa wp the *claische*, that is to say, the reyske, haldand eist to the Corstane.—Syne eist the north part of Carne Cathla to the vattir of Prossyne," &c. Chart. Aberbroth. F. 84, (Macfarl.)

This would favour the derivation from Gael. *clais*, *clas*, a furrow, a pit, especially as *Claisnamoyll*, a word evidently of Gael. formation, occurs in this deed.

CLASHMACLAVER, *s.* The same with *Clishma-claver*, Aberd.

To CLAT, CLAUT, *v. a.* 3. To scrape, &c.] *Add*;

— A moorland cock—

Fidges sair that he's sae dowie,

Wi' *clautit* kit an' emptie bowie.

Tarras's Poems, p. 20.

4. To accumulate by griping, or by extortion, S.

"We hae heard about this sair distress.—Here is four pound. May it do nae guid to him who *clauts* it out o' the widow's house." M. Lyndsay, p. 65.

Teut. *kladd-en* not only signifies, maculare, to defile; but, like *af-kladd-en*, to wipe, abstergere sordes; Kilian. But as A. Bor. *claut* is expl. "to scratch, to claw," Ray; it might induce a suspicion that the term had been introduced in S. from the idea of scratching or raking together the mire.

CLAT, CLAUT, *s.* 1. An instrument for raking.] *Add*;

5. What is scraped together in whatever way; often applied to the heaps of mire collected on a street, S.

"You might have gone to parish-church as I did, Andrew, and heard an excellent discourse." 'Clauts o' cauld parridge,' replied Andrew, with a most supercilious sneer, 'gude aneugh for dogs.' Rob Roy, ii. 70.

To CLATCH, SCLATCH, *v. a.* To finish in a careless way.] *Add*;

The more probable origin is Isl. *klas-a*, to patch up, centones consuere, to cobble; *klas rudis sutura*; *klastr-a rudissime opus peragere*; *klast-r rudis compactio*; Haldorson.

CLATCH, *s.* 1. Any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way.] *Add*;

2. The mire raked together into heaps on streets or the sides of roads; q. *clatted* together, Loth.

3. A dirty woman, a drab; as, "She's a nasty" or "dirty *clatch*," Perth., Roxb.

4. Used also as a contemptuous personal designation, especially referring to loquacity; as, "a claverin' *clatch*," a loquacious good for nothing person, Roxb.

In this sense it may be originally the same with *Clash*, *v.* as signifying to tittle-tattle: If so, it retains the Germ. form, as given in the etymon. Thus, *klatschaft* signifies a babbler. Or, as not necessarily connected with the idea of babbling, it may be a figurative use of this word as used in sense 1.

CLATCH, *s.* A sudden grasp at any object, Fife; *synon.* *Claucht*, *S.*

CLATCH, *s.* The noise caused by the fall of something heavy, Ettr. For.

Teut. *klets*, *kletse*, ictus resonans, *klets-en*, resono ictu verberare.

CLATS, *s. pl.* The layers of *Cat and Clay*, South of S.; allied perhaps to C.B. *clawd*, a thin board; a patch; or Isl. *kletti*, massa compacta.

To CLATTER, *v. n.* 1. To prattle] *Insert assense*
2. To be loquacious, to be talkative, *S.*

"Apperit thus,—all honest vassalege of young lusty men banist; and, in thare placis, left ane cumpany of *clatterand* tribunis, sedicious limmaris, saweris of discorde, and regnand with mair odious empire abone the pepill than did evir the kingis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 234. *Loquaces*, seditiosos, semina discordiarum, Lat.

CLATTER, *s.* 1. An idle or vague rumour.] *Add*;
4. *Ill clatter*, uncivil language, Aberd.

CLATTER-BANE, *s.* 1. From all that I can learn, a bone hitherto unknown in anatomy.

"Your tongue gangs like the *clatter-bane* o' a goose's arse," *S. Prov.*

Kelly uses *goose* and *clatter-bone*; adding, "Spoken to people that talk much and to little purpose." p. 387.

It is otherwise expressed in Angus; "Your tongue gangs like the *claik-bane* in a duke's [duck's] back-side."

Both terms convey the same idea; *claik-bane*, *q. clack-bane*, being evidently allied to Teut. *klack-en*, verberare resono ictu.

2. *Clatter-banes*, two pieces of bone or slate placed between the first and second, or second and third fingers, which are made to produce a sharp or *clattering* noise, similar to that produced by castanets, Teviotd.

Perhaps from the *clattering* sound; or immediately from Teut. *klater*, defined by Kilian, Crotalum, crepitaculum, sistrum; from *klater-en* strepere, fragorem edere; crotalum pulsare. Lat. *crotalum* is thus explained; "An instrument of musick made of two brass plates, or bones, which being struck together make a kind of music; a castanet, Cic."

CLATTERMALLOCH, *s.* Meadow trefoil, Wigtonshire.

CLATTIE, *adj.* 1. Nasty, dirty.] *Add*;

2. Obscene, Clydes.

CLATTILIE, *adv.* 1. Nastily, in a dirty manner, *S.*
2. Obscenely, Clydes.

CLATTINESS, *s.* 1. Nastiness, *S.*

2. Obscenity, Clydes.] *Add* to etymon;

Dan. *kladd-er*, to blot, to daub, *klad* a blot, a blur, *kladderie* daubing: Belg. *kladdegat*, a nasty girl, a slut.

To CLAUCHER up, *v. n.* To use both hands and feet in rising to stand or walk, Upp. Lanarks.

To CLAUCHER up, *v. a.* To snatch up; as, "He *claucherit up* the siller," he snatched the money with covetous eagerness; *ibid.*

The *v.*, as used in both senses, is nearly allied to Belg. *klaauwier*, a hook, only without the guttural: It has evidently a common origin with *Claucht*,

snatched, *q. v.* This is Su.G. *klaa*, or Teut. *klaun*, unguis. It may be remarked, indeed, that a number of terms, which denote the active use of the hands, obviously claim this origin: as the E. *v. claw*, *clamber*, *S. clever*, to climb, Teut. *klaver-en*, id. &c. all expressive of the act of laying hold by means of the nails or talons.

To CLAUCHER to or till, *v. a.* To move forwards to seize an object, of which the mind is more eagerly desirous than is correspondent with the debilitated state of the body, Lanarks.

Thus, when one laments to another the enfeebled state of a third person; the auditor, who views the lamentations as unwarrantable, retorts; "For a' sae weak, he *claucherit* to his parritch though," i. e. notwithstanding his debility, he made a good breakfast. Speaking of an infirm man, who has married in his old age, a Lanarkshire peasant would be very apt to say, "Though his mouth be fast gaün to the mules, yet the body has *claucherit till* a wife."

CLAUCHT, *pret.* Snatched.] *Add*;

Auld sleekit Lawrie fetcht a wyllie round,
And *claught* a lamb anoner Nory's care.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

To CLAUCHT, *v. a.* To lay hold of forcibly and suddenly; formed from the preterite.

Then was it dink, or was it douce,—
To *claucht* my daddy's wee bit house,
And spoil the hamely triggin o't?

Jacobite Relics, i. 58.

To CLAVER, *v. a.* To talk idly, *S.*] *Add*;

Gael. *clabaire*, a babbling fellow; Shaw. C. B. *clebar*, silly idle talk, or clack, from *cleb* a driveller; *clébren* a gossip or tattler; Owen.

CLAVER, *s.* Frivolous talk.] *Add*;

2. A vague or idle report, *S.*

"I have kend mony chapmen, travelling merchants, and such like, neglect their goods to carry clashes and *clavers* up and down, from one countryside to another." The Pirate, ii. 180.

CLAVER, *s.* A person who talks foolishly, Roxb.; in other counties *Claverer*.

CLAVERER, *s.* An idle talker, *S.*

—"He meanes of idle bodies that are out of all calling, and are not labouring, but are busie bodies, *clauerers*, and pratlers, looking here and there, making that a mean to win their living by: as dron-bees enters in the skeppes and soukes vp the honey of the labouring bees; so they souke vp the meate that others hes win with the sweate of their browes." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 140.

To CLAURT, *v. a.* To scrape, Dumfr.

CLAURT, *s.* What is thus scraped, *ibid.*

"Saw ye ever sic a supper served up—a *claurt* o' caul comfortless purtatoes?" Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 159. V. CLART.

CLAUSURE, *s.* An inclosure.

"Reservand alwayis and exceptand to all archibischoppis, &c. thair principall castles, fortalices, houssis and mansionis, with the biggingis and yairdis thair of, as thay ly and ar situat within the precinctis and *clausuris* of thair places," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 433.

L. B. *clausura*, septum in quo animalia custodi-

untur; vel quo vineae, prata, vel arva muniuntur; ager clausus sepihus; Du Cange.

To CLAUT, CLAWT, *v. v.* To rake together, &c. *V. CLAT, v.*

CLAUTS, CLATTS, *s. pl.* Two short wooden handles, in which iron teeth were fixed at right angles with the handles; used, before the introduction of machinery, by the country people, in tearing the wool asunder, so as to fit it for being spun on the little wheel, Roxb.

CLAUTIE-SCONE, *s.* 1. A species of coarse bread, made of oatmeal and yeast, Kinross.

2. It is applied to a cake that is not much kneaded, but put to the fire in a very wet state, Lanarks. Teut. *kloet, klood, globus, massa?*

*To CLAW, *v. a.* To scratch. This term is used in various forms which seem peculiar to S.

"I'll gar ye *claw* whar ye dinna youk," or "whar ye're no youkie;" the language of threatening, equivalent to "I will give you a beating," or "a blow," S.

"Ye'll no *claw* a tume kyte;" spoken to one who has eaten a full meal, S.

To *claw* an *auld man's pow*, a vulgar phrase signifying, to live to old age. It is often addressed negatively to one who lives hard, *Ye'll never claw*, &c. S.

I've seen o' late fu' mony a howe,
An' *claw*, owre soon, an' *auld man's pow*.
Picken's Poems, ii. 140.

To CLAW *aff*, *v. a.* To eat with rapidity and voraciousness, S.

And thrice he cry'd, Come eat, dear Madge,
Of this delicious fare;
Syne *claw'd* it *aff* most cleverly,
Till he could eat nae mair.

Watty and Madge, Herd's Coll. ii. 200.

To CLAW up one's Mittens. *V. MITTENS.*

CLEAN BREAST. To *mak* a *clean breast* of.

1. To make a full and ingenuous confession, S.
—"She had something lay heavy on her heart, which she wished, as the emissary expressed it—to *make a clean breast* of, before she died, or lost possession of her senses." *St. Ronan*, iii. 296..

2. To tell one's mind roundly, S.

"To speak truth, I'm wearying to *mak a clean breast* wi' him, and to tell him o' his unnaturality to his own dochter." *The Entail*, iii. 101.

CLEAN, *s.* The secundines of a cow, S.

A.S. *claen*, mundus. Hence,

CLEANSING, *s.* The coming off of the secundines of a cow, S.

Grose renders A.Bor. *clegning*, the after-birth of a cow. Most probably there is an error in the orthography; as elsewhere he gives *cow-cleaning* as synon. Lancash. *cleoming*, id. Tim Bobbins. *a cove-cleening*, id. Clav. Yorks. Dial. A.S. *claens-ian*, mundare, purgare.

CLEAN-FUNG, *adv.* Cleverly, Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

Isl. *foeng* is rendered, facultates.

* CLEAR, *adj.* 1. Certain, assured, confident, positive, Aberd.; *clair* synon., Ang.

2. Determined, decided, resolute, Aberd.

CLEAR, *adv.* Certainly, used in affirmation, *ibid.*

CLEAR-LOWING, *adj.* Brightly burning, S.

"I have gone some dozen times to Lesmahago for the *clear-lowing* coals." *Lights and Shadows*, p. 215. *V. Low, v.*

CLEARY, *s.* Apparently, sharp or shrill sound.

March!—march!—down with supremacy,

And the kist fu' o' whistles, that maks sic a *cleary*.
Jacobite Relics, i. 6.

Teut. *klaer-luydende*, clarisonus, conveys the same idea.

CLEARINGS, *s. pl.* A beating. *V. under CLAIR, v.*

CLECKER, *s.* A hatcher, S. *V. CLEK.*

CLECKINBORD, CLECKENBROD, *s.* A board for striking with at hand-ball.] *Add*;

"At one time nothing is to be seen in the hands of the boys but *cleckenbrods*." *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 1821, p. 34.

CLECKIN-TIME, *s.* 1. Properly, the time of hatching, as applied to birds, S.

2. The time of birth, as transferred to man, S.

"Perhaps, said Mannering, at such a time a stranger's arrival might be inconvenient?" 'Hout, na, ye needna be blate about that; their house is muckle enough, and *cleckin-time's* aye canty time." *Guy Mannering*, i. 12.

CLECKIN-STANE, *s.* Any stone that separates into small parts by exposure to the atmosphere, Roxb.

Teut. *klack-en*, findi cum fragore; Germ. *kleck-en*, agere rimas, hiare; *kleck*, rimosus; *klage*, lignum fissum.

To CLEED, *v. a.* 1. To clothe.] *Add*;

4. To shelter, to seek protection from.

"He had quitted the company of the Gordons, and *cled* himself with the earl Marischal his near cousin, and attended and followed him South and North at his pleasure." *Spalding*, i. 232.

5. To heap. A *cled bow*, the measure of a boll heaped, Roxb. *V. CLED SCORE.*

6. *Cled with an husband*, married; a forensic phrase.

"Ane woman, beand ane heretrix, sall remane in the keeping of hir over-lord, until scho be maryit and *cled with an husband*." *Balfour's Pract.* p. 254.

This corresponds to the Fr. phrase used in the E. law, *femme covert*; (Stat. 27 Eliz. c. 3.); in which sense a married woman is said to be under *coverture*. *V. Jacob's Law Dict.* vo. *Baron and Feme*.

7. *Cled with a richt*, legally possessing a title, *vested* with it.

—"Thay aucht and sould be *simpliciter* assoilyeit, gif thay alledge and preive sufficientlie that the principall tenant, with quhais richt thay ar *clad*, and be quhais titil thay bruik and joise the samin landis, was callit by the persoun persewar in the samin cause," &c. *Balfour's Pract.* p. 340.

CLEED, CLEAD, *s.* Dress, Buchan.

That canty knap, tho' in its brawest *clead*,
Goups infant proud abeen the decent mead.—

Tarras's Poems, p. 4.

As lang's in simmer wadders cast their *clead*,—

That name is sacred, and that name is dear!

Ibid. p. 7. *V. CLEEDING.*

C L E

CLEADFU', *adj.* Handsome, in regard to dress, Buchan.

Compar'd to you, what's peevish brag,
Or beaus wi' *cleadfu'* triggin?

Tarras's Poems, p. 48.

CLEEDING, CLEADING, *s.* Clothing.] *Add*;

2. A complete suit of clothes, Clydes.

CLEEKY, *s.* A cant term for a staff or stick, crooked at the top, Loth.

"Frae that day to this my guid aik *cleeky* has never been mair heard tell o'." *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 1820, p. 201.

Apparently from being used as a sort of hook or *cleek* for laying hold of any thing. V. **CLEIK**.

CLEEPY, CLEOPY, *s.* 1. A severe blow; properly including the idea of the contusion caused by such a blow, or by a fall, Tweedd., Ang.

2. A stroke on the head, Orkn.

This might seem allied to Teut. *kleppe, klippe*, a stone, a rock; as denoting the injury received from a hard substance; or to Alem. *clob-en*, which signifies to strike; verberare, Schilter. But, as the term not only denotes a blow, but the effect of it, Isl. *klyp-ur* bids fairest for being the radical term. This is defined by Verel.; Duriore compressione laedit, ut livor inde existat; Ind. p. 142. In this definition, we have the full import of our own term; as it exhibits both the cause and the effect, the injury done, and the livid (or as Verel. renders it in Sw.) the *blue* appearance of the part affected. Norw. *klype, klipe* is rendered by Hallager, in Dan., *knibe, klemme*, "a severe pressure or squeeze, pain, torture." V. **CLYPE**, *v.* to fall.

CLEETIT, *part. pa.* Emaciated, lank, in a state of decay, Lanarks.

CLEG-STUNG, *adj.* Stung by the gad-fly, S.

Where'er they come, aff flees the thrang

O' country billies,

Like cattle brodit with a prong,

Or *cleg-stung* fillies.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 73.

CLEIDACH, *s.* Talk. V. **CLEITACH**.

To CLEIK, *v. a.* 1. To catch as by a hook, S.] *Add*, as sense

4. *To Cleik up*, to snatch, or pull up hastily, S.
And up his beggar duds he *cleeks*, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 84.

Add to etymon;

"To click up, to catch up, Lincolns. celeriter corripere;" Ray. *To Cleck*, to snatch any thing from the hand, Orkn.

To CLEIK THE CUNYIE, a vulgar phrase, signifying, to lay hold on the money, S.

"Donald Bean Lean, being aware that the bridegroom was in request, and wanting to *cleik the cunyie* (that is, to hook the silver) he cannily carried off Gilliewhackit one night when he was riding dovering hame, (with the malt rather above the meal,) and with the help of his gillies he gat him into the hills with the speed of light, and the first place he wakened in was the cove of Vaimh an Ri. So there was old to do about ransoming the bridegroom." *Waverley*, i. 278, 279.

CLEIK, *s.* 2. A hold, &c.] *Add*;

CLEIK-IN-THE-BACK, *s.* The lumbago or rheu-

C L E

matism, Teviotd.; q. what takes hold of one as a hook does.

CLEIKY, *adj.* Ready to take the advantage.] *Add*;
Ken ye whare *cleekie* Murray's gane?

He's to dwell in his lang hame, &c.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 165.

To CLEISH, *v. a.* To whip, Roxb.; synon. *Skelp*; *Clash*, Fife, Loth.

Hence, it is supposed, the fictitious name of the author of the Tales of my Landlord, Jedidiah *Cleishbotham*, q. flog-bottom. Teut. *klels-en*, resonare ictu verberare.

CLEISH, *s.* A lash from a whip, *ibid*.

CLEIT, *s.* A cot-house; *Aberd. Reg.*

Gael. *cleath*, a wattled work; *cleite*, a penthouse, also, the eaves of a roof.

To CLEITACH, CLYTACH, CLYDIGH, (*gutt.*) *v.*

n. 1. To talk in a strange language; particularly applied to people discoursing in Gaelic, *Aberd.*

2. To talk inarticulately, to chatter; applied to the indistinct jargon uttered by a child, when beginning to speak, *Aberd.*; the sense transmitted with the word in the form of *Clydigh*.

CLEITACH, CLEIDACH, *s.* Talk, discourse; especially used as above, *ibid*.

"*Cleidach*, discourse of any kind, particularly applied to the Gaelic language." *Gl. Shirrefs*.

This word is undoubtedly Gothic; Isl. *klida* conveys an idea perfectly analogous. *Avicularum* more eadem voces continuè iterò. *Klid*, also *klidan*, vox in eadem oberrans chorda. *Gudm. Andr.* p. 147.

CLEITCH, CLEITE, *s.* A hard or heavy fall, *Ettr. For.*; synon. *Cloit*.

For etymon see *Clatch*, *s.* "the noise caused by the fall of something heavy."

CLEKANE-WITTIT, *adj.*

"Of na ressoun culd I be induceit efter to credit and reverence thaim mair thairfor, as mony than (bot fy on the *clekane wittit* in the cause of God) of a marvelous facilitie did, bot to esteme thame rather at that present to be the samin self men, quhome thai without all schame—confessit thame to hef bene afore." *N. Winyet's Questionis, Keith's Hist. App.* p. 219.

Could we suppose the term to regard those who are here represented as deceivers, it would signify crafty-minded; and might be viewed as akin to Isl. *Su.G. klok*, prudens; callidus; Teut. *kloek*, id. whence is compounded *kloek-sinnigh*, alacris. But it seems evidently to respect those who are said to be deceived; and may be viewed as equivalent to E. feeble-minded, childish, as having only the *wit* or understanding of a *cleckin* or young brood; or no more *wit* than at the time of *clecking*; as in the S. proverbial phrase, "Ye hae na the wit o' a hen-bird." Isl. *klok-r* however, signifies mollis, infirmus, *klockn-a*, animum, vocem, et vultum demittere; *Haldorson*.

CLEM, *adj.* 1. Mean, low, scurvy; as, a *clem man*, a paltry fellow; *Loth*.

2 Not trustworthy, unprincipled, *Roxb.*

There are different northern terms to which this, from its general acceptation, might be traced. Isl. *kleima* macula, *kleim-a* maculare, q. having a character that lies under a stain: *klam* obscoenitas, *klaem-a* obscoene loqui.

3. Used by the High-school boys of Edinburgh

in the sense of curious, singular; *a clem fellow*, a queer fish. Scot's Mag. May 1805, p. 351.

V. CLAM.

CLEMEL, CLEMMEL, *s.* Expl. steatite, Orkn.

"A soft stone, commonly named *Clemel*, and fit for moulds, is also among those which this island affords." P. Unst. Stat. Acc. V. 185.

CLEMIE, *s.* The abbreviation of *Clementina*, S.

TO CLENCH, *v. n.* Tolimp; the same with *Clinch*.

Brookie, at this, threw by his hammer,—

Clench'd out of doors.—*Meston's Poems*, p. 126.

CLENCHIE-FIT, *s.* A club-foot, Mearns.

TO CLENGE, *v. a.* 1. Literally, to cleanse; Aberd. Reg.

2. Legally to exculpate, to produce proof of innocence; a forensic term corr. from the E. *v. to cleanse*.

—"The lordis of parliament being the greit assyis of the cuntrie of the daylie practique, quhatsumeuir persone *clengis* not of certane knowlege the personis accusit, he fyles thame; and the commoun notorietie of this fact and tressoun, and contumacie of the defendaris, is sufficient to mak na man to *clenge* thame." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 531, 532.

CLENGAR, *s.* One employed to use means for the recovery of those affected with the plague.

"He & his wif and thair *clengar*, quhilk ar now inclosit for this pest." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

TO CLEP, *v. n.* 1. To tattle.] *Add* to etymon;

This term, however, seems to have been of general use, as common to Goths and Celts. For C.B. *clep-ian* signifies to babble, and *clepai*, also *clepiwr*, a talkative gossip, a babbler; Owen.

CLEPIE, *s.* A tattler, generally applied to a female; as, "She's a clever lass, but a great *clepie*;" Te-viotd.

This is merely Teut. *klappeye*, garrula, lingulaca, mulier dicax; Kilian.

TO CLERK, CLARK, *v. n.* 1. To act as a clerk or amanuensis to another, S.

2. To compose, S.

"Twa lines o' Davie Lindsay wad ding a' he ever *clerkit*." Rob Roy, ii. 159.

CLET, CLETT, *s.*] *Substitute* for definition;

A rock, or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore; Caithn.

"There are here also some rocks lying a little off the land, from which they are broken, and disjoynted, which they call *Clets*, the same with the Holms in Orkney and Zetland: these *Clets* are almost covered with sea-fowls." Brand's Orkn. & Zetl. p. 152.

Add to etymon;

Ihre, who views *klett* as radically the same with *klint*, (S. *Clint*, q. v.) considers the term as allied to *klifw-a* to cleave.

CLEUCH, CLEUGH, *s.* 1. A precipice.] *Add*;

Satchels, when giving the origin of the title *Buc-cleugh*, supplies us with a proof of *cleuch* and *heuch* being synon.

And for the *buck* thou stoutly brought

To us up that steep *heugh*,

Thy designation ever shall

Be John Scot in [of] *Bucksleugh*.

History Name of Scot, p. 37.

CLEUCK, CLOOK, &c. *s.* 1. A claw or talon.]

Add;

2. Often used in *pl.* as synon. with E. *clutches*, S.

"They are mine, Claw-poll," said he again to me. So the foul thief and I tugg'd, rugg'd and riv'd at one another, and at last I got you out o' his *clooks*." Scots Presb. Eloq. p. 127.

It should have been "tuggit, ruggit, and rave at ane anither."

It has occurred to me, that the verses quoted from Somner, under this word, as referring to Machiavel, are most probably misapplied. "They are written," he says, "by a poet of our own, in the northerne dialect." I can scarcely think that Machiavel's writings were so generally known in England, by the year 1659, that any poet could with propriety introduce them in the vulgar language of a northern county. It is more likely that *Machil* is a corr. of the name of the celebrated Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie, whose name was well known as a celebrated necromancer, not in S. only, but through all the *north contrée*. The pronunciation by the vulgar is still q. *Mitchel*, not very distant from that of *Machil*.

TO CLEUCK, CLEUK, *v. a.* *Insert*, as sense

1. Properly, to seize, or to scratch with the claws; as, "The cat'll *cleuck* ye, an' ye dinna take care," Aberd.

TO CLEVER, *v. n.* To climb.] *Add*;

G. Andr. seems very naturally to derive Isl. *klifr-a* id. from *klif*, a path, a steep ascent; Trames in clivo saxoso difficilis. Hinc *klifra*, manibus et pedibus per rupes arrepere, niti; Lex. p. 147.

* CLEW, *s.* A ball of thread. *Winding the blue clue*, one of the absurd and unhallowed rites used at Hallowmas, in order to obtain insight into one's future matrimonial lot, S.

She thro' the yard the nearest taks,

An' to the kiln she goes then,

An' darklins grapit for the bauks,

And in the *blue-clue* throws then,

Right fear't that night. Burns, iii. 130.

"Steal out, all alone, to the *kiln*, and, darkling, throw into the *pot*, a clue of blue yarn; wind it in a new clue off the old one; and, towards the latter end, something will hold the thread; demand, *Wha hauds?* i. e. who holds; and answer will be returned from the kiln-pot, by naming the christian [name] and sirname of your future spouse." N. ibid.

I am at a loss whether we should view this as having any connexion with the Rhombus, a kind of wheel formed by the ancients under the favourable aspect of Venus, and supposed to have a great tendency to procure love. This is mentioned by Theocritus in his Pharmaceutria. V. El. Sched. de Dis German. p. 159. It was an instrument of enchantment, anciently used by witches. While they whirled it round, it was believed that by means of it they could pull the moon out of heaven. V. Pitisci Lex. vo. *Rhombus*.

Creech thus translates the passage in Theocritus.

And, Venus, as I whirl this brazen bowl,

Before my doors let perjurd Delphid rowl.—

Hark, Thestilis, our dogs begin to howl,

The goddess comes, go beat the brazen bowl.

Idylliums, p. 13.

Bowl, however, does not properly express the meaning of Gr. *εμφεος*.

CLEVKKIS, *s. pl.* Cloaks, mantles.

"That Henrj Chene—sall—pay to Johne Jamesone twa mennis govnnis & twa wemenis govnis price iiij merkis x s.; to Johne Robertstone twa *clevkkis* price xij s. iiij d." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 282.

This is nearly the vulgar pronunciation of some counties.

CLIBBER, **CLUBBER**, *s.* A wooden saddle, &c.] *Add*;

The very term occurs in Isl. *klifberi*, clitellae. *Klifbaer*, par sarcinis ferendis; *klifbaert dyr*, animal sarcinarium; Haldorson.

CLICHEN, **CLEIGHIN**, (*gutt.*) *s.* Something, comparatively speaking, very light, Teviotd.

This seems to be merely Teut. *kleye*, *klije*, Su.G. *kli*, furfur, palea, bran, chaff, aspirated; as among all nations there is not a more common emblem of what is light than chaff.

To CLYDIGH, *v. n.* To talk inarticulately, to chatter. *V. CLEITACH.*

CLIDYCH, **CLYDYCH**, *s.* The gravel-bed of a river, Dumfr.

Boxhorn gives Celt. *cleddiwig*, which seems originally the same word, as signifying a stone quarry, lapicidina; *kledhiwig* id. Lhuyd; *cleddiwig*, W. Richards; q. bedded with stones like a quarry, or resembling a quarry. Perhaps the radical word is C.B. *clog*, Gael. *clach*, a stone.

CLYERS, *s. pl.* A disease affecting the throat of a cow, Dumfr.

"A putrid distemper in the throat, attended at first with feverish symptoms, and called the *clyers*, is hardly ever cured. It seems to be the same with what, in other places, is called the murrain, or gargle, and treated by bleeding, evacuations, and bark in milk; and some think this disease hereditary." Agr. Surv. Dumfr. p. 357.

Teut. *kliere* not only signifies a gland, but a disease of the glands; Struma, scrofula; Kilian. *V. CLYRE.*

CLIFT, *s.* The place where the limbs separate from the body, Aberd.; *Cleaving* synon.

But sic a dismal day of drift,—

Maist ilka step was to my *clift*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 4.

From A.S. *cleofed*, *cleafed*, cleft, the part. pa. of *cleof-ian*, *cleaf-ian*, findere.

CLYFT, **CLIFTE**, *s.* This term, the same with E. *cleft*, may be used as equivalent to thickness.

"That na merchandis bryng speris in this realme out of ony vthir cuntre, bot gif thai conten sex eln, & of a *clyft*." Acts Ja. III. A. 1471, Ed. 1814, p. 100. i. e. of one degree of grossness.

Thus it might be traced to Su.G. *klyft* fissura. I am doubtful, however, whether it be not equivalent to E. *branch*; as prohibiting the importation of spears which were made by joining one length of wood to another.

It seems to be the same term that is used Aberd. Reg. "xxth quarter *clifte*."

CLIFTY, *adj.* Clever, fleet; applied to a horse of a light make that has good action, Selkirks. Probably from Teut. *klyv-en*, A.S. *clif-ian*, *cleof-*

ian, findere; as its fleetness may be attributed to its length of limb.

CLIFTIE, *adj.* Applied to fuel, which is easily kindled and burns briskly, Clydes.

CLIFTINESS, *s.* The quality of being easily kindled, including that of burning brightly, *ibid.*

Perhaps from A.S. *klyft* a fissure; because what is easily cloven, or has many fissures, is more apt to kindle and blaze than solid wood.

To CLIMP, *v. a.* To hook, to take hold of suddenly; as, "He *climpit* his arm in mine," Fife.

Teut. *klamp-en* harpagine apprehendere,—prehendere, compaginare, conjungere; Kilian. *Klampe* in like manner denotes a hook or grappling-iron.

To CLIMP up, *v. a.* To catch up by a quick movement, Fife. Hence,

CLIMPY, *adj.* A *climpy* creature, applied to one disposed to purloin, *ibid.*

To CLIMP, *v. n.* To limp, to halt, Ettr. For.

The only word that I have met with, which seems to have the slightest affinity, is Isl. *klumf-a*, spasmo sinico laborare.

CLINCH, *s.* A halt, S.] *Add*;

Wi' yowlin' *clinch* aul' Jennock ran,

Wi' sa'r like ony brock.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 201.

* **To CLING**, *v. n.* To shrink in consequence of heat; a term applied to vessels made with staves, when the staves separate from each other, S. *Geizen* synon.

"Some make covers like barrels, with iron-hoops around them: These covers *cling*, as we say, with the summer's drought, then they drive the hoops strait, which makes them tight again." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 20.

This is the original sense of A.S. *clingan*;—marcescere. Hence the phrase, *geclungen treow*, a withered tree.

CLING, *s.* The diarrhoea in sheep, Loth., Roxb.

"Ovis, morbo, *the cling* dicto, correpta, faeces liquidas nigras ejecit, et confestim extenuata, morte occumbit." Dr. Walker's Ess. on Nat. Hist. p. 525.

"Dysentery, or *Cling*, Mr. Singers.—Breakshuach, or *Cling*, Mr. J. Hog." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 411.

Perhaps from A.S. *cling-an* marcescere, "to pine, to cling or shrink up," Somner; as expressive of the effect of the disease.

"Diarrhoea, or *cling*, or breakshaw, is a looseness, or violent purgation, which sometimes seizes sheep after a hard winter, when they are too rashly put upon young succulent grass." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 401, 402.

To CLINK, *v. a.* 1. To beat smartly, to strike with smart blows, Aberd.

Teut. *klincke*, alapa, colaphus.

2. To unite two pieces of metal by hammering, S. Dan. *klink-er* id. from *klinke* lamina.

3. To clasp, Aberd.

She coft frae this wild tinkler core,

For new, a trencher *clinkit*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 93.

4. Used improperly, as signifying to mend, patch, or join; in reference to dress, Ang.

- A pair of grey hoppers well *clinked* benew.
Ross's Rock, &c. V. BENEW.
5. To *clink* a nail, "to bend the point of a nail in the other side;" synon. with E. *clinch*.
 Belg. *klink-en*, "to fasten with nails, to clinch," Sewel. Hence,
 CLINKET, *pret.* "Struck;" Gl. Antiq. South of S.
 CLINK-NAIL, *s.* A nail that is clinched, *ibid.*
 To CLINK, *v. a.* To propagate scandal, Upp. Lanarks.
- To CLINK, *v. n.* To fly as a rumour. *It gaed clinkin through the town*, S. The report spread rapidly.
- CLINK, *s.* A woman who acts the part of a tale-bearer, Lanarks.
- CLINKER, *s.* A tell-tale, *ibid.*
 I hesitate whether to view Belg. *klink-en*, to make a tingling sound as the origin. The *n. v.* seems intimately allied. *Klikk-en*, however, signifies to tell again, and *klikker* an informer; Sewel.
- CLINKERS, *s. pl.* Broken pieces of rock; Upp. Lanarks. apparently from the sound.
- CLINKUMBELL, *s.* A cant term for a bell-man; from the clinking noise he makes, S.O.
 Now *Clinkumbell*, wi' rattlin tow,
 Begins to jow an' croon. *Burns*, iii. 38.
- CLINT, *s.* 1. A hard or flinty rock, South of S., Loth.
 —"The Germaine sea winning the selfe an entres betwixt high *clints*." *Descr. Kingdome of Scotlande*.
 —The passage and stremes ar sa stark,
 Quhare I have salit, full of crag and *clint*,
 That ruddir and takillis of my schip ar tint.
Bellenden's T. Livius, Prol.
2. Any pretty large stone, of a hard kind, S.A.
3. The designation given to a rough coarse stone, always first thrown off in *curling*, as being most likely to keep its place on the ice, Clydes., Gall. Montgom'ry, mettelfu', an' fain,
 A rackless stroke did draw;
 But miss'd his aim, and 'gainst the herd,
 Dang frae his *clint* a flaw.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 166. Hence,
4. *Clints*, *pl.* Limited to the shelves at the side of a river, Clydes.
- CLINTER, *s.* The player of a *clint* in curling, *ibid.*
- CLIP, *s.* A colt, the foal of a horse, male or female; Aberd. A colt that is a year old, Buchan.
 This term resembles both Celt. and Goth. For Gael. *cliobog* denotes a colt, from which *clip* might be abbreviated; and Teut. *klepper* is a palfrey, an ambling horse; Sonipes, asturco, equus gradarius; Kilian. Ihre observes that Su.G. *klippare* denotes a smaller kind of horse. He derives the name from *klipp-a* tondere; because horses of this description were wont to have their manes *clipped*. The most probable origin assigned by Wachter is Isl. *klif*, the load or package which was bound on a horse's back by means of a pack-saddle.
- To CLIP, CLYP, *v. a.* 1. To embrace.] *Add;*
Clepe, clyppe, *id.* O. E. "I *clepe* a boutte the necke; Jaccolle:" *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 189, a. "I *clyppe*, I take in myne armes:" *Ibid.* b.

- To CLYPE, *v. n.* 1. To be loquacious, to tattle, to prate, Roxb., Aberd., Ayrs.
2. To act as a telltale, Aberd.
 "To *clype*, i. e. talk freely;" Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 691.
 The same with *clep*, but more nearly resembling A.S. *clyp-ian* loqui. Hence,
 CLYPE, *s.* A telltale, Loth.; always applied to a female, Clydes.
- CLYPER, *s.* A telltale; used more generally, as applied to either sex, *ibid.*
- CLYPIE, *s.* A loquacious female, *ibid.* V. CLIPPIE, and CLEPIE.
- CLYPIE, *adj.* 1. Loquacious, Loth.
 2. Addicted to tattling, *ibid.* V. CLEP, *v.*
- CLIPS, *s. pl.* Stories, falsehoods, Ayrs.
- To CLYPE, *v. n.* To fall, Buchan, Mearns.
 As to the fire he stottit thro',
 The gutters *clypin* frae him;
 Aul' Luckie, sittin near the lowe,
 A Shirrameer she gae him.
Tarras's Poems, p. 69.
- Allied perhaps, notwithstanding the change of the vowel, to Teut. *klopp-en* pulsare, ferire; or, as the word may have originated from the sound made in falling, from *klipp-en* sonare, resonare. *Cloit*, or *Clyte*, is the term more generally used, S.
- CLYPE, *s.* A fall, *ibid.*
- CLYPOCK, *s.* A fall. *I se gi'e thee a clypock*, I will make you fall; Ayrs. V. CLEPIE.
- To CLYPE, *v. n.* To act as a drudge, Aberd.
 Isl. *klif-ia*, sarcinas imponere, q. to make a beast of burden of one; *klip-a* torquere, *klipa* angustiae.
- CLYPE, *s.* A drudge, *ibid.*
- CLYPE, *s.* An ugly ill-shaped fellow; as,
 "Ye're an ill-far'd *clype*," Mearns, Buchan.
 Quho bur it bot Bolgy?
 And Clarus, the long *clype*,
 Playit on a bag pype. *Colkelbie Son*, F. I. v. 285.
 Isl. *klippi*, massa, synon. with Dan. *klump*, with which corresponds our S. *clump*, applied to a clumsy fellow.
- CLIPFAST, *s.* "An impudent girl," Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 691.
- CLIPHOUSS, *s.* A house in which false money was to be condemned and *clipped*, that it might be no longer current.
 —"And quhaireuir thai apprehend fals money, to clip the samyn, and the deliuerar to tyne it.—And that *cliphoussis* be maid within evry burcht quhair neid requiris." Acts Ja. VI. 1567. Ed. 1814, p. 45.
- CLIPPART, *s.* A talkative woman. V. CLIPPIE.
- CLIPPYNET, *s.* 1. "An impudent girl," Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 691.
2. A talkative woman; synon. with CLIPPIE, Lanarks.
- It may be observed, that this nearly resembles Teut. *kleppenter*, crotalus, homo loquax, sonora admodum et tinnula voce pronuncians; Kilian.
- CLIPPING-TIME, *s.* The nick of time, S.
 "I wad liked weel, just to hae come in at the *clipping-time*, and gi'en him a lounder wi' my pike-staff; he wad hae ta'en it for a bennison frae some o' the auld dead abbots." *Antiquary*, ii. 170.

This metaph. phrase might seem to be apparently borrowed from sheep-shearing. Hence, *to come in clipping-time* has been expl., "to come as opportunely as he who visits a shepherd at sheep-shearing time, when there is always mirth and good cheer." Gl. Antiq.

It may, however, signify "the time of call," or when a person is called, from A.S. *clyping* vocatio, calling; whence *clypunga* calendae, a term which originated "from the calling of the people of Rome together on the first day of every moneth, to acquaint them with the holidayes to come in that whole moneth, and to direct them what was to be done in point of religion;" Somner.

CLIPS, CLIPPYS, *s. pl.* 2. An instrument, &c.] *Add*;
It is also used in relation to a *girdle*.

"It is suspended over the fire by a jointed iron arch, with three legs called the *clips*, the ends of the legs of which are hooked, to hold fast the girdle. The *clips* is linked on a hook at the end of a chain, called the *crook*." Pennecuick's Descr. Tweedd. Note, p. 85.

4. "A wooden instrument for pulling thistles out of standing corn," Ayrs., Gl. Picken.

CLIPS, *s. pl.* "Shears;" Gl. Burns, S.O.

A bonnier flesh ne'er cross'd the *clips*
Than Mailie's dead. Burns, iii. 82.

Isl. *klipp-ur*, id. forfices; *klipp-a*, tondere.

CLIPPS, CLIPPES, *s.* An eclipse.] *Add*;

O. E. id. "*Clyppes* [Fr.] eclipse, recousse de soleil;" Palsgr. B. ii. F. 24.

CLIP-SHEARS, *s.* The name given to the earwig, Loth., Fife; apparently from the form of its feelers, as having some resemblance to a pair of *shears* or *scissars*.

CLYRE, *s.* 1. A gland.] *Add*;

2. "He has nae *clyres* in his heart," he is an honest upright man, Clydes.

3. *Clyres* in pl. diseased glands in cattle; as, "My cow dee't i' the *clyres* fernyear," S.A. V. CLYERS.

To CLISH, *v. a.* Expl. as signifying to repeat an idle story, Fife; hence, the *s.* *Clish-clash* has been derived, the repetition or tattling of stories of this description, S.

To CLISHMACLAVER, *v. n.* To be engaged in idle discourse, Ayrs.

—"It's no right o' you, sir, to keep me *clishma-clavering* when I should be taking my pick, that the master's wark mayna gae by." Sir A. Wylie, i. 109.

To CLYTE, *v. n.* To fall heavily, Loth.

CLYTE, *s.* A hard or heavy fall, *ibid.*

CLYTIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Clyte*, generally applied to the fall of a child, *ibid.* V. CLOIT, *v.* and *s.*

CLYTE, KLYTE, *adj.* Splay-footed, Roxb.

CLYTRIE, *s.* Filth, offscourings, S. Hence,

CLYTRIE-MAID, *s.* A female servant employed in carrying off filth or refuse, Loth.

From a Flesh-market close-head a *clytrie-maid* came,

And a pitcher with blood she did carry.

G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 65. V. CLOITER.

A. Bor. *cluttert* is expl. "in heaps;" Grose.

CLITTER-CLATTER, *adv.* A term used to denote a succession of rattling sounds, Dumfr.

Tat, tat, a-rat-tat, *clitter clatter*,

Gun after gun play'd blitter blatter.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 91.

CLIVVIE, *s.* 1. A cleft in the branch of a tree, Banffs.

2. An artificial cleft in a piece of wood, for holding a rush-light, *ibid.*

Evidently from Su.G. *klifw-a*, to cleave.

CLOA, *s.* Coarse woollen cloth, Isle of Sky.

"A sort of coarse woollen cloth called *cloa*, or *cad-does*, the manufacture of their wives, made into short jackets and trowsers, is the common dress of the men." Stat. Acc. xvi. 160.

Gael. *clo*, raw cloth.

CLOBBERHOY, *s.* A dirty walker, one who in walking clogs himself with mire, Ayrs.

Gael. *clabar*, clay, dirt, filth.

To CLOCH, CLOGH, CLOUGH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To cough frequently and feebly, Loth.; obviously from a common origin with *Clocher*.

To CLOCHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* *Substitute* as definition; To cough frequently, with a large defluxion of phlegm, and copious expectoration, S. It is used in this manner, "A silly auld *clocherin* body," S.

To CLOCK, CLOK, *v. n.* 2. To hatch, S.] *Add*;

CLOCK, CLUCK, *s.* The cry or noise made by hens when they wish to sit on eggs, for the purpose of hatching, Roxb.

CLOCKER, *s.* A hen sitting on eggs, S. B.

—Crib some *clocker's* chuckie brood.

Tarras's Poems. V. CHAP yont.

CLOCKING, *s.* 1. The act of hatching, S.

2. Transferred to a young female, who is light-headed, and rather wanton in her carriage. Of such a one it is sometimes said, "It were an amows to gie her a gude doukin' in the water, to put the *clockin'* frae her," Angus.

CLOCKING-HEN, *s.* 1. A hen sitting on eggs, S. A. Bor. id. expl. by Grose, "a hen desirous of sitting to hatch her eggs." *Clucking* is also used in the same sense, A. Bor.

2. A cant phrase for a woman past the time of childbearing, S. Thus, if a bachelor be joked with a young woman, the answer frequently given is; "Na, na; if I marry, I'm for a *clocking hen*."

The reason of this peculiar use of the word, which seems at variance with that mentioned above, is said to be, that a hen never begins to hatch till she has given over laying, in as far at least as her present *lochter* is concerned.

* CLOCK, *s.* This may be viewed as the generic name for the different species of beetles, S. *Golach*, synon. S. B.

It is a strange whim of Sibbald's, that the beetle is "so called from its shining like a bell; Sax. *clucga*, Teut. *klocke*, campana," Gl. If he would have a Goth. origin, Sw. *klock-a* might have supplied him. For this signifies an earwig; Seren. V. GOLACH.

CLOCK-BEE, *s.* A species of beetle.] *Add*;
In Sw. the earwig is called *klocka*.

CLOCKLEDDIE, *s.* The Lady-bird, S.O.

"Gin *clockleddies* and bumbees, wi' prins in their douns, be science, atweel there's an abundance o' that at the Garden of Plants." The Steam-Boat, p. 293.

"It is a *clock-leddy* in her scarlet cardinal." Spaewife, ii. 7. V. LANDERS.

CLOCKIEDOW, **CLOKIE-DOO**, *s.* The pearl oyster, found in rivers, Ayrs., Upp. Clydes.; synon. *Horse-mussel*.

"An officer—brought five shells of *clokie-doods*, or burn-foot mussels, for in those days there were no spoons among the Celts." Spaewife, i. 99.

This seems to be merely a cant term.

CLOCKS, **CLOUKS**, *s. pl.* The refuse of grain, remaining in the riddle after sifting, Roxb.

Isl. *kluka*, cumulus minor; the term being applied to the small heap of coarse grain left in the centre of the riddle in the process of sifting.

CLOCKSIE, *adj.* Vivacious, Lanarks.

Teut. *kloek*, *kloek-sinnig*, alacris; *kluchtigh*, festivus, lepidus, from *kluchte* ludicrum, res jocularis.

CLOD, *s.* A clew; as, "a *clod* of yarn," Dumfr. Isl. *kloet*, globus, sphaera.

* To **CLOD**, *v. a.* In E. this *v.* signifies "to pelt with clods," Johns. In the South of S. it signifies to throw forcibly, most probably as one throws a *clod*.

"So, sir, she grippit him, and *clodded* him like a stane from the sling ower the craigs of Warroch-head." Guy Mannering, i. 188.

"Fule-body! if I meant ye wrang, could na I *clod* ye ower that craig?" Ibid. iii. 128.

To **CLOD**, *v. a.* To *Clod Land*, to free it from *clods*, *S.*

"The ground after sowing should be well *clodded*." Agr. Surv. Argyles. p. 102.

"Immediately after sowing, the ground must be well harrowed, *clodded*, and cleaned from all obstructions to the equal sowing and growing of the lint." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 323.

CLOD, *s.* A flat kind of bread.] *Add*;

SUTORS'-CLOD, *s.* A kind of bread used in Selkirk. Like horse-potatoes, *Sutors'-clods*

In Selkirk town were rife;

O' flour baked, brown, and rough as sods,

By ilka sutor's wife. *Lintoun Green*, p. 8.

"*Sutors' Clods* are a kind of coarse brown wheaten bread, leavened, and surrounded with a thick crust, like lumps of earth." N. *ibid.*

CLOD-MELL, *s.* A large mallet for breaking the *clods* of the field, especially on clayey ground, before harrowing it, Berw., Aberd.

"The roller is often applied to land under a crop of beans, even after they are considerably above ground, to break the clods. This operation used formerly to be done much more expensively by hand with *clod mells*, or wooden mallets, on all cloddy land." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. xxxii.

CLOFFIN, *s.* The act of sitting idly by the fire, Roxb.

Isl. *klof-a*, femora distendere, q. to stretch out the limbs; or C.B. *claf*, aegrotus, *clwyf*, *clefyd*, morbus.

CLOFFIN, *s.* The noise made by the motion of a shoe that is down in the heel, or by the shoe of a horse when loose, Roxb.

Perhaps from the sound suggesting the idea of a fissure, Su.G. *klofwa* fissura, from *klyfwa* rimari.

CLOG, **CLOGGE**, *s.* A small short log, a short cut of a tree, a thick piece of timber, S.

"In the north seas of Scotland, are great *clogges* of timber founde, in the which are marvellouslie ingendered a sort of geese, called *Claik-geese*." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

CLOGGAND, *s.* A term still used in Orkney to denote a particular portion of pasture-ground, whether *commonty* or inclosed, to which sheep or cattle have become attached in consequence of having been accustomed to feed there.

—"That it shall not be lawsum to any man, at any time of day, but especially after sun-setting and after sun-rising, to go through his neighbour's *cloggand* or *commonty* with ane sheep-dog, except to be accompanied with two neighbours, famous witnesses." Act A. 1623, Barry's Orkney, p. 467, 468.

It has been suggested by some literary friends, that *Cloggand* "may denote a limited piece of ground near a farm, where sheep or cattle are restrained from wandering by means of a *clog*, or piece of wood, attached to their feet."

But as I am assured, on good authority, that *cloggand*, with the limitation specified, is equivalent to pasture-ground, this explanation seems to be supported by a phrase which I have met with in Su.G. As in our own language, *Clu*, properly signifying the half of a hoof, is often used figuratively for the whole animal, similar is the use of Su.G. *kloef*. Parte pro toto sumta ipsum animal; quo sensu occurrit saepe in Tabulis Legum antiquarum. *Gaa kloef om kloef*, WestG. Leg. c. 53, dicitur, quum promiscue pascuntur omnium villicorum armenta. Ihre, vo. *Kloef*, col. 1092. The Su.G. phrase would be expressed in S., to *gae*, or *gang*, *clu* for *clu*; i. e. every one sending live stock in proportion to that of his neighbour. As *gaang* signifies walk, I am therefore disposed to think that *Cloggand* had originally been *kloef-gaang*, a cattle-walk, *gang* or *raik*, as we say in S.; a place where all the cattle or sheep, belonging to certain grounds, were allowed to feed in common. We might even suppose the term to have been originally *kloef-gaaende*, from the part. pr. of Su.G. *gaa*; q. "the place where the cattle are going."

CLOICH, (gutt.) *s.* A place of shelter, the cavity of a rock where one may elude a search; given as synon. with *Dool*, Ayrs.

This is evidently the same with *Cleuch*.

CLOIS, *s.* A close, an alley, Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20. *Cloiss*, *ibid.* 1525.

To **CLOIT**, *v. n.* 1. To fall heavily, S.] *Add*;
2. To squat down, Galloway. "*Cloited*, squatted down, sat down;" Gl. Davidson.

CLOIT, **CLOYT**, *s.* A hard or heavy fall.] *Add*;
—"By treading on a bit of lemon's skin, and her

heels flying up, down she fell on her back, at full length, with a great *cloyt*." The Provost, p. 203.

CLOYT, *s.* "A heavy burden," Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 691.

Teut. *kloet*, globus; contus, hasta nautica; *kluyte*, gleba, massa; *clud*, vectura, sarcina.

CLOIT, *s.* An afternoon's nap, a *siesta*, Renfr.; as, "I tak a *cloit* when I'm tired."

It has been supposed that this sense is given to the *s. cloit*, as properly signifying a hard or heavy fall, q. "I throw myself down." But I prefer tracing it to Gael. Ir. *colladh*, sleep, rest.

To CLOITER, *v. n.* To be engaged in dirty work, used equally in regard to what is moist, *S.*

Teut. *kladder-en*, maculare. *V. CLOWTTER*, and *CLYTRIE*.

CLOITERY, *s.* 1. Work which is not only wet and nasty, but slimy, Loth., Mearns.

2. Filth or offals of whatever kind; generally conveying the idea of what is moist, or tends to defile one, *S.* Hence,

CLOITERY-MARKET, *s.* The market in Edinburgh in which the offals of animals are sold.

CLOITERY-WIFE, *s.* A woman, whose work it is to remove filth or refuse, who cleans and sells offals, as tripe, &c., Loth. *V. CLYTRIE*.

CLOLLE, *s.* Apparently, the skull.] *Add*;

I find this conjecture confirmed by the testimony of C.B. writers. "*Clol*, the crown of the head, the skull," Owen; *Clol*, pericranium, Davies; Boxhorn.

To CLOMPH, **CLAMPH**, *v. n.* To walk in a dull heavy manner; generally said of one whose shoes are too large, Ettr. For.; synon. *Cloff*. *V. CLAMPER up*.

CLOOK, *s.* A claw or talon, &c. *V. CLEUCK*.

CLOOR, *s.* A tumour. *V. CLOUR*.

CLOOT, *s.* The same with *Clute*.

—"The thieves, the harrying thieves! not a *cloot* left of the hail hirsle!" Monastery, i. 116.

CLOOTIE, **CLUTIE**, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to the devil, rather too much in the style of those who "say that there is neither angel nor spirit;" sometimes *Auld Clootie*, *S.O.* Mearns.

—Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or *Clootie*.

Burns, iii. 70.

—"It's a sair pity to see *Clutie's* ain augents our-gang the hail kintra this gate." Saint Patrick, i. 221.

Most probably from *Cloot*, a hoof, in consequence of the vulgar idea that the devil appears with cloven feet. It would seem strange that this should be viewed as a distinguishing character of the impure spirit, as we know that they were unclean beasts that parted not the hoof; did we not also know that the Fawns and Satyrs of antiquity were always represented with cloven feet. *V. CLUTE*.

CLORT, *s.* 1. Any miry or soft substance, especially that which is adhesive and contaminating, *S.B.*

"*Clort*, a lump of soft clay, mire, leaven, any thing that sticks to and defiles what it is thrown upon." Gl. Surv. Nairn. *V. CLART*, *v.*

2. The thick *bannocks* baked for the use of the peasantry are denominated *Clorts*, Buchan. Hence,

To CLORT, *v. a.* *To clort on*, to prepare bread of this description, *ibid*.

—Fill the stoup, to gar them jink,

An' on the bannocks *clort*. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 73.

CLOSE, *s.* A passage, an entry, *S.*] *Add*;

2. An area before a house, *Roxb.*

3. A court-yard beside a farm house in which cattle are fed, and where straw, &c. is deposited, *S.*

4. An inclosure, a place fenced in.

"That na man hwnt, schut, nor sla dere nor rais in wtheris *closis* nor parkis," &c. Parl. Ja. III. A. 1474, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 107.

CLOSE-HEAD, *s.* The entry of a blind alley, *S.*

"As for the greatness of your parts, Bartley, the folk in the *close-head* maun ken mair about them than I do, if they mak sic a report about them." Heart M. Loth. i. 111.

* **CLOSE**, *adv.* Constantly, always, by a slight transition from the use of the term in *E.*; as,

"Do you ay get a present when you gang to see your auntie?" "Aye, *close*;" *Roxb.*

CLOSE BED, a kind of wooden bed, still much used in the houses of the peasantry, *S.*

"The *close bed* is a frame of wood, 6 feet high, 6 feet long, and 4 feet broad. In an house of 15 feet in width, two of them set lengthwise across the house, the one touching the front, the other the back walls, an entry or passage, of three feet in width, is left betwixt the beds. To form an idea of a *close-bed*, we may suppose it like a square-formed upright curtain-bed, where the place of curtains is supplied by a roof, ends, and back of wooden deal, the front opening and shutting with wooden doors, either hinged or sliding sidewise in grooves. The bottom, raised about 18 inches from the floor, is sparred." Pennicuik's Tweedd. Ed. 1815, N. p. 821.

CLOSEEVIE, **CLOZEEVIE**, *s.* "*The haill closeevie*," the whole collection, *Clydes*.

Corr. perhaps from some Fr. phrase, *Closier*, *closeau*, an inclosure. The last syllable may be *vie*, life; q. all that are *alive* in the *inclosure*.

CLOSER, *s.* The act of shutting up; *E. closure*.

—"All materis now ar to tak ane peaceable *closer*." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 334.

CLOSERRIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, ane gown of blak taffatie, brodderit with silver, lynit with martrik sabill, garnist with xviii *closserris*, braid in the breist, quhyt ennamelit, and sex buttonis in ilk sleif, thrie nuikit, quhyt ennamelit." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 80.

As these *closserris* are said to be enamelled, perhaps they were something like clasps, or hooks and eyes, q. *keepers*; *O. Fr. closier*, *L.B. closar-ius*, custos; *Du Cange*.

* **CLOSET**, *s.* 1. A sewer.

"He drew mony *closettis*, condittis, and sinkis fra the hight of the toun to the—low partis thairof, to purge the samin of all corrupcioun and filth." Belend. T. Liv. p. 70.

All these words are used for explaining *cloacis*, *Lat. O.Fr. clusau*, caverne.

2. A night-chair, *Aberd. Reg.*

CLOSTER, *s.* A cloister, *S.*

—"And at the day and dait of thir presentis per-

tanis to quhatsumevir abbay, convent, *closter* quhatsumevir," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 431.

Fr. *clostier*, id.

To CLOTCH, *v. a. and n.* As *Clatch*, q. v. Aberd.

CLOTCH, *s.* 1. "A worn out cart shaking to pieces, or any other machine almost useless;" S.B. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

2. "A person with a broken constitution;" *ibid.*

This is evidently the same with *Clatch*, q. v.

3. A bungler, Aberd.

CLOUYS, *s. pl.* Claws.] *Add*;

Su.G. *klaa*, pron. *klo*, a claw.

To CLOUK, *v. a.* To cluck as a hen, Clydes. V. CLOCK, CLOK, *v.*

CLOUP, *s.* A quick bend in a stick, Dumfr.

CLOUPIE, *s.* A walking-staff, having the head bent in a semicircular form, *ibid.*; *synon.* *Crummie-staff*.

C.B. *clopa*, a club, or knob, *clwpa*, a club at the end of a stick; Teut. *kluppel* stipes, fustis, baculus, clava.

CLOUPIT, *part. adj.* Having the head bent in a semicircular form; applied to a walking-staff, *ibid.*

CLOUR, CLOOR, *s.* 1. A bump, a tumour.] *Add*;

3. A stroke, Border.

"I hope, Sir, you are not hurt dangerously."—"My head can stand a gay *clour*—nae thanks to them though." Guy Mannering, ii. 29.

CLOUSE, CLUSH, *s.* A sluice.] *Add*;

"That—William lord Rothuen—gert summond the prouest, bailyeis, & consale of Perth tuiching the walter passagis & *clousis* of thar millis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 314.

CLOUT, *s.* 1. A cuff, or blow, S.] *Add*;

Rob's party caus'd a gen'ral route:

Foul play or fair; kick, cuff, and *clout*, &c.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 74.

2. It is used to denote a drubbing, a defeat.

We're gaun to gi'e the French a *clout*,

They lang hae sought.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 185.

To FA'CLOUT, to fall, or come to the ground, with considerable force; to come with a *douss*, *synon.* Fife.

— Poor sklintin' Geordie—

Fell clout on his doup. MS. Poem.

To CLOW, *v. a.* To beat down, used both literally and metaph., Galloway.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *kloun-en*, radere unguibus; Su.G. *klo-a* unguibus veluti fixis comprehendere, manum injicere, unguibus certare, from *klo*, a claw; from the use of the nails in the broils of savages, or from that of the talons of a bird of prey.

To CLOW, *v. a.* To eat or *sup up* greedily, Ettr. For.

Can this term have been borrowed from the resemblance of gluttons to ravenous birds? V. preceding *v.*

CLOW, CLOWE, *s.* 1. The spice called a clove, S.

"Aromaticks, of cannel, cardamoms, *clowes*, ginger," &c. St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 50.

Fr. *clou*, id. as Johns. justly observes, from its similitude to a nail.

2. One of the lamina of a head of garlick, S.; like *clove* E.

3. The *clove*-gilliflower, Mearns.

CLOWG, *s.* A small bar of wood, fixed to the door-post, in the middle, by a screw-nail, round which it moves; so that either end of it may be turned round over the edge of the door to keep it close; Renfrews.

Most probably from E. *clog*, as denoting a hindrance.

CLOWNS, *s. pl.* Butterwort, an herb, Roxb.; also called *Sheep-rot*, q. v.

To CLOWTTER, *v. n.* To work in a dirty way, or to perform dirty work, Fife; *Clutter*, Ang.

The following proclamation, which was lately made in a village in Fife, shews the mode in which the term is used.

"A' ye wha hae been *clowtterin'* in the toun-burn, will gang perclair, an' 'pear afore the Shirra and Profligate Rascal (the female crier had forgotten the proper designation, Procurator Fiscal) anent sweelin' thair clorty clouts i' the burn." V. CLOITER.

* CLUB, *s.* 1. A stick crooked at the lower end, and prepared with much care, for the purpose of driving the bat in the game of *Shinty*, S.

2. Transferred to the instrument used in the more polished game of *Golf*; a *Golf*-, or *Gouf-club*, S. V. GOLF.

CLUBBISH, *adj.* Clumsy, heavy, and disproportionably made, Roxb.

Su.G. *klubba*, clava, E. *club*; or *klubb* nodus, a knot in a tree.

CLUB-FITTIT, *part. adj.* Having the foot turned too much inward, as resembling a *club*, Loth.

CLUBSIDES YOU, a phrase used by boys at *Shinny* or *Shinty*, when a player strikes from the wrong hand, Aberd.; perhaps q. "Use your *club* on the right side."

CLUDFAWER, *s.* A spurious child, Teviotd.; q. *fallen* from the *clouds*.

To CLUFF, *v. a.* To strike with the fist, to slap, to cuff, Roxb.; as, "An' ye dinna do what I bid you, I'll *cluff* your lugs."

CLUFF, *s.* A stroke of this description, a cuff; also expl. "a blow given with the open hand;" *ibid.*

Serenius renders "to go to cuffs," by Sw. *hand-klubb-as*. As, however, the E. *v. to Cuff*, also signifies "to strike with the talons," *Cluff* may be allied to Teut. *kluyve* unguis. It may, indeed, have been retained from the Northumbrian Danes; Dan. *klov* denoting the "claw of a beast;" Wolff. Lat. *colaphus*, a stroke. We may add Belg. *kloun-en*, to bang; *kloun*, "a stroke or blow; most properly with the fist;" Sewel.

CLUM, *part. pa.* Clomb or climbed, Roxb.; *Clum*, pret. S. O.

High, high had Phoebus *clum* the lift,

And reach'd his northern tour.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 54.

To CLUMSE, *v. n.* Expl. "to die of thirst;" Shetl.

This seems originally the same with Isl. *klums-a*, spasmo sinico laborare; Haldorson. This writer says, that it is especially applied to a horse, which cannot open its mouth because of some cramp.

To CLUNK, *v. n.* To emit a hollow and interrupted sound, &c.] *Add*;

Isl. *klunk-a* resonare, *klunk-r* resonantia cavitatis; Haldorson. Gael. *gliong-am*, a jingling noise, chink. Perhaps the term appears most in its primary form, without the insertion of the ambulatory letter *n*, in Teut. *klock-en*, sonitum reddere, qualem angusti oris vasculum solet; Kilian.

CLUNK, *s.* Adraught, West Loth. Sw. *klunk*, id.

CLUNKER, *s.* A tumor, a bump, Ang.

He has a *clunker* on his croun,
Like half an errack's egg—and yon
Undoubtedly is Duncan Drone.

Piper of Peebles, p. 18.

CLUNKERD, CLUNKERT, *part. adj.* Covered with *clunkers*; applied to a road, or floor, that is overlaid with clots of indurated dirt, S. B.

CLUNK, *s.* The cry of a hen to her young, when she has found food for them, South of S.; *Cluck*, E.

CLUPH, *s.* An idle trifling creature, Roxb.

CLUPHIN, *part. pr.* *Cluphin* about the fire, spending time in an idle and slovenly way, *ibid.*

This must be the same with *Cloffin*, *s.* 1.

CLUSHAN, Cow-CLUSHAN, *s.* The dung of a cow, as it drops in a small heap, Dumfr.

Isl. *klessing-r*, conglutinatio; *klessa*, litura, daubing or smearing; Su. G. *klase*, congeries. V. TUSHLACH.

CLUSHET, *s.* 1. The udder of a cow, Roxb.

Gael. *cliath* denotes the breast. But I can scarcely suppose that there is any affinity. Shall we view it as a diminutive from S. *clouse*, *clush*, Fr. *ecluse*; as being the *sluice* whence that aliment flows which is the primary support of life?

2. The stomach of a sow, Liddisdale.

CLUSHET, *s.* One who has the charge of a cow-house, Liddisd.; *Byreman* *synon.* Roxb.

CLUT, *s.*

"Ane *clut* of nedillis the price viij sh." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1545, V. 19.

Teut. *kluyte*, massa?

CLUTE, CLOOT, *s.* The half of the hoof, &c.] *Add*;

2. The whole hoof, S. Hence the phrase,

To TAK THE CLUTE, to run off; applied to cattle, S.O.

Wha kens but what the bits o' brutes
Sin' I cam here, hae *ta'en* their *clutes*,
An' gane ilk livan ane a packin?

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 65.

3. Metaph. used for a single beast, S.

"Let them send to him if they lost sae muckle as a single *cloot* by thieving, and Rob engaged to get them again, or pay the value." *Rob Roy*, ii. 287.

CLUTIE, *s.* A name given to the devil, V. CLOOTIE.

CLUTHER, *s.* A heap, a crowd, Galloway.

But, phiz and crack, upo' the bent
The whigs cam on in *cluthers*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 20.

Perhaps the phraseology given by Junius, as extracted from an O.E. MS., may be viewed as parallel; "A *clowder* of carles. A *clowder* of cats." V. Dict. vo. *Chirre*; and MS. Harl. ap. Book of St. Albans, Biogr. Not. p. 20.

COACT, CoACTIT, *part. pa.* Forced, constrained; Lat *coact-us*.

"I think my Lordes exposition *coact*, in that he will admit none to haue broght forth the bread and wine, but Melchisedec allone." *Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, F. iij, a.

"The said lord grantit and confessit in presens of my lord Governor,—vncompellit or *coactit*, bot of his awne fre will and for his singular wele, as he grantit in jugement, that the landis & barony of Kingorne suld nocht be comprehendit in the said decret of reductione, bot suld be haldin as exceptit," &c. *Acts Mary*, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424.

* COAL.

So ample is the range of superstition, that there is scarcely any object that it has not brought within its empire. A piece of *coal* or *cinder*, bursting from the fire, is by many deemed a certain presage, either of a purse, or of a coffin. It is therefore sought for with the greatest assiduity, that its form may be scrutinized, and thus its language be ascertained. If it have a round indentation, it bespeaks a purse, and the receipt of money ere long. But if of an oblong form, and of a shape resembling a coffin,—disease and death to some one of the family or company, Roxb.

To GET A COAL ON one's FOOT, or To SET one's FOOT ON A COAL, a phrase applied to one who unintentionally goes to lodge in a house, where the landlady is in such a state thst his rest may be disturbed by the necessity of calling in obstetrical aid, Roxb.

Perhaps this singular phrase is used in the same sense in which it is said that a person is *burnt*, when he finds himself taken in in a bargain.

A CAULD COAL TO BLAW AT, a proverbial phrase still commonly used to denote any work that eventually is quite unprofitable, S.

"If I had no more to look to but your reports, I would have a *cold coal* to *blow at*." *M. Bruce's Lectures*, p. 33.

"Indeed, if our Master were taking loving-kindness from us, we would have a *cold coal* to *blow at*; but he never takes that from us, though he make the blood run over our heels." *Ibid.* p. 44.

In the laws of Iceland, *kaldakol* denotes a deserted habitation; literally, Foci suspensio perennis; G. Andr. vo. *Kol*, p. 149.

COAL-GUM, *s.* The dust of coals, Clydes. V. PANWOOD.

COAL-HOODIE, *s.* The Black-headed Bunting, *Emberiza Schoeniclus*, Linn., Mearns.

COAL-STALK, *s.* 1. A name given to the vegetable impressions found on stones in coal-mines; q. the figure of stems or *stalks*, S.

"Those impressions abound in coal countries; and are, in many places, not improperly known by the name of *Coal-stalk*." *Ure's Hist. Rutherglen*, p. 302.

2. Extended, in its application, to the effects of recent vegetation, *Stirlings*.

"This term [*coal-stalk*], however, is, in Campsie, Baldernock, and some other places, ascribed to a recent vegetable root, that penetrates a considerable way in the earth; and, in some few instances, even through the crevices of the free-stone itself." Ibid. **COALSTEALER RAKE**, a thief, a vagabond, or one who *rakes* during night for the purpose of depredation, Roxb.

It is singular that Johns. should trace E. *rake*, a loose, disorderly fellow, to Fr. *racaille*, the rabble, or Dutch *rekel*, a worthless cur; when it is evidently from A.S. *rac-an* dilatare; Su.G. *rak-a* currere, *raka omkring* circumcursitare.

COATS, COITTS, *s. pl.*

—"Subsideis, fyftenes, tents, *coats*, taxatiouns or tallages," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 245.

It might seem to signify imposts, *q. coacts*, as allied to O.Fr. *coacteur*, Lat. *coactor*, a receiver of imposts. But it is merely a modification of *quotts*, especially as following different denominations of taxes, decreasing in value.

This is evident from the use of *Coitts* in a similar sense, alternating with *Quotts*.

—"Ordanes the saidis feis—to be payit—out of the reddiest of the few dewteis, and out of the *coittis* of testamentis of the dioceis of Sanctandrois,—be the collectouris & intrometters with the saidis *quotts* of testamentis." Ibid. p. 316.

Thus L.B. *coippe* is used for *quippe*; Du Cange.

COAT-TAIL. *To sit, to gang, &c. on one's ain coat-tail*, to live, or to do any thing, on one's personal expense, S.

Bot als gude he had sittin idle,—

Considering what reward he gatt,

Still on his owne cott tail he satt.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 329.

Goe to then, Mr. Turnbull, when you please,

And sit upon your own coat-tail at ease;

Goe sit upon your own coat-tail, for well I wot

The dog is dead which tore your petticoat.

Elegy on Lady Stair, Law's Memorialls, p. 229.

"I never gang to the yill-house—unless ony neighbour was to gie me a pint, or the like o' that; but to gang there on ane's ain coat-tail, is a waste o' precious time and hard-won siller." Rob Roy, ii. 7.

TO COB, *v. a.* To beat in a particular mode practised among shepherds, Roxb.

At clipping-time, laying-time, or udder-locking-time, when a number of them are met together, certain regulations are made, upon the breach of any one of which the offender is to be *cobbed*. He is laid on his belly on the ground, and one is appointed to beat him on the backside, while he repeats a certain rhyme; at the end of which the culprit is released, after he has whistled. This mode of correction, although formerly confined to shepherds, is now practised by young people of various descriptions.

COBBING, *s.* The act of beating as above described, *ibid.*

Cob denotes a blow, Derbyshire. V. Grose. C.B. *cob*, "a knock, a thump; *cob-ian*, to thump; *cobiur*, a thumper;" Owen.

COB, *s.* The husk of pease; as, *pease-cob*, Dumfr.; apparently from C.B. *cyb*, *id.*

COBLE, *s.* 1. A small boat.] *Add*;

To what is said as to the etymon of *Coble*, it may be added that C.B. *ceubal* denotes a ferry-boat, from *cau* hollow, and *pal-u* to dig; and that Germ. *kubel* is deduced by Wachter from *kuffe*, lacus vini aut cerevisiae, A.S. *cyf*, *cyfe*, dolium, a tun or barrel.

NET AND COBLE, the means by which *sasine* is given in fishings, S.

"The symbols for land are earth and stone; for mills, clap and happer; for fishings, *net and coble*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. Tit. iii. sec. 36.

COBLE, *s.* A square seat, or what is otherwise called a table-seat, in a church, S.; most probably denominated from its fancied resemblance to the place in which malt is steeped.

COBLE, *s.* 1. An apparatus for the amusement of children; a beam being placed across a wall, with the ends equally projecting, so that those who are placed at each end may rise and fall alternately; a see-saw or titter-totter, Roxb.

2. The amusement itself, *ibid.*

TO COBLE, *v. n.* 1. To take this amusement, *ibid.*

2. A stepping-stone is said to *coble*, when it moves under one who steps on it, *ibid.*

3. Applied to ice which undulates when one passes over its surface, *ibid.*; also pron. *Cowble*.

COBLIE, *adj.* Liable to such rocking or undulatory motion, *ibid.* Synon. *Coggie*, *Cockersum*, S.

Cobble, in Northumberland, signifies a pebble; and to *cobble* with stones, is to throw stones at any thing; Grose. This may be the immediate origin of *Coble* and *Coblite*, as denoting any thing tottering, because a stone of this description is unsteady under the foot. If, however, the synonymes *Cogle* and *Coggie* be rightly traced to *Cog*, a yawl, this by analogy may be referred to *Coble*, used in the same sense; a small boat being so unsteady, and so easily upset.

COBOISCHOUN, COBOSCHOUN, CABOSCHOUN.

"Tua tabled diamantis, & tua rubyis *coboischoun*, with ten greit perll, garnist with gold." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265.

—"Foure rubyis *coboschoun*." Ibid. p. 266. "Ten greit rubyis *caboschoun*," *ib.* 267.

"Fr. *cabochon* de pierre precieuse. The beazill, collet, head, or highest part of a ring, or jewel, wherein the stone is set; also the bosse, or rising of the stone itself;" Cotgr. From *caboch* the head, apparently corr. from Lat. *caput*.

Cabochon is thus defined, Dict. Trev.; "A precious stone, especially a *ruby*, which is merely polished, without receiving any regular figure, but that which belongs to the stone itself, when its rough parts are removed; so that they are sometimes round, oval, twisted, and of other forms."

COCHACHERATIE, *s.* An office, said to have been anciently held in Scotland.

"The same MS. [Scotstarvet Cal. Harl. 4609] records a charter to John Meyners of the office of *Cochacheratie* of Kyncollonie; and lands of Ferrochie and Coulentyne, lying in the *abthanrie* of Dul." Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl. i. 161. N.

The term is certainly obscured by the error of some

transcriber. It seems to be the same office as that mentioned in an ancient charter, in another form.

"44—Con. by John Lauchlanson of Niddisdale, Laird of Durydarach, to Duncan Dalrumpill of the office of *Tothia Daroche*, in Niddisdale." Robertson's Ind. Chart. Rob. iii. p. 146.

There is every reason to think that both these are corruptions of the name *Tocheoderache*, as given by Skene. V. MAIR of Fee.

COCHBELL, *s.* An earwig, Loth.

Can this be corr. from A.Bor. *twitch-bell*, id.? It is also called *twitch* and *twinge*; Grose, Suppl. This points out its biting as giving rise to the name. *Codgebell*, Roxb., also *coach-bill*.

To COCK, *v. a.* 1. To mount a culprit on the back of another, as of the janitor at schools, in order to his being flogged, S. To horse one, E. This seems to be merely a peculiar sense of the *v.* in E. signifying to set erect.

2. To throw up any thing to a high place, whence it cannot be easily taken down, Aberd.

To COCK, *v. n.* To miss; a word used by boys in playing at taw or marbles, Aberd.

To COCK, *v. n.* Expl. "to resile from an engagement, to draw back or eat in one's words," Roxb. Celt. *coc*, *coq*, a liar. V. To cry *Cok*, vo. *Cok*.

COCK, *s.* The mark for which curlers play, S.] Add;

The stone which reaches as far as the mark is said to be *cock-hight*, i. e. as high as the *cock*.

This in other places is called the *Tee*, q. v.

COCKEE, *s.* In the diversion of curling, the place at each end of the *rink* or course, whence the stones must be hurled, and which they ought to reach, generally marked by a cross, within a circle, S.A.; *Cock*, Loth.

Glenbuck upo' the *cockee* stood;

His merry men drew near—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 162.

q. the eye of the *cock*.

COCK AND KEY, a stop-cock, S.

COCK AND PAIL, a spigot and faucet, S.] Add;

"They must have a large boiler,—and a brass *cock* at the bottom,—to let out the lees." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 287.

"Let go that water by means of a spigget and fosset, or *cock and pail*, as we call it in Scotland." Ibid. p. 344.

COCK-A-BENDY, *s.* 1. An instrument for twisting ropes, consisting of a hollow piece of wood held in the hand, through which a pin runs. In consequence of this pin being turned round, the rope is twisted, Ayrs. The *throw-crook* is of a different construction, being formed of one piece of wood only. V. BURREL.

2. Expl. "a sprightly boy," Dumfr.

* COCK-A-HOOP, The E. phrase is used to denote a bumper, Fife. One, who is half seas over, is also said to be *cock-a-hoop*, ibid.; which is nearly akin to the E. sense, "triumphant, exulting."

Spenser uses *cock on hoop*, which seems to determine the origin; q. the *cock* seated on the top of his roost.

COCKALAN, *s.* A comic or ludicrous representation.] Add;

The term is used by Etherege, as put into the mouth of a foolish fellow, who in his language and manners closely imitated the French.

"What a *Coc à l'Asne* is this? I talk of women, and thou answerest Tennis." Sir Topling Flutter. 2. Used to denote an imperfect writing.

"Excuse the rather *cockaland* then letter from him who carethe not howe disformall his penn's expression be to you, to whome he is a most faithfull servant." Lett. Sir John Wishard, Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 50.

An honourable and learned friend has favoured me with the following remarks on the etymon, which are certainly preferable to what is said in the Dict.

"This word appears to be immediately copied from the Fr. *coq-à-l'âne*, which the Dictionary of the Academy defines, Discours qui n'a point de suite, de liaison, de raison; corresponding nearly to the familiar English phrase, a *Cock and a Bull* story.

"Cotgrave translates *coq-à-l'âne* 'a libel, pasquin, satire,' which corresponds exactly with the sense in which it is used in the Act of Parliament quoted in the Scottish Dictionary."

COCKALORUM-LIKE, *adj.* Foolish, absurd, Ayrs.

"My lass, I'll let no grass grow beneath my feet, till I hae gi'en your father notice of this loup-the-window and hey *cockalorum-like* love." Entail, ii. 260.

Q. like an *alarum* given by the *cock*.

COCKANDY, *s.* The Puffin.] Add;

The Puffin having different names into the composition of which the term *cock* enters, as *Bass-cock*, &c. (V. WILICK); this is perhaps q. *cock-duck*, from *cock gallus*, and Su.G. and, Isl. *aund*, A.S. *ened*, Alem. *enti*, Germ. *ente*, *anas*; and may have been originally confined to the male. Thus *Cock-paddle* is the name of the male Lump-fish; and Su.G. *anddrake*, the male of ducks, Germ. *enterich*, id. Wachter derives this from *ente anas*, and *reich dominus*; and Ihre (vo. And) observes, that in more ancient Gothic, *trak*, *trek*, *drak*, denote a man. Isl. *aund* forms the termination of the names of several species of ducks; as *Beinaund*, *Straumaund*, *Stokaund*, *Toppaund*, *Graffnaund*, &c. G. Andr. p. 12.

COCK-A-PENTIE, *s.* One whose pride makes him live and act above his income, Ayrs.

—"As soon as thai *cockapenties* gat a wee swatch o' thae parlavoo harrangs, they yokit the tauking to ane anither like the gentles." Ed. Mag. Apr. 1821, p. 351.

COCKAWINIE, CACKAWYNNIE. To ride *cockawinie*, to ride on the shoulders of another, Dumfr.; synon. with *Cockerdehoy*, S.B.

COCK-BEAD-PLANE, *s.* A plane for making a moulding which projects above the common surface of the timber, S.

As *bead* denotes a moulding, S., the term *cock* may refer to the projection or elevation.

COCK-BIRD-HIGHT, *s.* 1. Tallness equal to that of a male chicken; as, "It's a fell thing for you to gie yoursel sic airs; ye're no *cock-bird-hight* yet," S.

2. Metaph. Transferred to elevation of spirits.

I fin' my spirits a' cou'd caper

Maist cock-bird hight.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 181.

The metaphor is not well chosen. *Bauk-hight* would have been more expressive.

COCK-BREE, *s.* Cock-broth, Roxb.; *Cockie-leekie*, *synon.*

"They will e'en say that ye are ae auld fule and me anither, that may hae some judgment in *cock-bree* or in scate-rumples, but mauna fash our beards about ony thing else." St. Ronan, i. 64.

COCK-CROW'N KAIL, broth heated a second time; supposed to be such as the *cock* has *crow'd* over, being a day old, Roxb.; *synon.* *Cauld kail het again*, S.

COCKER, COCKIN', *s.* The sperm of an egg, the substance supposed to be injected by the *cock*, S.

To COCKER, *v. n.* To be in a tottering state, Loth. Hence,

COCKERING, *part. pr.* Tottering, threatening to tumble, especially in consequence of being placed too high, *ibid.*

COCKERIE, *adj.* Unsteady in position, Perth. the same with *Cockersum*.

COCKERIENESS, *s.* The state of being *Cockerie*, *ibid.*

COCKERDECOSIE, *adv.* *Synon.* with *Cock-erdehoy*, Mearns.

As boys mount on each others shoulders often for the purpose of a sort of cavalry-fight, this, like its synonyme, may have been formed from Fr. *coquardeau*, a proud fool, conjoined with *cossé* butted, from *cosser* to butt as fighting rams.

COCKERDEHOY. *To ride cockerdehoy.*] *Add;*

As O.Fr. *coquart* denotes a cuckold, it may refer to some ancient barbarous custom of elevating the unhappy sufferer on men's shoulders as a proof of the contempt in which he was held. Thus he might be hailed as the *Coquart de haut*, *q.* from on high. It has been said that a similar custom existed in Spain. V. Ellis's Brand, ii. 103.

COCK-HEAD, *s.* The herb All-heal, *Stachys palustris*, Linn.; Lanarks.

Denominated perhaps from some supposed resemblance of its flowers to the head of a *cock*.

COCKIE-BENDIE, *s.* 1. The cone of the fir-tree, Renfr.

2. This name is also given to the large conical buds of the plane-tree, *ibid.*

COCKIE-BREEKIE, *s.* The same with *Cock-erdehoy*, Fife.

Isl. *kock-r* coacervatus, and Sw. *brek-a* divaricare, to stride.

COCKIE-LEEKIE, *s.*] *Add;*

"There is his majesty's mess of *cock-a-leekie* just going to be served to him in his closet." Nigel, iii. 199.

"The poultry-yard had been put under requisition, and *cocky-leeky* and Scotch collops soon reeked in the Baillie's little parlour." Waverley, iii. 274.

COCKIE-RIDIE-ROUSIE, *s.* 1. A game among children, in which one *rides* on the shoulders of another, with a leg on each side of his neck, and the feet over on his breast, Roxb.

2. It is also used as a punishment inflicted by children on each other, for some supposed misdemeanour. Thus it is said, "He," or "she" deserves *cockie-reedie-rosie* for her behaviour," *ibid.* *Synon.* *Cockerdehoy*, S.B.

As in Lanarks. the term is pronounced *Cocker-riddie-roozie*, the first part of it is probably from the *v.* to *Cocker*, to be in a tottering state, *q.* to *ride* in a *cockering* position. Can the termination have any relation to Isl. *ros*, *hros*, a horse?

COCKILOORIE, *s.* A daisy, Shetl.

I find no northern term used in the same sense. Su.G. *kukelura* signifies *otari*, *delitecere*. We might suppose this name of the daisy to be formed from Su.G. *koka* the sward or a clod, and *lura* to lie hid; *q.* what lies hidden during winter in the sward.

COCKLE, COCKIL, *s.* A scallop.] *Add;*

The term occurs in O.E. *Coccle* fysshe, [Fr.] *coquille*; Palsgr. B. iii. f. 25, a.

To COCKLE the cogs of a mill, to make a slight incision on the cogs, for directing in cutting off the ends of them, so that the whole may preserve the circular form. The instrument used is called the *cockle*, Loth.

This must be the same with Germ. and mod. Sax. *kughel-en* rotundare, from Teut. *koghel*, Germ. *kughel*, a globe, any thing round. Kilian mentions L.B. *cogil-um* and Ital. *cogul-a*, as *synon.*

To COCKLE, *v. n.* "To cluck as a hen," Roxb.

From the same origin with E. *cackle*; Teut. *kaeckel-en*, Su.G. *kakl-a*, *glocitare*.

COCKLE-HEADED, *adj.* Whimsical, maggoty, singular in conduct, S. *Cock-brained* is used in the same sense in E.

"He has a gloaming sight o' what's reasonable—but he's crack-brained and *cockle-headed* about his nipperty-tipperty poetry nonsense." Rob Roy, ii. 158.

Perhaps in allusion to the shells or *cockles* anciently worn by pilgrims; which, from the ostentatious and absurd conduct of many who wore them, might give occasion for the formation of this term as applicable to any one of an eccentric cast of mind.

C.B. *coegvalch*, however, signifies conceited; proud.

COCKLE-CUTIT, *adj.* Having bad ankles, so that the feet seem to be twisted away from them, lying outwards, Lanarks.

Isl. *koeckull*, condylus; *q.* having a defect in the joints.

COCKMAN, *s.* A sentinel, Martin's West. Isl. p. 91. V. GOCKMIN.

COCK-MELDER, *s.* The last *melder* or grinding of a year's grain, Lanarks.; *Dustymelder*, *synon.*

As this *melder* contains more refuse, (which is called *dust*) than any other, it may be thus denominated, because a larger share of it is allowed to the dunghill-fowls.

COCK-RAW, *adj.* Rare, sparingly roasted, or boiled, Loth., Roxb.; *synon.* *Thain*.

COCKREL, *s.* The same with E. *cockrel*, a young cock; used to denote a young male raven.

—Glens and haughs.

Are huntit for the *cockrel*, but in vain.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5.

COCK'S-CAIM, *s.* Meadow Pinks, or Cuckow Flower, *Lychnis flos cuculi*, Lanarks.

COCK'S-COMB, *s.* Adder's tongue, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, Linn., Roxb.

One of the bulbs of the root is supposed to resemble the comb of a cock; and, if sewed in any part of the dress of a young woman, without her knowledge, will, it is believed, make her follow the man who put it there, as long as it keeps its place. The Highlanders make an ointment of the leaves and root, when newly pulled.

COCKS CROWING. If *cocks* crow before the *Ha'-door*, it is viewed as betokening the immediate arrival of strangers, Teviotd.

COCKSIE, *adj.* Affecting airs of importance, Lanarks.; *synon.* with *Cocky*, *q. v.*

COCKSTRIDE, *s.* A very short distance; *q.* as much as may be included in the *stride* of a *cock*, Ettr. For.

"Afore yon sun were twa *cockstrides* down the west I wad fight them." *Perils of Man*, ii. 236.

COCKSTULE, *CUKSTULE*, *s.* The cucking stool.] *Dele* from *brasiatrix*—to Dan. *kaag*, all save the extract from Sibb., adding;

This conjecture seems to come nearest to the proper signification of the term. A literary friend in E. remarks, that it is surely called the *cucking-stool*, from *cucking* or tossing the culprit up and down in and out of the dirty water. *To cuck a bull* is a common phrase among children in Warwickshire, *synon.* with "tossing it."

He subjoins an extract from Domesday Book (under Chester), in which it is said that the culprit should be placed in *cathedra stercoris*.

I hesitate in which of these senses we should understand the following passage, in which the word appears in the pl.

"The baillies decernit hir to be put in the *cuik-stuillis*." *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

I know not if the *v. to cuck* has any affinity to Isl. *kug-a* cogere, adigere.

COCKUP, *s.* A hat or cap turned up before.

"I have been this year—preaching against the vanity of women, yet I see my own daughter in the kirk even now have as high a *cockup* as any of you all." *Kirkston's Hist. Biog. Nat.* xix.

COD, *s.* A pillow.] *Add*;

2. In a secondary sense, a cushion, S. "*Coddie* of weluot," *Aberd. Reg.*

It is also used in a composite form, as a *Prein-cod*, a pin-cushion.

3. In pl. *cods* denotes a sort of cushion, which the common people in many parts of the country use in riding, in lieu of a saddle or pillion, S.; *synon.* *Sonks*, *Sunks*.

CODBER, *s.* A pillowslip.

"Item, fra Will. of Rend, 6 elne of small braid clath, for covers to the king's *codbers*, price elne 4s." *Acct. Bp. of Glasw. Treasurer to Ja.* III. A. 1474, *Borthwick's Rem. on Brit. Antiq.* p. 134.

"Item iiii *codbers*." *Inventories*, A. 1516, p. 24.

Ber may be from Al. *ber-an* to bear, *q.* that which supports or carries a pillow.

COD-CRUNE, *s.* A curtain-lecture, Fife.

Cod-crooning, *id.* Selkirks. from *cod* a pillow, and *crune* as denoting a murmuring or complaining sound.

Teut. *kreun-en* conqueri. V. CROYN. It is otherwise called a *Bowster*- (*i. e.* bolster) *lecture*.

COD-HULE, *s.* A pillowslip, Roxb.; *q.* the husk or covering of a pillow; *synon.* *Cod-ware*.

COD-BAIT, *s.* 1. The large sea-worm, dug from the wet sands, *Lumbricus marinus*, Linn., Loth. This is elsewhere called *LUG*, *q. v.*

2. The straw-worm, or larva of a species of *Phryganea*, *ibid.*

It would seem formed from A.S. *codd*, folliculus, as this worm is hid in a kind of pod. In the same manner we speak of a *pease-cod*. It is called *caddis* and *cadeworm* in E. But *cod* seems the original term. This is retained indeed by old Izaak Walton.

"He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the *cod-worm* or *caddis*; and these make the trout bold and lusty." Walton's Angler.

To COD out, *v. n.* Grain, which has been too ripe before being cut, in the course of handling is said to *cod out*, Roxb.; from its separating easily from the husk or *cod*.

CODDERAR, *s.*

—"To cerss, vesy, & se all maner of *codderaris*, vagaboundis, & puyr boddeis." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

"Strangear, vagabound, nor *codderar*." *Ibid.*

These seem to have resembled the Irish *Cosherers*, who made their quarters good, as we say in S., without invitation; although I cannot suppose that the one term can be viewed as having any affinity to the other. It seems, indeed, to be used as equivalent to *Sornar*. But I cannot learn that there is any recollection of the use of it in the north of S.

We can scarcely trace it to Isl. *quoad* petio, as if formed like *Thigger* from *Thig*, to beg. The only E. word that resembles it is *Codders*, "gatherers of pease," Johns.

CODGEBELL, *s.* An earwig. V. COCHBELL.

CODROCH, *adj.* 1. Rustic.] *Add*;

Codroch seems, however, more immediately allied to Gael. *codromtha* uncivilized; *codramach*, a rustic, a clown. It is pronounced *q. Colthrugh*, S.B.

CODRUGH, *adj.* Used as *synon.* with *Cald-rife*, Strathmore.

Perhaps of Teut. origin, from *koude* cold, and *rijck*, added to many words, as increasing their signification; *blind-ryck*, *q.* rich in blindness; *doof-rijck*, very deaf; *dul-rijck*, &c.

To COFF, *COFFE*, *v. a.* 1. To buy.] *Add*;

—A' the lasses loup bauk height

Wi' perfect joy,

'Cause lads for them *coff* broach sae bright,

Or shining toy. *The Farmer's Ha'*, st. 28.

The sweet-meats circulate with better will,

And Huckster Maggy *coffs* her dinner gill.

Village Fair, *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 1821, p. 432.

The *pret.* and *part. pa.* *coft* nearly resemble Dan. *kioebt*, bought, purchased.

2. To procure, although not in the way of absolute purchase; used improperly.

"Mr. David Seton, fourth son of Sir Gilbert Seton of Parbroth,—was an singular honest man, and mareit all his eldest brother dochters upon landit

men, and payit thair tocharis, and *coft* ladies of heretage to his brother sones."

"William first Lord Seton—*coft* the Lady Gordon of heretage, to have bene mareit upon his eldest sone, callit Johne, thairby for to have eikit his hous and living."—

"This ladie *coft* the Ladie Caristoun of heretage, and gave in mariage to her sones secund sone, callit John, and *coft* also the lands of Foulstruther," &c.

Blue Book of Seton, be Sir Richard Maitland of Ledington; V. Edin. Mag. and Rev. for Sept. 1810, p. 327, 328, 330.

The good old knight uses the term as if he had lived in that era in which wives were literally *bought*. But it is obvious, that he applies it, although rather by inversion, merely in reference to the prudential means employed by parents or tutors, for obtaining what are called *good* matches for those under their charge. For they are always "*ladies of heretage*." Many parents, in our own time, are actuated by the same mercantile ideas, in the settlement of their children; although they are not so blunt as to use the terms *buy* and *sell*. As in the account given of the lady mentioned in the last quotation, one word may be applied with the same propriety to their matrimonial, as to their mercantile, transactions. She *coft* a *wife* for her son, and she *coft* also the *lands* of Foulstruther.

3. To barter, to exchange.

"To pay bot vij m̃, quia the half of the malt scat wes gevin quyt be umquhile Erle William in *coffing* for landis he gat therfor in Greinvall." Rentall of Orkn. p. 7, A. 1502.

Su.G. *koop-a, kaup-a*, permutare. *Koepa jord i jord*, agrum cum agro permutare. The S. word used in this sense is *Coup*.

COFE, s. Bargain, perhaps strictly by barter or exchange.

—"That scho has na richt to the said landis of Brouneside, be resone of the *cofe* made betuix her & vmquhile Johne of Brakanerig." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 12.

This seems originally the same with *Coup*, exchange, q. v. Sw. *koop* signifies a purchase, a bargain. But *cofe* in form more nearly resembles Germ. *kauff*, id. V. COFF, v.

COFE AND CHANGE, is a phrase which occurs in our old acts.

"In the actioun—for the wrangwiss occupacioun of the twa part of the landis of Hoppringill clamyt & occupijt be the said Margret & William, be resone of *cofe* & *change* made betuix the said Margret & Marioun hir dochtir, for hir thrid & terce of the remanent of hir landis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 70.

Cofe may be synon. with *change*, as denoting exchange or barter. This, from the connexion, seems the most natural meaning of the phrase. It may, however, denote a bargain partly by purchase and partly by exchange; as immediately allied to *Coff*, v. to buy, q. v.

COFFE, &c. s. A merchant, a hawker.] *Add*;

This must have been accounted a very contemptuous term. For, in the 16th century, we find it is exhibited as a charge against some factious fellow:—"Mispersoning the merchandis in calling of thaim *coffeis*,

& bidding of thaim tak the salt poik & terboiss [salt-bag and tar-box] in thair handis." Aberd. Reg.

To COG, v. a. To place a stone, or a piece of wood, so as to prevent the wheel of a carriage from moving, S. "Ye had better *cog* the wheel, or the cart will be o'er the brae; for that beast winna stand still."

This sense is probably borrowed from that in which the E. v. is used, as applied to a mill-wheel.

COG, COAG, &c. s. A wooden vessel, &c.] *Add*;

Gael. *cuachan*, also *coggan*, a bowl, a cup.

2. A measure used at some mills, containing the fourth part of a peck, S.B.

"A *cog* of sheeling is one-fourth of a peck, and is equal in value at least to one peck of meal." Proof respecting the Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 1.

3. This term is sometimes metaph. used to denote intoxicating liquor, like E. *bowl*.

When poortith cauld, and sour disdain,

Hang o'er life's vale so foggy,

The sun that brightens up the scene

Is friendship's kindly *coggie*.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 173.

COGFUL, COGFU', s. As much as a *cog* or wooden bowl contains, S.; corr. *cogill*, Angus.

"By Decree-Arbitral,—the 17th peck and a *cogful* of meal for every boll of sheeling." Abstract, Proof, Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 2.

"Mony is the fairer face than yours that has licked the lip after such a *cogfu'*." The Pirate, i. 96.

D——n comes ridin' in the gait,

Wi' his short coat, and his silver rapier;

But an he wad look what he's come off,

A *cogill* o' brose wad set him better.

Old Ballad.

COGGIE, s. A small wooden bowl, S. a dimin. from *Cog*.

He coopit a *coggie* for our gudwife—

Jacobite Relics, ii. 54. V. COOP, v.

Nae ither way did they feed life,

Than frae a timmer *coggy*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 14.

COG-WAME, s. A protuberant belly, q. resembling a *coag*.

—A good *cogg-wame*,

An ye'll come hame again een, jo.

Herd's Coll. ii. 183. V. the *adj.*

COG-WYMED, *adj.* Having a protuberant belly. E. *pot-bellied* is the term most nearly allied; but the S. word is not merely applied to persons grown up, but to children, those especially whose bellies are distended by eating great quantities of undigestible food, or of that which is not solid; S.

To COGGLE up, v. a. To prop, to support, Ang.; synon. to *Stut*. Hence,

COGLIN, s. A support, *ibid.*; synon. *Stut*.

These terms, I suspect, are allied to the v. *Cogle*, *Coggle*; as denoting what is patched up in such an imperfect manner, as to leave the work in an unstable state.

COGLIE, *adj.*] *Add*;

"I thought—that the sure and stedfast earth itself was grown *coggly* beneath my feet, as I mounted the pulpit." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 193.

Perhaps we may add, to the etymon given under the *v.*, Teut. *koghel*, globus, Dan. *kugle* id., *kugled* globular.

COGLAN-TREE. It is supposed that this is a corr. of *Covin Tree*, q. v.

I never will forget, till the day I dee,
The quarters I gat at the *Coglan Tree*.

Old Song.

To **COGNOSCE**, *v. n.* To inquire, to investigate; often in order to giving judgment in a cause.

"This general assembly nominated and appointed so many to be constant commissioners for them, to sit at Edinburgh, till the next general assembly, as a committee for the kirk of Scotland, to *cognosce* in such manner as if the haill assembly were personally sitting." Spalding, ii. 38.

To **COGNOSCE**, *v. a.* 1. To scrutinize the character of a person, or the state of a thing, in order to a decision, or for regulating procedure.

"Thir persons had power from the committee of the kirk—to meet, sit and *cognosce* Mr. Andrew Logie minister at Rayne, upon a delation given in against him—for unsound doctrine." Spalding, ii. 91.

"The general resolved in person to *cognosce* the entry into Newcastle." Spalding, i. 256.

2. To pronounce a decision in consequence of investigation.

"George Douglas's elder brother was *cognosced* nearest agnate." Chalmers's Mary, i. 278.

3. To pronounce a person to be an ideot, or furious, by the verdict of an inquest; a forensic term, S.

"Before the testamentary curator can enter upon the exercise of his office, the son ought to be declared or *cognosced* an idiot by the sentence of a judge.—When one is to be *cognosced* fatuous or furious, his person ought regularly to be exhibited to the inquest, that they may be better able, after conferring with him, to form a judgment of his state." Erskine's Inst. p. 140, 141.

4. To survey lands in order to a division of property.

"They being of full intention—to *cognos* and designe be deusion to ilk persone thair part off the fornamit outfeald arable land seuerallie," &c.

"The saids lands being *cognossit*, meathit, mairchit, and acceptit be the said nobill Lord his commissioner and ilk ane of the remanent personis," &c. Contract, A. 1634. Memorial Dr. Wilson of Falkirk, *v.* Forbes of Callendar, p. 2.

Lat. *cognosc-ere*, pro Jurisdictionem exercere; Cooper.

COGNOSCANCE, *s.* A badge, in heraldry; E. cognizance; O.Fr. *Cognoissance*.

"This coffin was adorned with the arms of the kingdom, *cognoscances* and a crown." Drummond's Hist. Ja. V. p. 350.

To **COGNOST**, *v. n.* Spoken of two or more persons who are sitting close together, conversing familiarly with an air of secrecy, and apparently plotting some piece of harmless mischief. They are said to be *cognostin thegither*, Upp. Lanarks. Nearly synon. with the E. phrase, "laying their heads together;" and with the O.E. *v.* still used in S. to *Colleague*.

Evidently corr. from *cognosc-ere*, used L.B. as signifying coire, miscere; or of the *v.* to *Cognosce*, as used in the S. law to denote the proof taken in order to pronounce a man an ideot or insane.

COGNOSTIN, *s.* The act of sitting close together in secret conference, as above described, *ibid.*

COGSTER, *s.* The person who, in the act of swingling flax, first breaks it with a *swing-bat*, and then throws it to another, Roxb.

In rantin comes a swankie crouse,
Gets ane beneath his oxtter,
And vow'd he wadna quat the house,
Till he had kiss'd the *cogster*.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 16.

The only similar terms are Isl. *kug-a* cogere; and Fenn. *cuocka*, an instrument for breaking clods, *cuok-in*, confringo glebam; Juslen. Lex.

COHOW, *interj.* Used at *Hide and seek*, Aberd.; also written *Cahow*, q. v.

COY, *adj.* Still, quiet.] *Add*;

Hence, as would seem, the O. E. *v.* "I *acoye*, I styll; [Fr.] Je apaise, or, Je rens *quoy*." Palsgr. B. iii. f. 137, a; 190, b. Here we have the old orthography of the Fr. *adj.* approaching more nearly to the Lat. root.

"I styll or cease ones angre or displeasure.—Be he never so angrie I can *accoy* him; Tant soyt il courrouce ie le puis apayser or *accoyser*." It is also written *coye*. "I *coye*, I styll, or apayse.—I can nat *coye* hym. Je ne le puis pas *acquoyser*." *Ibid.*

To **COY**, *v. a.*

"The King answered, How came you to my chamber in the beginning, and ever till within these six months, that David fell into familiarity with you? Or am I failed in any sort in my body? Or what disdain have you of me? Or what offences have I done you, that you should *coy* me at all times alike, seeing I am willing to do all things that becometh a good husband?" Disc. of the late Troubles, Keith's Hist. App. p. 12.

I am at a loss whether this should be viewed as a *v.* formed from the *adj.* *coy*, like O. E. *acoye*, to still, (*V. Coy*, *adj.*); in which case Darnly must be viewed as complaining that the Queen still acted a *coy* part, as avoiding any intimacy with him. The language would rather seem to bear, that, in his apprehension, she kept him under. If so, the term may be viewed as synon. with *Cov*, q. v. He afterwards asserts, indeed, that whereas the Queen had promised him obedience on the day of marriage, and that he should be equal and participant with her in all things, he had been used otherwise by the persuasion of David.

COY, *s.* The name given to the ball used in the game of *Shintie*, Dumfr.

C B. *cog*, "a mass or lump; a short piece of wood;" Owen.

COYDUKE, *s.* 1. A decoy-duck; used to denote a man employed by a magistrate to tempt people to swear, that they might be fined.

"It was alleged for the suspender, that the oaths were emitted by him in passion, when provoked by abuses he met with from the Magistrate and his *coyduke*, who tempted him to swear, that they might catch him in a fine." Forbes, Suppl. Dec. p. 63.

2. It is also commonly used to denote a person

employed by a seller, at a *roup* or outcry, to give fictitious *bodes* or offers, in order to raise the price of an article, S.

To COJEET, *v. n.* To agree, to fit, Upp. Clydes. Perhaps from Fr. *con*, and *jett-er*, to cast, to throw; q. to throw together.

COIFI, *s.* The high-priest among the Druids. V. COIVIE.

COIL, *s.* An instrument formerly used in boring for coals. V. STOOK, *s.* 2.

COIL, *s.* *Coil of hay*, cock of hay, Perth. V. COLL.

COILL, COYLL, *s.* Coal.

"Ane chalder of smydy *coyll*." Aberd. Reg. V. 15.

"That na *coillis* be had furth of the realme." Acts Marie, c. 20. Ed. 1566.

The reason of the prohibition is, that they are "becummin the common ballast of emptie schippis, and geuis occasioun of maist exorbitant dearth and scantness of fewall."

"The first authentic accounts we have of coal being wrought in Scotland, *was* in the lands belonging to the Abbey of Dunfermline, in the year 1291, —a period not very remote." Bald's View of the Coal Trade, p. 4.

Boece denominates coal "*blak stanis*, quhilk hes—intollerable heit quhen thair kendillit." V. WIN, *v. a.* 2.

To COINYEL, *v. a.* 1. To agitate, as in churning milk; "Gi'e this a bit *coinyelling*," Ayrs. 2. To injure any liquid, by agitating it too much, *ibid.*

Perhaps a dimin. from Gael. *cuinneog*, a churn.

To COIS, *v. n.* To exchange.

Let not the lufe of this lyfe temporall,
Quhilk ye mon lose, but let quhen ye leist were,
Stay you to *cois* with lyfe celestial,
Quhen euer that the chois cumis thame betwene.
Davidson's Commendatioun of Vprightnes, st. 46.

V. COSE, COSS, *v.*

COYST, *adj.* A reproachful epithet; most probably the same with *Cuist*, used as a *s.*

"Calling him *coyst* carll & commound theyf, & vther vyil wordis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

COIT, COYT, *s.* A coat.

"Ane *coyt* of claycht [cloth]." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

To COIT, QUOIT, *v. n.* A term used in Ayrs. as equivalent to the *v. Curl*; to amuse one's self by curling on the ice. *Cute* is used in the same sense in Upp. Clydes.

Belg. *koot-en* signifies to play at cockal or hucklebone. But this cannot be the origin, as *Quoit* is used as well as *Coit*. Besides, the implements of this game, in what may be viewed as its original form, are denominated *quoits*. Can it be supposed that this west-country name has been softened from Teut. *kluyt-en*, *certare discis in aequore glaciato*?

As there is some resemblance between this sport and that of the *quoit*, the latter being generally played in the country with flat stones, (not pushed indeed, but thrown); *coitan* being given as the C.B. name for a quoit, we might have conjectured that the name had been transferred to *curling*. But I question if *coitan*, or any similar term, has been used by the Cel-

tic nations, as I find the word mentioned only by W. Richards. We learn from Mr. Todd, however, that the *v. to coit* is used in a general sense, in the north of E., as signifying to throw. V. CURL, *v.*

COITE, *s.* A rate, the same with *Cote*, q. v.

"That quhair only sic persoune deis within aige, that may nocht mak thair testamentis, the nerrest of thair kin to succed to thaim sall haue thair gudis, without preiudice to the ordineris anent the *coite* of thaire testamentis." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 377.

COITTS, *s. pl.* Used for *Quotts*. V. COATS.

COIVIE, *s.* The name given in Gaelic to the arch-druid, written *Cuimhi*, or *Choibhidh*.

Bede gives the name of *Coifi* or *Caefi* to the *primus pontificum* or high-priest of the pagan Saxons. Bromton gives an account of the conversion of one whom he designs *Coyfi* pontifex, in the reign of Edwin of Northumbria, in the seventh century. Dec. Script. col. 782. But this is evidently borrowed from Bede.

It seems to be the same word which had anciently been in use among the Gauls. It is still used in the Highlands of Scotland. I have given some examples of this in the History of the Culdees, p. 26, 27. to which the following may be added. It had been customary to swear by the chief druid. Hence the following mode of asseveration is still retained, *Choibhidh ata*, "By the arch-druid, it is," i. e. it is true that I say. *Choibuidh mor gad gleidh!* "May the arch-druid preserve you!" This is a common mode of expressing one's good wishes.

This designation might seem to have some affinity to that which was given to a priest of the Cabiri. This was *κόνς*, also *κοίνς*, which Bochart derives from Heb. *cohen*, sacerdos. The want of the final *n* he considers as no objection, because the Greeks formed their accusatives from Heb. names ending in *n*, of which he gives various examples. V. Phaleg, p. 429. If Druidism, as has been supposed, was brought into Britain by the Phenicians, they had brought this term with them.

A late acute and intelligent writer derives this word from the Gaelic. "*Caobhadh*, or *cobhaidh*, or *coibhidh*," he says, "for they are all the same, signifies a man expert at arms; a protector or helper. *Coibham* signifies to protect. *Coibhan* denotes a person noble or highly exalted; *coibha*—knowledge or nobility. *Coibhantadh* means helped or protected. These words are expressly pronounced *coivi*, or *coivay*—*coivam*, *coiva*, and *coivantay*. Hence I do not hesitate to render *coibhi* helpful, and *Coibhi Drui*, the helpful Druid." Huddleston's Notes on Toland's Hist. of the Druids, p. 280.

COK, *s.*

"There is a general mode of turning the ground called *timidh*, or making lazy-beds, at which two persons are employed at each side of the ridge; of these, two are cutting, and two lifting the clods, which, to a stranger, will appear absurd, tedious, and laborious, but here is found to be necessary, and productive of the greatest returns, in regard that it gathers the ground, and raises it from the reach of the rising and running water, with *coks* of which the fields abound, and which otherwise would sink and destroy the seed." Statist. Acc. xix. P. Stornoway, p. 248-9.

This term has been left by the Norwegians. I am

at a loss whether to expl. it "a clump of earth," or "a spring or spout of water;" as the connexion of the sentence is not very distinct. If the former, it must be the same with Norw. *kok*, rendered by Hallager *jordclump*, i. e. a clump of earth; Su.G. *kok*, *koka*, gleba, scamnum, Ihre; "clod, clot," Wideg. Isl. *kock-r*, conglobatum, *kecke* gleba. If the latter, it must be allied to Su.G. *koelcke* puteus, barathrum, Teut. *kolck* gurgies, vorago.

COLE, *s.* A cock of hay, Ang. V. COLL.

COLE, *s.* A cant term for money, S.O.

—Aye channerin' an' daunerin'

In eager search for *cole*.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 235.

It has the same sense, Grose's Cl. Dict.

COLE-HUGH, *s.* The shaft of a coal-pit, S.

"This year of God 1598, the *cole-hugh* was found besyd Broray, and some salt pans were erected a litle bywest the entrie of that river, by Jane Countes of Southerland, vnto whom her sone, Earl John, had committed the government of his effairs, dureing his absence in France. This *cole-hugh* was first found be John, the fyfth of that name, Earle of Southerland; bot he being taken away and prevented be suddent death, had no leasure nor tyme to interpryse that work." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 237.

V. COIL-HEUCH.

COLEHOOD, *s.* The Black-cap, a bird, S.

"Wae's me,—that ever I sude hae liv'd to see the *colehood* take the laverock's place; and the stanchel and the merlin chatterin' frae the cushat's nest." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 208. V. COLEHOODING.

To COLFIN, CALFIN, *v. a.* To fill with wadding, S.

I had new cramm'd it near the mou;

It's no been fir'd, I find it fu',

Weel calfin'd wi' a clout o' green.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 19.

To COLL, *v. a.* 2. To cut any thing obliquely, S.] *Add*;

There I met a handsome childe,

High-coled stockings and laigh-coled shoon,

He bore him like a king's son.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 208.

COLL, *s.* A cock of hay, S.B.] *Add*;

It is also written *cole*, Ang.

"Hay—is selling from the *cole* at the rate of from 6d to 7d per stone." Caled. Merc. Sept. 6, 1823.

To COLL, *v. a.* To put into cocks; as, "Has he *coll'd* yon hay?" S.B.

COLL, *s.* A line drawn, in the amusement of Curling, across the *rink* or course. The stone, which does not pass this line, is called a *hog*, and is thrown aside, as not being counted in the game, Angus; *Collie* or *Coallie*, Stirlings; *Hog-score*, synon.

I can form no idea of the etymon of this term, unless it be from Belg. *kuyt* a hole, a pit, a den; whence *een leeuwen kuyt*, a lion's den; Su.G. *kyla*, id. This term is of great antiquity. For A.S. *cole* signifies a hollow or pit, *win-cole* denoting the pit into which the juice of the grape runs when pressed out. This line, called the *cole*, might originally be meant to represent a pit or ditch; into which a stone might

be said to fall, when it was not driven across it. Thus the phrase, "He's no o'er the *coll*," may be equivalent to, "He has not cleared the pit or ditch." In a similar manner, in another game, a bowl is said to be *bankit*, when it passes a certain boundary. Here, indeed, there is a real ditch or furrow; but, in curling, there can only be an nominal one, without destroying the course.

COLLADY-STONE, *s.* A name given to quartz, Roxb. It is also pron. *Cow-lady-stone*.

Perhaps it is corr. from Fr. *cailleteau*, "a chack-stone, or little flint-stone," a dimin. from *caillou*, "a flint stone;" Cotgr.

COLLAT, COLLET, *s.* A collar.

"Item ane *collat* of black velvott." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 281.

"Ane *collat* of gray must weluot pasmentit with siluer and gold. Ane klok of blak dalmes, w^t ane *collat*. Item, tua *collatis* sewit of holene clay^t." Invent. Guidis, Lady E. Ross, A. 1578.

"Item, ane *collet* of aorange [orange] hew quhar-in is bandis of claith of gold twa finger braid." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 148.

Collet was used in the same sense in O.E. Fr. *collet*, "the throat, or fore-part of the necke; also, the collar of a jerkin, &c. the cape of a cloke;" Cotgr.

To COLLATION, *v. a.* To compare, to collate; Fr. *collation-ner*, id.

"That the subscribed copy was *collationed* with the principal by them that subscribed the same, and held in all points." Stair, Suppl. Dec. p. 144.

To COLLECK, *v. n.* To think, to recollect, Aberd.; nearly allied to the use of the E. *v. to collect himself*.

COLLECTORY, COLLECTORIE, *s.* 1. The charge of collecting money. "The office of *collectory*," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. KEAGE.

2. Money collected.

—"Reuoikis—all the saidis giftis, feis, and dispositionis out of his said propertie, casualitie, thriddis of benefices, and *collectorie* in pensioun," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 149.

L.B. *collectar-ium* denotes a book kept for registering collections or contributions for ecclesiastical purposes. But I find no term exactly corresponding with *Collectorie*.

To COLLEGE, *v. a.* To educate at a college or university, S.

"Now, say that the laddie's *colleged*, and leecen- ced to preach, what's he to do till he get a kirk, if ever he should be sae fortunate?" Campbell, i. 27.

COLLEGENAR, *s.* A student at a college, S.

"The grammars had 20 days play, and the *collegenars* had eight in Old Aberdeen, conform to use and wont at Yool." Spalding, i. 287. *Colleginer*, ib. 331.

"Thus the town being nightly watched, there came down the street certain of their own *collegioners* who were all covenanters' sons within and without the town;—the watch commanded them to their beds, whilk they refused, whereupon they presented hagbuts to these scholars, syne went their way." Ibid. i. 103.

COLLERAUCH, COLLERETH, COLERAITH, *s.*

A surety given to a court.

"Gif he—desire the samin cause to be repledgit

to his master's court, as Judge competent thairintill, offerand to that effect caution of *Collerauch*, conforme to the lawis of this realme; and gif the said Judge—procedis and gevis out sentence, the samin is of nane avail. 5 Jul. 1518." Balfour's Pract. p. 407.

V. CULREACH.

COLLIE, COLLEY, s. The shepherd's dog, S.] *Add*;

—"A French tourist, who, like other travellers, longed to find a good and rational reason for every thing he saw, has recorded, as one of the memorabilia of Caledonia, that the state maintained in each village a relay of curs, called *collies*, whose duty it was to chase the *chevaux de poste* (too starved and exhausted to move without such a stimulus) from one hamlet to another, till their annoying convoy drove them to the end of their stage." Waverley, i. 100.

Gael. *culean*, a grown whelp, has for its vocative *culyie*, which is the term used when one calls to a whelp. *Coo* or *cu* signifies a dog.

To COLLIE, COLLEY, v. a. 1. To abash, &c.] *Add*;

2. To domineer over; as, "That herd callant has nae a dog's life about the house; he's perfectly *collied* by them," S.

3. Used, with a considerable degree of obliquity, as signifying to entangle, or bewilder, S.A.

"By the time that I had won the Forkings, I gat *collied* amang the mist, sae derk that fient a spark I could see." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 38.

4. To wrangle, to quarrel with, as shepherd's dogs do. "We cou'd hardly keep them frae *colleyin'* ane anither," Roxb.

To COLLIE, COLLEY, v. n. To yield in a contest, to knock under, Loth.

COLLIEBUCTION, s. A squabble, Kinross. V. CULLIEBUCTION.

COLLYSHANGIE, s. 1. An uproar.] *Add*; *Collieshang*, Roxb. *Insert* as sense

2. Used, in some places, for loud, earnest, or gossiping conversation, S.B.

A learned friend suggests, that the origin may be Fr. *col-lechant*, licking the neck; because dogs, when eating or licking together, always quarrel. The term is expl. by the vulgar as signifying a dog's *tulyie*. For another etymon, V. SHANGIE, sense 2.

COLLINHOOD, s. Expl. "Wild poppy," Roxb. Loth.

To COLLUDE, v. n. To have collusion with; Lat. *collud-ere* id.

"Bot quhar he hes *colludit* with vderis," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1525, V. 15. V. Todd's Johns.

COLMIE, s. A full-grown coal-fish, Mearns.; synon. *Comb*, Banffs. V. GERRACK.

COLOUR-DE-ROY, s. "Ane gown of *colour-de-roy*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

Fr. *couleur de Roy*, "in old time, purple; now the bright tawny;" Cotgr.

COLRACH, s. A surety. V. COLLERAUCH.

COLSIE, adj. Comfortable, snug.

"Indeed, it was not so much when the poor people of Israel were chased here and there, and dung in holes and bores, and constrained to worship idols, God never thought that so great a sin in them as when

Israel was *colsie* at hame, they sent for idols and fetched them to the land; they would be conform to other nations about." W. Guthrie's Serm. p. 24.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Cosie*. Gael. *coisagach* corresponds in signification; being rendered snug. Teut. *collacie*, however, denotes commessation, and *collac-ien* to eat together; evidently from Lat. *collatio*.

COLUMBE, s. An ornament in the form of a dove.

"Item an uche of gold like a flour the lis of diamantis, & thre bedis of gold, a *columbe* of golde, & twa rubeis." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

We learn from Du Cange that vessels were used in this form for holding the pix; also, that a dove was carried before queens, vo. *Columba*, 1. 2. But this seems rather to have been some trinket worn by the queen.

COLUMBE, adj. A kind of violet colour.

"Ane rest of *columbe* taffeteis contenin nyne ellis." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 159.

Fr. *colombin*, "dove-colour; or the stuffe whereof 'tis made;" Cotgr. *Especie de couleur qui est de violet lavé, du gris de lin entre le rouge et le violet. Color violae dilutor.* Dict. Trev.

COMASHES, s. pl.

"*Comashes* out of Turkie, the peece, xxx l." Rates, A. 1611. Id. 1670.

From the duty, this must have been a valuable commodity. Can it have any relation to *Comacum*, a precious spice mentioned by Pliny as brought from Syria, and by Theophrastus as the produce of Arabia and India? V. Hoffman in vo.

COMB, s. A coal-fish of the fifth year. V. COLMIE.

To COMBALL, v. n. To meet together for amusement, Fife; apparently corr. from E. *cabal*.

Gael. *comhbualach*, however, signifies contact.

COMB'S-MASS, s. The designation generally given to the term of Whitsunday in Caithness.

The word undoubtedly is *Colm's-Mass*, i. e. the mass of the celebrated St. Columba, abbot of Iona. According to Camerarius, the day appropriated in the Calendar to his memory is the second of May. De Scotor. Fortitud. p. 137.

COMBURGESS, s. A fellow-citizen.

"Roger McNaught, &c. produceit a procuratorie and commissioun gevin to thame, and to Williame Mauld, and Hew Broun thair *comburgessis*." Acts Ja. VI. 1596, Ed. 1814, p. 114.

Fr. *combourgeois*, id.

COME, s. Growth, the act of vegetation; as, *There's a come in the grund*, there is a considerable degree of vegetation, S.

COME, s. A bend or crook. V. CUM.

COME-O'-WILL, s. 1. An herb, shrub, or tree, that springs up spontaneously, not having been planted; q. *comes of its own will*, Roxb.

2. Hence applied to any animal that comes of its own accord into one's possession, *ibid.*; *Cumlin*, synon.

3. Transferred to new settlers in a country or district, who can shew no ancient standing there, South of S.

"The Tweedies were lairds o' Drumelyier,—and

hae some o' the best blood o' the land in their veins; and sae also were the Murrays; but the maist part o' the rest are upstarts and *come-o'-wills*." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 314.

4. It is sometimes applied to a bastard child, *ibid*.

"Little curlie Godfrey—that's the eldest, the *come-o'-will*, as I may say—he's on board an excise yacht." Guy Mannering, i. 34.

COMER, COMERE, *s.* A gossip. V. CUMMER. To COMERA'DE, *v. n.* To meet together for the purpose of having a social confabulation; pronounced as of three syllables, Roxb. It is most commonly used in the gerund; "She's been at the *comeradin*."

COMERA'DE, *s.* A meeting of this description; as, "We've had a gude *comerade*," *ibid*.

This seems to be synon. with *Rocking* in the west of S.

Fr. *camerade*, "chamberfull, a company that belongs to one chamber;" Cotgr. O. Fr. *cambre*, Lat. *camer-a*, a chamber.

COMERA'DIN, *s.* A term used to denote the habit of visiting day after day with little or no interruption, Roxb.

COMESTABLE, *adj.* Eatable, fit for food.

"Although the fatnes of all other *comestable* beast for the ordinary use of man do congeale with the colde ayre, by the contrary the fatnes of these beasts [kyne and oxen] is perpetually liquide like oyle." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

From Lat. *comed-o*, *comest-um*, to eat.

COMFARANT-LIKE, *adj.* Decent, becoming, Berwicks.

This must be a corr. of *Confeerin*, q. v.

To COMFLEK, *v. n.* To reflect, Berwicks.

From Lat. *conflect-ere*, to bend; or, *complect-i*, to comprehend, as applied to the mind.

COMITE, COMMITE, *s.* A term which frequently occurs in our old legal deeds, as denoting the common council of a burgh, now generally called the *town-council*.

—"Comperit George abbot of Pastlay, protestis that—the burges & *Commite* of Ranfrew had summond him diuerss tymes, & causit him to mak gret expensis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 162.

—"The said Johne haid the said croyis & fischin in tak of the prouest, bailyeis, & *commite* of Montross." *Ibid*. A. 1493, p. 179.

"The actioun and causs persewit be the prouest, bailyeis & *comite* of Striueling," &c. *Ibid*. A. 1494, p. 200.

—"The provost, bailyeis, & *comite* of Edinburgh," Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 27.

Sometimes this term is conjoined with *consale*, apparently as a pleonasm.

"Johnne of Auchinross bailye of Dunbertane, &c. has drawin thaimself, thar landis, and gudis, causioune & plege that the *consale* & *comite* of Dunbertane sall stand, abid, & vnderly it—that thai do in thar name." *Ibid*. p. 185.

This mode of expression occurs twice in the act immediately following.

The term seems to have been originally the same with Fr. *comité*, given by Du Cange, as synon. with L. B. *comitatus*, *Conventus juridicus qui fit in Comi-*

tatu seu provincia, vulgo *Assisa*, *Comité*. Vo. *Comitatus*, 2. col. 827.

COMMANDIMENT, COMMANDEMENT, *s.* A mandate.

This pronunciation still prevails among the peasantry in S., and occurs in our version of the Psalms, Psa. 103. 19; 119. 51, 131, &c. It appeared to me that the penult syllable had been introduced for making up the measure, till I observed that it is authorised by our old acts.

It is ordained that justice clerks shall not "change names ane for ane vther, or put oute ony of the rollys withoute *commandiment* of the king or the consale." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1449, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 37; *Commandement*, Edit. 1566, fol. 30, b. The orthography of the MS. determines the pronunciation.

As our version of the Psalms was made by Mr. Rouse, an English member of the Westminster Assembly, it seemed singular that this anomaly should have crept in. But by looking into the old E. version by Sternhold and Hopkins, I find that it had been occasionally used by them. Thus, in the version of Psa. 119, made by W. Whittingham, it occurs in more instances than one; as in ver. 48, and 168.

—And practise thy *commandements* in will in deid in thought.

—Thy statutes and *commandements* I kept (thou knowst) aright.

COMMEND, *s.* Commendation, S.

"They might haue said to the Apostle. Well, thou professest a great loue towards vs, and giuest vs a goode *commend*, and vtterst a great rejoising for vs, and the graces we receiued of God." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 100.

COMMESS, *s.* A deputy.

—"I send to Servais wife and to his *commess* the pasmentar in the abbay, and causit thame graith me ane chalmer." Inventories, A. 1573, p. 187.

Fr. *commis*, a deputy, a commissioner.

COMMISSARE, *s.* A commissioner, a delegate.

"Alsua the *commissaris* of the burovys, in the name of the haill merchandis of the realme, has tane in hande, and hecht to mak the first payment of our lorde the kingis finance," &c. Ja. I. A. 1425, Acts Parl. Ed. 1814, Pref. xix.

Fr. *commissaire*, "a commissioner, one that receives his authority by commission; a judge, delegate," &c. Cotgr. L. B. *commissar-ius*, generatim is est, cui negotium quoddam curandum creditur; Du Cange.

COMMISSE CLOTHES, the clothes provided for soldiers, at the expense of the government they serve.

"The souldiers coming into a good fat soyle, clad themselves honestly, which made them want *commisse clothes*." Monro's Exped. P. i. p. 34.

Fr. *commis*, *ise*, assigned, appointed.

COMMISSER, *s.* A commissary of an army.

—"Electit Mr. Alex^r Gibsone of Durie to be general *commissar* of the haill kingdome—and of all the forceis, armeis, regimentis," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 320.

COMMON. *By common*, strange, out of the common line, extraordinary, S.

COMMONTIE, COMMOUNTIE, *s.* 1. A common, *S.*] *Add*;

—"Diuerse persones hes ryvin out, parkit, teillit, sawin, and laubourit great portionis of the samin *commounteis*, without ony richt of propertie competent to thame." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 228.

—"Gevand, grantand, &c. the chaplanreis callit the saull preistis and all vtheris chaplanreis fundit of auld within the college annexit thairto, with the commones or *commountie* teyndis depending vpoun the yeirlie fruttis, &c. Ibid. p. 293, b.

2. Community.] *Add*; common possession.

"Lykwayes exceptand and reserveand all commoun kirkis pertening of auld to the saidis bischoppis and thair chaptour in *commountie*, quhilkis ar disponit be his maiestie to quhatsumeir persone at ony tyme preceding the date of this present act." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 283.

3. A right of pasturage in common with others, *S.*

"And that ane alanerly sesing to be takin at the said principale chymmes sall stand and be sufficient sesing for all and sindry the landis superioriteis, with the tenementis, akeris and annuellis abone written, and *commountie* in the saidis muris, myris and mossis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379.

4. Jurisdiction or territory, *S.*

"Gif ane burges be taken without the burgh for ony debt or trespas, his nichtbouris sall pas and repledge him upon thair awin expensis, gif he wes takin within the *commountie* of the burgh; and gif he was apprehendit without the *commountie*, thay sall pas upoun his expensis that is takin." Balf. Prac. p. 54.

5. Commonalty; the commons as distinguished from the higher ranks.

"At Perth, in time of King David, all Bischoppis, Abbotis, Erlis, Baronis, Thanis, and the haill bodie and *commountie* of this realme, band and oblist thame, be swearing of ane aith in maist solemn form, that in na time cuming thay sall not recept nor mantene theives, men-slayeris," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 547.

COMMOTION, *s.* A commission. "Ane *commotion* & full power," &c. Aberd. Reg.

To COMMOVE, *v. a.* 1. To bring into a state of commotion.

"Pilate being a little *commoved*, declines being the author of this accusation, as being no Jew, nor acquainted with thair contraversies, nor caring for their religion." Hutcheson on Joh. xviii. 36.

2. To offend, to displease.

"Quhairfoir, the nobilitie that war of guid zeall and conscience, sieing justice alluterlie smothered on everie syd, war highlie *commoved* at the said Alexander, earle of Douglas, but durst not to panisch thairfoir," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 3.

"But the king of Scotland was highlie *commoved* with his passage in England," &c. Ibid. p. 91.

Fr. *commouv-oir* to move, to trouble, to vex; Lat. *commov-ere*.

COMMOUND, *adj.* Common.

—"For the breaking of the *commoundis* statutis of this townne." Aberd. Reg.

COMMUNION, *s.* The name given in some places, by way of eminence, to the sacrament of the Supper, *S.*

"1657, Agust 9. The *communion* was given att Largo, by Mr. James Magill, minister ther."—"The samen Sabath the *communion* was given at the Weymes," &c. Lamont's Diary, p. 125.

For the same reason it is denominated, as if exclusively, the *Sacrament*; sometimes the *Occasion*; in the North of *S.* the *Ordinance*, and pretty generally, from the number of discourses, the *Preachings*. It is singular, that in *S.* it very seldom receives the scriptural designation.

To COMMUVE, *v. a.* To move, Upp. Clydes. COMPANIONRY, *s.* Fellowship, companionship.

"Now, how reasons the world? Is not this the fashion of all men, therefore why should not I doe so? all men sleepes, why should not I sleepe? He drinkes vntil he be drunken, why should not I drink vntill I be drunken? *Companionry* is wondrous good. I should do as others do." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 252.

COMPARE, *adj.* Equal, comparable with. Lat. *compar*.

"Schew—that thare is na horsmen *compare* to youre horsmen, nor yit na futemen *compare* to your futemen." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 362. *Pares*, Lat.

To COMPARE, *v. n.* To appear, to be made manifest. The same with *Compeir*, *q. v.*

—"The tressoun aganis thaim *comparit*—that he wes condampnit to de." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 90.

COMPEIRANT, *s.* One who makes his appearance, when called, in a court.

—"The saidis commissioneris will—minister iustice to the *compeirantis* according to the auncietie of thair saidis evidentis;—and the *non-compeirantis* to be left last in the roll." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, p. 444.

COMPENSER, *s.* One who makes compensation.

"To infer compensation—it is not enough that the *compenser* had an assignation in his person before the other party's cedent was denuded by assignation, unless he could say that it was intimated before intimation of the other's assignation." Harcarse, Suppl. Dec. p. 77.

COMPER, *s.* *Dele* The Common Fishing Frog, &c. and *insert*; The Father-lasher, Orkney.

To COMPESCE, *v. a.* To stay, to assuage. Lat. *compesc-ere*, *id.*

—"They did presently nominate two commissioners for the town, to join with the supplicants; which, to *compesce* the tumult, they were forced to do." Guthrie's Mem. p. 29.

To COMPETE, *v. n.* To be in a state of competition, &c.] *Add*;

"Also the man here giveth up with other lovers; as they *compete* with Christ, he resolves not to be for another." Guthrie's Trial, p. 121.

The *v.* is unknown in *E.* It is evidently from Lat. *compel-ere*, "to ask or sue with others," Cooper. It has been more distinctly defined, "to ask, or sue for the same thing that another doth, to stand for the same place, to be one's rival."

* To COMPLAIN, COMPLAIN, *v. n.* To ail, *S.* Wounded soldier! if *complaining*, Sleep nae here and catch your death!

Macneill's *Waes of War*, p. 3.

This is a metonymical use of the E. term, the effect being put for the cause.

COMPLENE SONG.] *Add*;

O.E. *complayne*; Palsgr. B. iii. "*Complayne*, in the church, [Fr.] complies."

To COMPLUTHER, *v. n.* 1. To comply, to accord. "I wou'd marry her, but she'll no *compluther*," Roxb. *Complouter*, Mearns.

Lat. *complaudere*, to clap hands together or in unison.

2. To suit, to fit, to answer any end proposed, Roxb. COMPLUTHER, *s.* A mistake, Stirlings.

Perhaps from Fr. *com*, in composition denoting association, and *plaud-er*, to beat, to maul. V. PLODDERE.

To COMPONE, *v. n.* To compound.] *Add*;

"It sall nocht be lesum to the thesaurare and compositouris in tymes cuming to *compone* or fyne in judgement, or out of judgement [i. e. court] with the brekaris of the saidis actis for lesse than the pane and vnlaw contenit in the samin." Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 345.

"Vpone ane small suspitione that he tuik of ony of thame, he compelled thame to *compone* for thame-selfis, quhilk was ane verie hard thing." Pitscottie's Cron. i. 20.

"At last the town was compelled for wealth and trade, to *compone* within the burgh and freedom of the same—for payment to the earl of the sum of 6000 merks." Spalding, i. 208 (2d).

COMPONIT, *adj.* Compound; in grammar.

"How mony figures is thare in ane pronowne? Thre. Quhilk thre? Ane sympil, & ane *componit*, and ane *decomponit*." Vaus' Rudiment. Dd, iiij, 6.

COMPONITIONE, *s.* Composition, settlement of a debt.

"It wes allegit be the said James that the said George lord Setoun had—maid *componitione* for the gudis spuilyeit fra him w^t vtheris persounis." Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 152. V. COMPONE.

COMPONITOUR, *s.* One chosen to settle a difference between others, as having a power of arbitration.

—"The said parties ar bundin & oblist be the faith & treuth in thair bodyis—to stand, abide, & vnderly the consale, sentence, & deliuerance of noble lordis & venerable faideris in God, Johnne lord Glammis, Johnne prior of Sanctandro, & Henry abbot of Cambuskinneth, jugis, arbitouris, arbitratouris, & amiable *componitouris*, equally chosin betuix the saidis partiis." Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 176. V. INFAMITE.

COMPOSITION, *s.* Admission to membership in a society." The *compositioun* of ane gild burges;" Aberd. Reg.

COMPREHENS, *s.* The act of comprising or including.

"Concerning the perpetuale peice—that quhatsumeir the kingis maiestie or the parliament of Scotland sall comprehend generalie or specialie, it salbe addit that gif the samin *comprehens* deteyne or withhald ony land, possessioun, or pensioun, from the kingis maistie—the samin *comprehens* sall nocht enioye the benefite of that *comprehensioun*," &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 425, 426.

To COMPRISE, *v. a.* Legally to attach for debt, according to the ancient form; a forensic term, S. Fr. *comprendre*, *compris*.

"Redemptioun of *comprysit* landis may be callit and persewit be ane bill, or supplicatioun, and requiris not at all times ane peremptour summoundis, quhilk is necessary in redemptioun of uther landis." A. 1540, Balfour's Pract. p. 147.

COMPRISE, *s.* The person who attaches the estate of another for debt, S.

—"Thairby the *compryser* hes right to the mailles, dewties, and proffittes of the landis, nochtwithstanding that they far exceid the proffite of that soume of money for the whiche the saidis landis ar *comprysed*." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 609.

COMPRYSING, *s.* Attachment for debt.

"That his maiesties liegis ar gryitlie damnified & preiudgit be the abvse & evill custome whiche heirtofore hes bene obserued in *comprysingis*, whereby lordschipes, baronies, and vther gryit portiounes of landis ar *comprysit* for small soumes of moneye." Ihid. Acts. Ja. VI.

To COMPROMIT, *v. a.* To engage themselves conjunctly; used of those who pledge themselves mutually to any effect. *Compromit* is sometimes used as the *pret*.

"The said partiis beand present be thaimself & thair procuraturis, and *compromitit* thaim to bide at the deliuerans of certain jugis arbitouris nemmyt & chosin be thaim," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 22.

"Then both the said parties were *compromit* by their oaths to stand at the deliverance of the arbitrators." Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 23.

In Ed. 1814 it is;—"war *comprival* to thair oathis to stand at the sentence," &c. p. 35. I find no term parallel to this.

Lat. *compromitt-ere*, id.

To COMPROMIT, *v. n.* To enter into a compromise; a forensic term.

"The lordis assignis—to Tho^s Symsons—to preife—that William of Kethe had a sufficiand procurature of the said David Crukeschank, with powere to *compromit* in the accioun betuix the saidis David & Tho^s.—tuchinge the land debatable betuix thaim." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 14.

COMPROMIT, *s.* A compromise.

"Ane minor, and speciallie ane pupill—not authorizit with ony tutouris,—cannot consent to ane *compromit*, nor yit can abyde at the decrete of ane Judge arbitral." Balfour's Pract. p. 180.

—"Thar was *compromittis* maid for concord to be hade betuix the erlis of Anguss & Arane, thar kyne & freyndis." Acts Ja. V. 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 293.

COMPTAR, COMPTER, *s.*

"Item, ane scarlet for ane gryt bed quhilk cam furth of France, contenand the feit and twa syddis. Item, ane *compter clayth* of scarlott. Item, thre greyn cow-artouris for *comptarris*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 98.

"Ane *compter rowndell*, *compter clayth*,—with twa langfaillis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 16. *Rowndell* seems to express the form of the *Compter*.

COMPTER-CLAYTH, *s.* V. preceding word.

As all the articles here enumerated are placed under the head of *Bed Geir*, this may perhaps signify

a coverlet for a bed, now called a *counter-pane*. It must be acknowledged, however, that Fr. *comptoir*, which this term so nearly resembles, denotes either a table for casting accounts, or a coffer for holding money.

COMTHANKFOW, *adj.* Grateful, thankful, Berwicks.; evidently for *conthankfow*, from the phrase to *con thank*.

To CON, *v. a.* To CON THANK. V. CUN.

CONABILL, *adj.* Possible, attainable.] *Add*; It is also written *Cunnable*.

"The forsaide Erll sall giff his gude will to the mariag of his Sister Euffame, and xx^{ti} markis worth of lande within his landis of Glenchary, outtakyn his chemys and his demayne in to Resonnable place & *cunnable* to the airis cummand betvene the said Alexander and Euffame." Indenture between Thomas Earl of Murray and Alexander Comyne 1408. In the charter-chest of the Duke of Gordon.

To CONCEIL, *v. a.* To conciliate, to reconcile.] *Add*;

—"Alleging sua lang as the samyn rancour continewis with thame, and thay nawayis *conceillit* with thair saidis nychtbouris, thay can not worthelie ressave the said sacrament, nor can not justlie be burdenit with the ministrie to do the same." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 173.

CONCEITY, **CONCEATY**, *adj.* 1. Conceited, S.

"He's no without a share of common sense, though aiblins a wee *conceity* of himsel." The Steam-Boat, p. 339.

2. Indicating affectation or self-conceit, S.

"O! that we could—perswade all—to take but as much time to the reading—of it—as is taken to—over-costly, curious, vain, and *conceaty* dressing and decking of the body, and setting of the hair now after one mode, now after another." Durham, Ten Command. To the Reader, d 2, a.

To CONCELISE, *v. a.* To conceal.

—"And quhat persone that makis our soverane lord certification or knowlege quhat personis that ar arte or parte of the said *concelisyng* of the said tressour, to haf sufficient reward and remuneracioun," &c. Inventories, p. 17, 18.

* **CONCERNS**, *s. pl.* A term used to denote relations, whether by blood or marriage, S.

—"At the end of seven years,—if they had been children when they were taken away, they appeared to their nearest relations (in the Scottish language *concerns*), and declared to them their state, whether they were pleased with the condition of fairies, or wished to be restored to that of men." Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 330.

Either, q. those in whom one is particularly interested; or those who immediately pertain to one, from Fr. *concern-er*, to belong to.

CONCIOUN, *s.* 1. An assembly.

"Als sone as he had gottin thaim about him in maner of *concioun*, he apperit full of haterent, and—said in this maner." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 164.

2. An address made to an assembly.

"He commandit baith the pepill to compere to his *concioun*." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 50.

Lat. *vocari ad concionem*. Fr. *concion* is used in both senses.

CONCURSE, *s.* Concurrence, co-operation.

—"That if either the lords of Council or Commissioners for the Peace shall require their *concurse* at home or abroad, by sending commissioners with theirs to his Majesty and Parliament for that effect,—the Assembly grants full power to them, not only to *concurre*," &c. Act Ass. A. 1641, p. 147.

Concurs-us, as bearing this sense, is a term of common use in the Lat. of scholastic theologians.

* To CONDEMN, *v. a.* To block up in such a manner, as to prevent all entrance or passage; sometimes implying the idea of corporeal danger, S.

"The Frenchmen—maned artaillie on the colledge steiple, and also vpoun the wallis of the abbey kirk; and *condemned* all the close and wall heidis that war within the castle: that no man that was within the castle durst move throw the close, nor pas to the wall headis." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 488.

To CONDESCEND, *v. n.* Simply, to agree; not as including the idea expressed by the term in E., of "consenting to do more than mere justice can require."

—"For keeping the proportion due by the burghs, it is *condescended*, that—the magistrates within the burgh shall make choice of their own ordinary number and quality of the persons used in such cases, who shall be sworn to make a just and true estimate of every man's rent within the burgh, burgage land, and trade," &c. Information, A. 1640, Spalding, i. 208.

"The committee of estates at Edinburgh, hearing how the forbidden name of M'Gregor and their accomplices brake loose about this time, and were sorning and troubling the king's lieges day and night, *condescended* with the laird of Invercauld, for a certain sum of money, to defend the sheriffdoms of Angus, Mearns, Aberdeen, and Banff,—for a year to come, from all reif and spoilyie," &c. Spalding, i. 291.

The use of the term in E. comes nearer to the signification of Fr. *condescend-re*, "to vouchsafe, yield, grant unto;" Cotgr.

It occurs in this sense in O.E. V. Todd.

To CONDESCEND, *v. a.* To specify, to particularise; most generally with the prep. *upon* added, S.

"That universal conviction, if I may call it so, is not general, as usually we hear senseless men saying, that in all things they sin: but it is particular and *condescending*, as Paul afterwards spake of himself; he not only is the chief of sinners, but particularly, he is a blasphemer, a persecutor." Guthrie's Trial, p. 97.

"Men do not *condescend upon* what would satisfy them; they complain that God will not shew unto them what he is about to do with them; but cannot yet say they know what would satisfy anent his purpose." Ibid. p. 71.

CONDESCENDENCE, *s.* A specification of particulars on any subject, S.

—"What his Majesty had most graciously done—is altogether neglected by thir covenanters, as by the particular *condescendence* contained in their im-

printed protestations at large does appear." Spalding, i. 84.

CONDINGLY, *adv.* Agreeably, lovingly. Thus it is said of two or more who seem to be very happy in mutual society; "They're sittan very *condingly* there;" S.B.

An oblique use of E. *condignly*.

To CONDUCE, *v. a.* To hire.

—"Gif sa be that ony of thame keip not his conditioun,—in that cais, he that is hyrit sall render agane to the *conducer* the haill hyre that he was *conducit* for, and sall give thairto alsua of his awin proper gudis half als mekle money as he sould have had, or was promist to him be the *conducer*." Balfour's Pract. p. 617.

"Als be the persuasion of flattereris, he *conduced* many wicked tyrrantis out of all countries to depend vpon him." Pitscottie's Cron. i. 18.

—"For the *conducting* & vaging of ane hundreth men of weir." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

Lat. *conduc-ere*, id. *conductor*, one who hires.

CONDUCTER, *s.* One who hires. V. the *v.*

CONDUCTION, *s.* 1. The act of hiring in general. Lat. *conductio*, id.

"Anentis *conductioun* of craftismene." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 376, Tit.

"Tuechyng the *conductioun* & feyng of the menstrallis," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

2. The hiring of troops.

"That—all deidis of hostilitie, in raising and *conductioun* of men of weir, battellis, conflictis, &c. done by our souerane lordis Regentis, nobilitie and vtheris—salbe repute—as lauchfully done," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1572, Ed. 1814, p. 75.

CONEVETHE, *s.* A certain duty anciently paid in S. V. CONVETH.

To CONFAB, *v. n.* To confabulate, S.

CONFAB, *s.* A confabulation, S.

CONFECTOURIS, *s. pl.* Confections.

"Our souerane lord,—vnderstanding the greit exces and superfluitie vsit in brydellis and vtheris banquetis amang the meane subiectis of this realme, alsweill within burgh as to landwert, to the inordinat consumptioun, not onlie of sic stuff as growis within the realme, bot alsua of droggis, *confectouris* and spiceis, brocht from the pairtes beyond sey, and sauld at deir pryces to monie folk that ar verie vnabill to sustene that coist; it is statute," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 221.

Fr. *confitures*, "confets, junkets, all kind of sweetmeats," &c.; Cotgr.

CONFECTS, *s. pl.* Sweetmeats, comfits.

"They lodged in Skipper Anderson's house, and got wine and *confects* frae the town." Spalding, i. 210.

CONFEISED, *part. pa.* Confused; properly the pronunciation of the north of S.

"It wad drive ane daft to be *confeised* wi' deukes and drakes, and thae distressed folk up stairs." Heart M. Loth. ii. 302.

CONFERENCE, CONFERENCE, *s.* Analogy, agreement.

"I infer that this *conference* of phrase—necessarily inferres breid, wine, and all vther thingis ex-

pedient to be eatin, &c.—John Knox does not meit the heid of my partickle quhair I do mark the *conference* betuix the phrase of the scriptures alledged be vs baith." Ressoning, Crostraguell & J. Knox, F. 18, a. 19, b.

L.B. *conferent-ia*, collatio, confœderatio.

* To CONFESS, *v. n.* 1. To make a bottle *confess*, to drain it to the last drop by pouring or dripping, S.

2. To bring up the contents of the stomach, S.

Both senses seem to have a ludicrous allusion to ghostly confession to a priest.

CONFORME, CONFORM, *adj.* Conformable.

Aberd. Reg. Fr. *conforme*, id.

"That the schireff—charge thame to find souirte *conforme* to the said acte." Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

The earth, *conform* to the Alcor'n,

Is founded on a big cow's horn.

Meston's Poems, p. 58.

CONGEY, *s.* Leave, permission; Fr. *congé*.

"Sindry men of armis—testifyit, Cesu wes with thame at the said time, but ony *congey* or pasport to departe at the day assignit." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 240.

CONGREGATION, *s.* 1. The designation which the Reformers in S. took to themselves collectively, during the reign of Q. Mary; when more fully expressed, *the Congregation of Christ*. It seems to occur first in the *Comoun Band* subscribed by Argyll, Glencairne, &c. 3d Dec. 1557.

"We sall mantein thame, nurische thame, and defend thame, the haill *Congregatioun of Christ*, and everye member thair of, at our haill poweris, and wairing of our lyves.—Unto the quhilk holy Word, and *Congregatioun*, we do joyn us; and also dois renunce and foirsaik the *Congregatioun* of Sathan, with all the superstitiounis, abhominatiounis, and idolatrie thair of." Knox's Hist. p. 101.

2. The term is sometimes used in a more restricted sense, as denoting one part of the body of Protestants, distinguished from another, according to local situation.

"At Perth the last day of Maii, the yeir of God 1559, the *Congregatioun* of the West Country, with the *Congregatioun* of Fyfe, Perth, Dundie, Angus, Mernis and Montrois, being conveyit in the town of Perth,—ar confederat—to concurre and assist togyther, &c. And in cais, that ony trouble beis intendit against the saidis *Congregatiounis*, or ony part, or member thair of, the haill *Congregatioun* sall concurre, assist, and conveyin togidder, to the defence of the sam *Congregatioun*, or persone trubled." Knox's Hist. p. 138.

Hence the noblemen, who supported the Protestant cause, were called *the Lords of the Congregation*.

"The saidis *Lordis of the Congregation*, and all the members thair of, sall remain obedient subjectis to our Soverane Lord and Ladyis authoritie," &c. Articles agreed on at Leith, 24th July 1559, *ibid.* p. 153.

"The saidis *Lordis of the Congregation* intendis schortlie to conveyin all suche personis als will assist to thame," &c. Letter of the Queen Regent, 10th Aug. 1559, *ibid.* p. 160.

This term is evidently used as equivalent to that

of *Church*, in its most enlarged sense, as denoting the body of the faithful. The Protestants in S. most probably adopted it from Tyndale's Translation of the New Testament. For he uses *congregation* in those places in which *church* occurs in our version: as in Eph. v. 22. "Christe loued the *congregation* and gave hym selfe for it." Ver. 32. "I speake betweene Christe and the *congregation*." Col. i. 18. "And he is the heade of the body, that is, of the *congregation*." Rom. xvi. 16. where we read, "The churches of Christ—," Tyndale renders it, "The *congregation* of Christe,—salute you."

This term may have been preferred to *church*, or S. *kirk*, not only because the Church of Rome, as our Reformers universally believed, grossly misapplied the latter, by appropriating it to herself, but also because they viewed that of *congregation*, according to the simple signification of the Lat. term from which it was formed, as more literally expressing the sense of the Gr. word *ἐκκλησία*; both denoting a body gathered together.

CONGREGATIONERS, a derivative from the preceding term, apparently formed by Keith, from contempt of the Reformers in Scotland.

"The Hill of Baith, about three miles east of the town of Dunfermline, was the place where our *Congregationers* first assembled to form themselves into a society; and from that remarkable event has by some been termed *Congregation-hill*." Keith's Hist. p. 292, N. CONYNG, *s.* Knowledge, skill.] *Add*;

"*Connyng*, scyence, [Fr.] science;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 26.

To CONGYIE, *v. a.* To strike money, to coin.

"He had in pois [treasure] *congyeit* and *oncongyeit* of mony & gold," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. CUINYIE.

CONINGHIS, *s. pl.* Rabbits; E. *conies*.

"Item, ane bed maid of ane uther pece of auld tapestry of the huntar of *Coninghis*.—Item, ane tapestry of the huntar of *coninghis*, contening sevin peces." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 142, 145.

CONJUNCTFEE, *s.* A right of property granted in common to husband and wife; a forensic term, S.

"That the said schireff—charge thame to find the said souirte—vnder the pane of wanting of the profett of all sik ward landis, *conjunctfee* or *lifrentis*." Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

"Where an entail is made, or any right conceived, in favour of two strangers, in *conjunct fee* and *life-rent*, and their heirs, the two are equal fiars during their joint lives, as if they had contributed equally to the purchase; but after the death of the first, the survivor has the *life-rent* of the whole; and after the survivor's death, the fee divides equally between the heirs of both." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. tit. 8, sec. 35.

CONJURED, *adj.* Used in the sense of *perjured*.

"For it appeired verrie unlesum—to reive the honorabill impyre from the anoynted of God, to quhome the realme once had given thair oath of fidelitie; for, in so doing, they sould be compelled, als ane *conjured* people, to chuse ane other in his place." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 156.

Perhaps it has the same meaning in another passage: "I,—by my cruell doingis, compelled all Angus—to invaid thame that war cuming for thy defence,

for the support of the fals *conjured* tratouris." Ibid. p. 119.

To CONNACH, *v. a.* 1. To abuse.] *Add*;

I *connach'd* a' I couldna tak,

And left him naething worth a plack.

Jacobite Relics, i. 117.

2. To trample on, Aberd.

3. To lavish or waste, Aberd.

This appears the proper sense, in the extract given from Journ. Lond.

Connach is thus defined,—“to waste thriftlessly, to spend without the shew of expense.” Gl. Surv. Nairn.

CONQUACE, CONQUESE, *s.* 2. Acquisition by purchase.] *Add*;

This is also written *Conqueist*.

“Gif ony man hes sum landis pertening to him as heritage, and sum uther landis as *conqueist*,” &c. Balfour. V. LEASUMLIE.

CONRADIZE, *adj.*

“I shall neither eick nor pair[pere] what I think; but I think this generation is as *conradize* as ever set our crowns to God's list; the more wicked, and the more adulterous the generation be that we live among, the greater testimony for Christ should we give before them.” W. Guthrie's Serm. p. 19.

The term seems to mean, perverse or contumacious. But I can form no conjecture as to its origin; unless it should be supposed to be a corr. from Lat. *contradic-ere*, or Fr. *contredise*, a contradiction.

CONSCHAIFT, CONSHAFT, *s.* Intelligence.

“He must also direct parties on all quarters of horsemen to get intelligence, and *conschaift* of his enemy, lest unawares he should be surprised.” Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 9.

—“Wee incamped over-night, till his Majesties troopes, sen tout to Sultzbach, were returned with true *conschaft* or intelligence.” Ibid. P. II. p. 131.

Belg. *kundschap*. This cannot be viewed as a word belonging to our country. It has been naturalized with our worthy countryman during his continental services. But I explain it, and others of the same kind, for the benefit of those who may wish to accompany our gallant *Scots Regiment* in their struggles for the liberty of other nations.

CONSERUATOUR, CONSERVATOR, *s.* The name given to the person appointed to watch over the interests of Scottish merchants in the Netherlands, S.

“For the well of merchandis, & for the gret exorbitant expensis maid be thaim apone pleis in the partis beyond sey, that tharefore the *conseruatour* of this realme have jurisdiction to do justice amangis the saide merchandis our souerane lordis liegis, that it to say betuix merchanche & merchand in tha partis beyond se.—And gif thar be nocht to the nomer of sax, that thar sit foure merchandis with him at the lest, that sall have sik like powar with him to ministrate justice.” Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 244.

This court is held at Campvere in Holland. The Court of Session claims a cumulative jurisdiction as to causes cognisable by the *Conservator*. V. Ersk. Inst. B. i. Tit. 4, sec. 34.

CONSTANCY, CONSTANT, *s.* *Wi' a constancy*,

incessantly, uninterruptedly, Aberd. *For a constant*, id. Ang. *Wi' a continuance*, id. Aberd. **CONSTANT**, *adj.* Evident, manifest.

—"Ordained the general commissarie—to compt with me for the haill arreares dew to my said vmquhill father,—that it might be *constant* what arreares were dew wnpayit." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VI. 366.

O.Fr. *const-er*; être certain et évident, être assuré d'un fait; de *constare*. Roquefort.

CONSTERIE, **CONSTRY**. *s.* Consistory.] *Add*;

"They satte ordinarlie at St. Androus, in the Old Colledge church, (the place where the *constree* did sit formerlie)." Lamont's Diary, p. 55.

To CONSTITUTE, *v. n.* To constitute; *constituande*, constituting; Fr. *constitu-er*, part. pr. *constituant*.

—"Thair being ane gift and dispositioun of the said chaplanries—to the provest, baillies, counsaill and comitie of Glasgw, makand ande *constituande* thame patronis of the samyn," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 73.

CONSTRE, *s.* Aberd. Reg. V. **CONSTERIE**.

* **To CONSTRUE**, *v. a.* To apply the rules of syntax to, S. V. Rudd. Vind. Buch. p. 35.

CONTEMPCIOUS.] *Add*;

2. Disobedience to legal authority.

—"That thai be chargeit to ward in the Blaknes within X dais eftir thai be chargeit, thar to remane quhill thai be puinist for thair *contempcioun*, & frede be the Kingis hienes." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 116.

CONTEMNANDLIE, *adv.* Contemptuously, in contempt.

"It is statute—that na persoun nor persounis *contemnandlie* and wilfullie, without dispensatioun or requyring of license of thair Ordinar, thair Persoun, Vicar, or Curat, eit flesche planelie or priuile in the saidis dayis and tymes forbiddin, vnder the pane of confiscatioun of all thair gudis mouabill, to be applyit to our Souerane Ladyis vse; and gif the eitaris hes na gudis, thair persounis to be put in pressoun, thair to remane yeir and day, and forther induring the Quenis grace will," &c. Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 493.

CONTEMPNALY, *adv.* Contemptuously.

"He had *contempnaly* disobeyit & deforsit the balye," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 16.

To CONTENT, *v. a.* A verb in our old acts almost invariably conjoined with *pay*; *To content and pay*, i. e. to pay to the satisfaction of the creditor; to satisfy by full payment according to the just extent of the claim.

"That Johne of Muncreif of that ilk—sall *content & pay* to Michel of Balfoure for the teindis of the half of the landis of Inuernite & Balgovny of so many yeris & termes as the said Michel may prufe before the schiref." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 72.

Sometimes the participle appears in this form.

"The said Robert sall *content & pay* the samyn to the said William,—quhile the haile soumez of tochire, & the thrid of the malez forsaid of the termez bigain, be fullery *content*, assithe, and pait." Ibid. p. 93.

This has been an old ecclesiastical term. L.B. *content-are*, satisfacere, nostris *content-er*. Synodus Sodorensis: Si vir aut mulier obierit, & nulla bona

ad *contentandam* ecclesiam pro sua sepultura habeat, &c.; Du Cange. *Contentatio* was used as a noun in a similar sense.

To CONTER, *v. a.* 1. To thwart, S.B.

2. To contradict, *ibid.* V. **CONTRARE**, *v.*

IN CONTARS, *prep.* In opposition to, in spite of, Buchan.

—Me a' her houp, she a' my care,

In contars o' them a'.

Tarras's Poems, p. 85.

CONTER, *s.* Whatsoever crosses one's feelings or inclinations, S.B. V. **CONTRARE**.

CONTERMASHOUS, **CONTRAMASHOUS**, *adj.* Perverse, Fife; evidently corr. from E. *contumacious*.

CONTER-TREE, *s.* A cross bar of wood; a stick attached by a piece of rope to a door, and resting on the wall on each side, thus keeping the door shut from without, Aberd., Mearns.

The door was slightly girded tee,

Wi' an auld tow an' conter-tree.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 53.

A friend says, concerning this term; that, according to his recollection, it denotes "a large stick or rung, which is used by some country people to fasten the doors of their out-houses. The stick is put across the outside of the door, resting on the lintels at each side, and is fastened by a piece of rope in the middle to the centre of the door, thus preventing all egress."

The word is evidently from E. *counter*, (Fr. *contre*) against, and *tree*.

CONTIGUE, *adj.* Contiguous, Fr.

"Landis may be pertinentis and pendiclis of uthir landis, albeit thay ly not *contigue* to the samyn." A. 1532. Balfour's Pract. p. 175.

To CONTINUE, *v. a.* 1. To delay.] *Add*;
2. To prorogue.

"It is sene expedient that the court of Parliament, Justice Are, Chawmerlane Are, or sic like courtis, that has *continuacione*, nedis nocht to be *continuit* fra day to day, bot that thai be of sic strinth and forss, as thai had bene *continuit* fra day to day, vnto the tyme that thai be dissoluit." Acts Ja. III. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 97. Hence,

CONTINUACIONE, *s.* Prorogation. V. the *v.*

CONTIRMONT, *adv.* The contrary way.]

Give, as definition, Against the hill, upwards.

The term is metaphorically applied to any thing that is contrary to nature or the course of things.

Roquefort gives O.Fr. *countremont* as signifying, En haut, en remontant; *contra montem*.

CONTRACT, *s.* The application made to the clerk of a parish by an unmarried man, accompanied by witnesses, to have his name and that of his sweetheart enregistered, in order to the proclamation of the banns, Ang.

"When a couple are to marry, the first public procedure is for the bridegroom, accompanied by the bride's father, and a few friends, to wait upon the session-clerk for—getting the banns published.—This always takes place on a Saturday evening, and is termed 'the contract night.'—From the contract

night to the afternoon of the Sunday after their marriage, the parties are termed bride and bridegroom, and, during this period, neither must attend either wedding or funeral; or the consequences will be, in the former case, that their first-born child will 'break Diana's pales,' and in the latter, never be married." Edin. Mag. Nov. 1814, p. 411.

To **CONTRACT**, *v. a.* To give in the names of a couple for proclamation of banns, *ibid.*

To **CONTRAFAIT**, **CONTRAFIT**, *v. a.* 1. To counterfeit.

—"Sen quhilk tyme diuerss the subiectis of this realme hes wickitie and contemnantlie purchest the saidis Papis bullis, &c. or hes causit *contrafait* the samin in Flanders or vtheris partis with antedaittis. As alsua sum vtheris hes purchest or *contrafait* giftis and prouisiounis of benefices," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1572, Ed. 1814, p. 77.

From L.B. *contrafac-ere*, *id.* *contrafact-us*.

2. Used apparently in the sense of E. *imitate*.

—"I will plaine my industrie, willing to *contrafit* the wisdom and prudence of the wise and prudent medicinar," &c. Resoning, Crossraguell & J. Knox, F. 26, b.

CONTRAMASHOUS, *adj.* Self-willed, opposed to all, Lanarks. V. **CONTERMASHOUS**.

To **CONTRARE**, **CONTER**, *v. a.* To thwart.]
Add;

To *contrarye* occurs in O.E. as signifying to contradict. "I *contrarye* a man in his sayeng;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 197, a. Our term may be, as the O.E. evidently is, immediately from Fr. *contrar-ier*. I hesitate, however, if not directly formed from Lat. *contraire*, a term much used in our old deeds.

CONTRAIR, *prep.* In opposition to, S.

"Thair was maid ane confederacie,—that quhatsumevir vrong was done to thame or ony of thame, —sould be ane lyk quarrell to thame all *contrair* quhatsumevir man within or without the realme." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 95.

In **CONTRARE**, *prep.* Against, in opposition to;
In the contrair, to the contrary; *In our contrare*, against or in opposition to us.

"He was schamfullie hanged,—notwithstanding the kingis commandement *in the contrair*." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 96.

—"We declared our state to the king our husband, certifying him how miserably he would be handled, in case he permitted thir lords to prevail *in our contrare*." Lett. Q. Mary, Keith's Hist. p. 333.

Fr. *contraire*, against; *au contraire*, on the contrary.

CONTRARISUM, *adj.* Perverse, of a froward humour, Ang.

CONTRECOUP, *s.* Opposition, a repulse in the pursuit of any object, Ayrs. Fr. *contre* against, and *coup* a stroke.

To **CONTROVENE**, *v. a.* To be subjected to; synon. with E. *incur*.

"It wes fundin and declarit, that the saidis thrie erlis—had incurrit and *controvenit* the charge of treason." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 124.

This very literal sense of the term is unauthorized elsewhere. It must have been borrowed from Lat.

contraven-ire to come against, like *incurrere* to run upon.

CONTUMACED, *part. pa.* "Accused of contumacy," Gl.

"They began first to call the absents frae this parliament both at home and abroad, but no bishop was called nor *contumaced*, except the pretended bishop of Ross." Spalding, i. 313.

But perhaps it signifies, acted contumaciously; from Fr. *contumac-er*, "to deal stubbornly, be perverse,—disobey, or rebell against his superiours;" Cotgr. Or rather, was pronounced contumacious.

CONTUMAX, *adj.* Contumacious, Lat.

"He hes bene *contumax*, and hes nawayis obtempered the said citatioune." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 185.

CONVABLE, *adj.* Convenient, eligible; Aberd.

Reg.; probably a contraction of Fr. *convenable*, *id.*

CONVEEN, *s.* A meeting, a convention, Aberd.

She's throw the snaw her leefu' lane,

For Robbie Riddle,

To bid him come to our *conveen*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 5.

To **CONVEL**, *v. a.* To confute, to set aside.

—"That the Lords had mistaken the probation, in finding a piece of burnt land to lie within the pursuer's march, which is *convell*ed by ocular inspection." Harcarse, Suppl. Dec. p. 78.

—"If living witnesses were not sustained to *convell* the presumption arising from such as are dead, it were easy to secure all forgeries, by putting in dead witnesses." *Ibid.* p. 95.

This term is very forcible, being from Lat. *convellere*, to pluck up by the roots.

To **CONVENE**, *v. n.* To agree.

"The halines of the doctrine *conueinis* not to the conuenticle of the Calvinistes." Hamilton's Facile Traictise, p. 141. Lat. *conven-ire*.

CONUENIABLE, *adj.* Convenient.

—"Thare was deput certane persouns, at tyme & place *conueniabile*, quhen vs suld like to assemble, to ordane & commoun apoun certane statutis, profitable for the common gude of our realme," &c. Acts Ja. I. A. 1432, Ed. 1814, p. 20.

Fr. *convenable*, *id.*

CONVENIENT, *adj.* Satisfied, agreeing to; used as synon. with *greable*.

—"That thar be ane honorable ambassat sende to conclude & performe the samyn [marriage], sa that —the princez that suld be the partj be *greable* & *convenient*." Acts Ja. III. 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170.

Fr. *convenant*, *id.* from *conven-ir*.

CONVETH, **CONEVETHE**, **CUNVETH**, **CUNEVETHE**, *s.* A duty formerly paid in S.

"Robert, the bishop of St. Andrews, in 1127, granted a charter, relieving the monks of Durham, from the duties of *Can*, and *Coneveth*, payable from the church of Coldingham, and the other churches, and chapels, belonging to them, in his episcopate." Chart. Coldingham, p. 41; Smith's Bede, App. p. 764. Caledonia, i. 447, N. V. also Sir J. Dalrymple's Collect. p. 253. Regist. St. Andr. Macfarl. MSS. p. 47.

The deed referred to contains these words; Concessimus & confirmavimus ecclesiam de Collingham [now Coldingham], liberam & quietam in perpetuum—ab omni calumpnia, consuetudine, & *Cana* & *Cunevethe*, atque ab omni servitio quod ad nos pertinet vel ad successores nostros. A. 1127. V. Bede, loc. citat.

Mr. Chalmers says, "*Cunveth*, which is not noticed by Skene, was, like the *Cain*, a Gaelic duty, that was paid to the superior, particularly, to ecclesiastic superiors. *Cean-mhaith*, which is pronounced *Ceanvath*, signifies, in the Gaelic, the first, or chief fruit; or, *the first fruits*, in the ecclesiastical sense. *Cain-mhaith*, which is pronounced *Cenvaith*, would signify, in the Gaelic, the duty, or tribute, paid to the chief." Caled. ut sup.

But this etymon is liable to several objections. 1. There is no such compound word in Gael. as far as I can learn, as *cegn-mhaith* or *cain-mhaith*. 2. Although such a word had existed, it could not have been easily accounted for, that *cain* should retain its original sound, when used singly; and yet be uniformly converted into *cun* or *con*, by the same people, in a composite form. 3. The signification of *first fruits* seems too limited, according to the usual application of *Conveth*. For, even "in the ecclesiastical sense," *primitiae* seems properly to have denoted the produce of the ground; and when it was extended to livestock, to have been particularly limited, as referring to those which were brought to the altar. V. Du Cange.

The learned Spottiswoode, who introduces this term in his MS. Dict., observing that "it is supposed Gaelic," gives a far more plausible etymon. This is *can*, *cain*, or *cun* a tribute, and *bheatha* life, aliment.

I find no proof, however, that *cun* is used as denoting tribute. Although *Cana* is of Gaelic origin, yet there is not the same reason for ascribing a similar origin to *Cunevethe*. For *Cain* had been long an established word of general use; but as *Cunevethe* seems confined to ecclesiastical matters, and appears only in a charter granted by an English bishop to monks living on the Border, it is by no means probable that a Gael. term would be used.

The only conjecture I can form as to its origin is; that it had been primarily used by the monks, in the charters granted by them to those to whom they let their lands; and that, writing in Latin, they had employed a Latin word, *convict-us*, signifying ordinary food, meat and drink, &c. especially as intended for those who live in society, from *con* and *vivo*, which, by the unlearned, had been corr. into *conveth*; a slighter transition than that of many other terms, when adopted by the vulgar.

It might seem more nearly allied to *convect-um*. But the sense of this is more limited; as denoting provision, or ammunition, laid up in a town or magazine.

The very language, which occurs in a charter quoted by Mr. Chalmers, corresponds to this derivation. "The monks of Scone received yearly, from each plough of land belonging to the monastery, pro suo *Conveth*, [as if it had been originally, pro suo *convictu*, for their sustenance in their conventual state] ad festum omnium sanctorum, unam vaccam, duos porcos, quatuor *Clanmerios* farinae, decem *thravas* avenae, decem gallinas, ducenta ova, decem manipulos candelarum," &c. Ibid.

CONVICT, *s.* A verdict or judgment finding a person guilty; an old forensic term.

—"Tuecheing the production be thame—off the pretendit *convict*, decreit, & dome gevin in the Justice court haldin be the said Justice generall, &c.—And into diuerss poinctis & articles contenit in the *convict* foirsaid," &c. Acts Mary 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 566. 577.

Lat. *convict-io*.

CONVOY, *s.* 2. A trick.] *Add*, as sense

3. Prudent or artful management.

"Then the earle Douglas, be whois moyane and *convoy* all the court was guydit, thought he had sufficient tyme and opportunitie to revenge all injures done to his freindis a befor," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 49.

CONVOYANCE, *s.* Art, finesse.

"It is strange to see the *convoyance* of this odd piece, hatched and made up narrative, in the King's name." Spalding, ii. 102.

* CONVOY, *s.* 1. The act of accompanying a person part of his way homeward, or on a journey, *S.*

In modern E. the term is restricted to accompaniment for the purpose of defence. In *S.* the more general sense of the Fr. term is retained, as simply denoting "an accompanying," Cotgr.

2. The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride, *S.B.*

Fr. *convoy*, "a following, waiting, or attending on, especially at marriage, and buriall matters;" Cotgr.

3. A Scots *convoy*, accompanying one to the door, or "o'er the dorestane," *S.* In Aberd. it is understood as signifying more than half way home.

4. A Kelso *convoy*. V. KELSO.

COO'D, *adj.* V. CUDE, CUID.

COODIE, CUDIE, *s.* 1. A small tub.] *Add*;

2. A wooden chamber-pot, Aberd., Gl. Shirrefs; pron. *Quiddie*.

It has been supposed that this word may be allied to Fr. *godet*, "an earthen bole, a stone cup, or jug;" Cotgr. But it certainly has more affinity to the terms mentioned in the Dict., as well as to Gael. *cuthan*, a vessel with two handles, for holding water.

COOF, CUFE, *s.* 1. A simpleton.] *Add*;

2. A male who interferes with what is properly the department of the female, in domestic duties, a cotquean, Roxb.

To COOK, *v. n.* 2. To hide one's self.] *Add*;

O.Fr. *couq-uer*, coucher; Roquefort. A literary friend, however, who expl. the word, "to peep out repeatedly," traces it to Germ. *kuck-en*, *synon.* with *guck-en*, spectare, prospectare.

To COOKE, *v. a.* To take a long draught or pull of any liquid, (pron. long), Ettr. For.

Obviously the same with Isl. *kok-a*, also *quok-a*, deglutire, from *kok*, *quok*, os, sive gula vel fauces, the mouth, throat, or jaws. This is from the same root with *Cowk*, *v.* to reach ineffectually, q. v.

COOKE, *s.* A draught, properly applied to liquids, Ettr. For.; *synon.* *Glock*.

"Charlie got up, and running to one of the loop-holes, 'Gude be thankit, I'll get a cooke o' the air o'

heaven again,' said he, 'for I hae been breathing fire and brimstone this while bygane.' Perils of Man, ii. 101.

Q. as much as fills the throat.

COOKIE, *s.* A species of fine soft bread, &c.] *Add;*
Also improperly written *Cuckie*. V. WYG, WIG.

An E. writer about 1730 mentions a circumstance concerning this kind of bread, which, I suppose, is now quite antiquated.

"In the Low-Country the cakes are called *Cookies*; and the several species of them, of which there are many, though not much differing in quality one from another, are dignified and distinguished by the names of the reigning toasts, or the good housewife, who was the inventor; as for example, *Lady Cullen's Cookies*." Burt's Letters, ii. 272.

"Baby, bring ben the tea-water—Mickle obliged to yefor your *cookies*, Mrs. Shortcake." Antiquary, i. 323.

"Hae, bairn—tak a *cookie*—tak it up—what are ye fear'd for?—it'll no bite ye." Marriage, ii. 132.

Add to etymon; Belg. *koekie*, a little cake.

COOLIN, *s.* A sport, transmitted from very remote antiquity, which is still retained in the Hebrides and West Highlands of S. on the last night of the year.

—"Moome and many of her neighbours would have been miserable if the Lady did not eat of the cheese of the *Coolin*.—This year the sage and erudite Buchanan, tired of being always wise and solemn, joined in the *Coolin*."

"There is an imperfect account of this singular custom in Dr. Johnson's Tour. On the last night of the year the gentlemen and men-servants are turned out of the house, and the females secure the doors. One of the men is decorated with a dried cow's hide, and is provided with cakes of barley, or oat bread, and with cheese. He is called the *Coolin*, and is belaboured with staves, and chased round the house by his roaring companions. To represent noise and tumult seems the principal object in this stage of the ceremony. The door is next attacked, and stout resistance made from within, nor is admission granted till the assailant has shown that his savage nature is subdued by the influence of the humanizing muse. When he has repeated a few verses, the door flies open. Others rush in, but are repelled, till all have proved [by their poetical talents] their fitness for civilized life.

"When the whole company are admitted, a new ceremony begins. A piece of dried sheep-skin, with the wool still on it, is singed in the fire, smelt to, and waved three times round the head. It is again and again singed, and waved, till every individual has three times held it to the fire, three times smelt to it, and nine times waved it round his head.—The bread and cheese of the *Coolin* are next divided and eaten; and thus are the calamities of the expected year provided against." Clan-Albin, i. 122, 123.

Under BELLY-BLIND, I have taken notice of the Fr. designation of the play called Blindman's Buff, *Colin-maillard*; and ventured a conjecture that *Colin* may be merely, as Cotgr. has said, a popular diminutive from *Nicolas*. Since meeting with our Gael. friend *Coolin*, however, I am much disposed to think that he and Fr. *Collin-maillard* are originally the same

gentleman, as their characters so closely correspond. *Coolin* and *Colin* may probably be both lineally descended from the old Celtic stock. But it is not easy to determine the pedigree. Although the *Coolin* is not blindfolded, yet from his being covered with a cow's hide, and beat by the rest, he has evidently the same general attributes with *Colin-maillard*, or rather with the *Blind-bock* of the northern nations. V. the article quoted above, and GYSAR. *Colin* might be traced to Ir. and Gael. *coill-eam* to blindfold, C.B. *koegdhalh* blind. If the term *Coolin* be supposed to refer to the savage appearance of the actor, it may be allied to C.B. *cuall*, "a stupid fool, one who is a mixture of a fool and a savage;" Owen. If to the omen connected with this sport,—to C.B. *coelin*, ominous, portending. COOM, *s.* 1. The dust of coals, S.

"Coom—is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals." Johns. Dict.

2. Small coal, S.; *Culm* E.

3. Flakes of soot emanating from the smoke of coals in the act of burning, Roxb.

If *coom* hang from the bars of a grate like shreds of silk, it is viewed by the superstitious as foretelling the arrival of strangers, within twenty-four hours, provided the flakes fall down from the wind produced by clapping the hands together. If not, it is said that the strangers are not going to *light down*, i. e. to alight, Teviotd.

4. *Smiddy Coom*, the ashes of a blacksmith's furnace, Mearns. Fr. *ecume*, dross.

COOMY, *adj.* Begrimed with the dust of coals, S.

"Sit downe Girzy Hypel.—'A fool posture that would be, and no very commodious at this time; for ye see my fingers are *coomy*.'" The Entail, ii. 22.

COOM, *s.* 1. The wooden frame used in building an arch.] *Add;*

This word, as thus used, may have been imported from the continent. *Hisp. comba* is rendered, *courbure*, *cambrure* (Cormon), i. e. a vaulting, or building archwise.

2. The lid of a coffin, from its being arched, Fife, Roxb.

COOM-CEIL'D, *adj.* A term applied to a garret-room, of which the *ceiling* receives its peculiar form from that of the rafters and crossbeams, within which the lath and plaister extend so as to form a sort of arch, S.

COOMB, *s.* The bosom of a hill, having a semicircular form, South of S.

The dark cock bayed above the *coomb*,

Throned mid the wavy fringe of gold,

Unwreathed from dawning's fairy loom,

In many a soft vermilion fold.

Queen's Wake, p. 228.

This must be viewed as having a common origin with *Coom*, q. v. applied to a semicircular frame for building an arch. It is originally the same with *Comb*, of which Dr. Johnson merely says that, "in Cornish" it "signifies a valley, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue." Phillips gives a more accurate account of it; "*Comb* or *Combe* (Sax.) a valley, or low plain between two hills, or a hill between valleys. The word is still used in Devonshire and Cornwall; and many places in different parts of

England have taken name from their situation in such a *Comb*; as *Compton*, *Combwell*, *Swancomb*," &c.

It seems evidently of Celtic origin. C.B. *cwm* val-
lis, convallis, Davies; probably from *com*, a curve, a
round, Owen. The A. Saxons probably adopted it from
the British. Somner expl. *comb*, or *comp*, in nearly the
same terms as those quoted from Phillips. Hisp. *comba*
not only signifies *curvatura*; but, in some parts of
Spain, a declivity terminating in a valley; Armor.
combant id.; L.B. *cuma*, *coma*, *cumba*, *cumbus*, locus
declivis, propensus, in vallem desinens. The radical
term denoting any thing curved, this notion may be
traced in its various derivatives; as in Lat. *cymba*,
L.B. *cumba*, a boat, a pinnacle, Gr. *κύβη*, id. *κύβος*,
cavus recessus, &c. V. Du Cange, vo. *Cumba*.

Coom is used in Fife, to denote a rising ground
that has a circular form.

COPMANHAWIN, COPMANHAVIN, s. Copen-
hagen; Aberd. Reg.

This is printed *Capmanhouin* in what has been
viewed as the feigned title-page of the first Ed. of
Sir D. Lyndsay's Dialog. A. 1552. *Copmanhavin* is
literally the *haven* of *merchants*, or "of the merchant."
Kioebenhavn, the modern Dan. name, signifies "the
haven of merchandize."

To COONJER, v. a. To give a drubbing to;
applied either to man or beast; as, "to *coon-*
jer a dog;" Clydes., Roxb.

This seems to be merely E. *conjure* used figura-
tively.

COONJERS, s. pl. A scolding, *ibid.*

To COOP, v. a. To hoop, to bind with hoops.

There was a cooper, they ca'd him Cuddie,
He was the best cooper that ever I saw;
He *coopit* a coggie for our gudwife,
And, heigho! but he *coopit* it braw.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 54.

Teut. *kuyp-en* viere, coassare, coaxare dolia.

COOP, COUP-CART, s. 1. A cart made close with
boards, S.] *Add*;

Coops an' carts were unco rare,
An' creels an' corrocks boot to fair.

Piper of Peebles, p. 5. V. COUP-CART.

2. A cart, the box of which moves upon its shafts
by hinges, by which means it may be emptied
of its load without unyoking the horse, S.

"The body of the *comp-cart* is attached to the
shafts by a peculiar kind of hinges, which allow of
elevating it before, either partially or entirely, to
facilitate the discharge of its load backwards, either
by degrees into small heaps, or at once, without the
trouble of unyoking the shaft horse." Agr. Surv. of
Berw. p. 167.

As used in the latter sense, the term is obviously
from the *v. to Coup*, to overturn.

COOP, s. A small heap; as, "A *coop* of muck,"
a heap of dung; Lanarks.

Germ. *kopf* summitas; A.S. *cop*, *coppe*, apex.

COOPER O' STOBO, a phrase used, in the
South of S., for denoting one who excels an-
other in any particular line, or who is *father-*
better. It is said to have had a local origin,
from a Cooper who was unrivalled in his pro-
fession.

COOSER, s. A stallion. V. CUSSEER.

COOST, CUIST, s. "He has a gude *coost*," he
is strong-bodied; Liddisdale.
Isl. *kost-r*, pingvedo.

* **COOT, s.** This name is given to the Guille-
mot, Colymbus Troile, Mearns.

To COOTCHER, v. a. To parcel out, Roxb.

Shall we view this q. *cot-share*, to divide into huts
or small apartments?

COOTHIE, adj. Kind, affectionate, S.

And see that ye be *coothie* till her,
Yet dinna wi' your kindness spill her.

Duff's Poems, p. 100. V. COUTH.

COOTIE, adj. A term applied to those fowls,
whose legs are clad with feathers, S.] *Add*;

The *cooty* cock ahint the door
Did clap his wings and crawl,
Ere Gibbie from the Piper's wake
Had thought to gang awa'.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 49.

COOTIE, s. 1. A wooden kitchen dish, Ayrs.

From Burns's use of this word, in an *Address*, which
can have no tendency but to hold up the eternal state
of punishment to ridicule, it appears to be the local
pronunciation of *Coodie*, *Cudie*, q. v. a small tub. It
approaches more nearly, indeed, to Gael. *ciotag*, id.

2. A bucket shaped like a barrel, Lanarks.

COPAMRY, s. A press for holding *cups*, &c.

"A *langsald* bed, a *copamry*, & ane *schuring*."
Aberd. Reg. V. AUMRIE.

COPHOUS, s. A place for keeping *cups*.

"Memorandum, thir *veschell* underwritin dely-
verit to the kingis graices officiaris; In the *cophous*,
in the keiping of William Douchale," &c. *Inven-*
tories, A. 1542, p. 73.

Isl. *kopp*, Dan. Belg. *kop*, Hisp. *copa*, Ital. *coppa*,
Fr. *coupe*, scyphus, crater.

COPILL, s. A variety of *Coble*, *cobill*, a small
boat; Aberd. Reg. A. 1548.

COPPER, s. A cup-bearer.] *Add*;

"Thair he tuik vp hous with all office men re-
quisite for his estate, and changed all the old officeris,
both thesaurar, comptrollar, secreitair, Mr. maissar,
Mr. household, Mr. stableris, *copperis*, carveris, and
all the rest." *Pitscottie's Cron.* ii. 312. In Ed. 1728,
p. 132, and 1768, *capper*.

From Teut. *kop*, a cup; Fr. *coupe*, id.; whence
couppier, a cup-bearer.

COR, CUR, CAR, an inseparable particle, enter-
ing into the composition of a considerable num-
ber of Scottish words, those especially spoken
in Menteith. V. CUR.

CORBACK, s. Expl. The "roof of a house,"
Dumfr.

The ship sometimes jump'd *corbacks* height,
O'er whales asleep an' snorin'.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.

C.B. *cor* a point, *balch* prominent, towering; q.
"the towering point" of a house. It may, however,
be allied to S. *bauks*.

CORBAUDIE, s. "There comes in *Corbaudie*,"

That is the obstacle; used in regard to a plau-
sible hypothesis, which is opposed by some great
difficulty that occurs; Upp. Clydes.

C.B. *gorbaid* signifies, "totally ceased, or at rest;" *corbwy-am*, to domineer, to beat or keep down; *corbwyad*, a domineering or keeping down; Owen.

CORBIE, *s.* 1. A raven.] *Add*;

This, like the *Pyat* or *Magpie*, is, in the estimation of the vulgar and superstitious, a bird of evil omen:

— Yesterday, workin' my stockin,
An' you wi' the sheep on the hill,
A muckle black *corby* sat croakin;
I kent it forbodit some ill.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 192.

Even the crow, although a more harmless bird, has not escaped this odium. I need scarcely refer to the well known verse:

Saepe sinistra cava praedixit ab ilice cornix.

Virg. Ecl. I.

CORBIE MESSENGER, a messenger who either returns not at all, &c.] *Add*;

"It is far mair than our lives are worth for us to stay here.—Now, I wadna like that we were trowed to be *corbie messengers*." *Perils of Man*, ii. 91.

CORBIE-STEPS, *s. pl.*] *Add*;

This etymon is confirmed by the use of *corball stones* in writing as synon.

"The stone wall at Lundy, with the *corball stones* att the tope of it,—was buelt be Johne Paterson, meason," &c. *Lamont's Diary*, p. 174.

CORBULYE, *s.* Fine dressed leather.] *Add*;

Fr. *cuir bouillé*, corium decoctum; *Dict. Trev.*

CORCOLET, *s.* A purple dye, made from *Lichen tartareus*, Shetl.

As this is the same lichen with that called *corcur*, the name seems corr. from this.

CORCUDDOCH, *adj.* Kindly, good-humoured; as, "They're right *corcuddoch* thegither," *Aberd. V. CURCUDDOCH.*

CORDALE, *s.* A term formerly used for the tackling of a ship, *Aberd.* Fr. *cordaille*, id.

"Ane anker & tua *cordalis*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1548, V. 20.

CORDELERIS KNOTTIS, an ornament in embroidery anciently worn by ladies in S.

"Item ane claith of estate of fresit claith of gold and silvir partit equalie, a breid of claith of gold and ane uther of silvir, and upoun the silver *cordeleris knottis* of gold." *Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 133.

Fr. *cordeliere*, "knotted cord-worke in embroidery;" *Cotgr.*

Cordeliere, in this form, properly denotes a nun of the Franciscan order. Hence the term has been transferred to dress.

On appelle aussi *cordeliere*, de petits filets de soie noire, qui ont de petits noeuds fort propres à la distance d'un pouce. *Funiculi bombycini*. Les Dames les mettent quelquefois à leur cou en guise d'un collier. *Dict. Trev.*

This term has been also transferred to heraldry. A thread, or twist, full of knots, which widows or daughters put, in form of a wreath, around their armorial bearings, is in Fr. called a *cordeliere*. This ornament seems to have originated with Anne of Bretagne, the wife of Charles VIII. of France, who began to reign A. 1483. She instituted a sort of Order, in honour of the cords with which our Saviour

was bound in his passion, and from the devotion she had for St. Francis, whose cord she herself wore. To this order she gave the name of the *Cordeliere*; and as a badge of distinction made a collar of various knots, interlaced with what are called *Lacs d'amour*, literally snares of love, with which she honoured the principal ladies of her court, to be worn around their arms.

It is well known that the Franciscans are called *Cordeliers*, from the knotted cord which they wear, in imitation of the founder of their order. *V. Dict. Trev.*

It appears that anciently mitred abbots in S. wore a similar cord as an ornament. Nisbet, speaking of the heraldic exhibition of the crosier and mitre, says; "Above both is a black hat, from which issueth a knotted cord, with six tassels hanging down on each side of the shield."

"It is to be observed," he adds, "that all the above churchmen, who use and carry the exterior ornament of a hat above their arms, have also a *cordeliere* (issuing out of the same), which is a cord with two running knots on each side, whereat hang down the foresaid tassels on both sides of the shield, and are always advanced in number according to the person's degree in ecclesiastical preferments, from a protonotary to a cardinal." *Nisbet's Heraldry*, P. IV. p. 59, 60.

CORDEVAN, *adj.* A term applied to seal-skin used as leather, S.; evidently corr. from *COR-DOWAN*, q. v.

CORDON, *s.* A string; also a wreath, Fr.

"Ane heich nekit lang taillit gowne of thin incarnet taffetie, with lang and schort slevis pasmentit ower the body, and lang slevis with silver pasmentis and small *cordonis* of silvir and blew silk." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 219.

CORDONIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps wreathed.

"Item sevin quaiffis of claith of silvir, *cordonit* with blak silk, and the railyettis of the same." *Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 148.

Fr. *cordonné*, twined, plaited; wreathed; made into a cord.

CORE, *s.* A party, a company, S.O. *Corps*, E.

Ye ken the kebbuck i' the bole,

Whar you an' I had made a hole;

An' had suppliet our thievan core

Wi' twa-three days sufficient store.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 41.

IN CORE, in company, together, *Aberd.*

The lave in core poor Robie blam'd,

An's mither was a witch

They swore that night.

— Dukes, and geese, and hens, in core
Rais'd their discordant voices.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 81, 84.

Isl. *kor*, Teut. *koor*, chorus.

CORE, *s.* Heart. *To break one's core*, to break one's heart, Fife.

CORF, *s.* 1. A basket used in carrying coals, &c.] *Add*;

2. It must have been anciently used in a general sense.

"Ane corf full of apillis, contenand viij^{xx} & tene apillis." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1543, V. 18.

3. Basket-work in silver.

"Item, twa round tabletis of gold within ane corf of silver wyre. Item, the said corf, ane agatt maid lyk ane clamschell, set in silver, and ane round beid of garneit." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 62, 63.

CORF, *s.* A temporary building.] *Add*;

Perhaps it most nearly approaches to Isl. *korbae tuguriolum*; Verel. Ind.

CORFEHOUSS, *s.* The same with *Corf*.

"As for his rentis in Murray, quhilk for the maist pairt consistis in the fischingis of Spey, the haill workis and *corfehoussis*, and haill materiallis thair of wer barbarouslie brunte and destroyit be the rebellis," &c. Acts Cha. II. 1649, Ed. 1814, VI. 396.

CORFT, *part. pa.* Boiled in salt, S.B.] *Add*;

In this sense, I suppose, are we to understand the following words; "Ane thousand corf keyling in peyll." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17; i. e. large cod-fishes piled up. V. KEELING.

To CORIE, *v. a.* To curry leather. V. the *s.*

CORIER, *s.* A currier.

"Supplicacione presented be Edward Spencer corrier, craving libertie to buy hydis,—and vent the same being coried." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 276.

Fr. *corroy-er*, *courroy-er*, to curry; whence *courroyeur*, a currier.

CORK, *s.* 1. An overseer, a steward; a cant term, Upp. Lanarks.

2. A name given by operative weavers to the agents of manufacturers, Clydes.

Most probably from their being generally light, or in a commercial sense, without substance, given to airy speculations, and floating on the surface of trade.

Hence, *To kick the cork*, to ask money from the agent of a manufacturer, ib.

3. The same term is applied by journeymen tailors to their masters, Loth.

CORKY, *adj.* Airy, brisk, volatile.] *Add*;

Sic *corkie* gowks in rhymin' strains

Maun now-a-days gae craze their brains,

Wha nor wi' havins, mense, nor conscience,

Maun deave the warl' wi' printin' nonsense.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 57.

CORKY-HEADIT, *adj.* Light-headed, giddy, Roxb.

CORKY-NODDLE, *s.* A light-headed person; or one whose wisdom floats on the surface, Roxb.

CORKES, *s.* The ancient name for the Lichen *omphalodes*, now in S. called *Cudbear*, q. v.

Its name in E. is *cork*, Lightfoot, p. 818; and it is singular that both this and our old designation should evidently indicate the same origin; Gael. *corcar* being the name of Lichen tartareus, ibid. p. 812. Shaw gives *corcuir* as signifying, "purple, a red dye."

CORKIE, *s.* The largest kind of pin, a bodkin-pin, Fife; *Corking-pin*, E.

CORKIN-PREEN, *s.* Corking-pin, S.

By moonlight led, upo' the green,

The chieils wad meet in daffin,

And warsle for a corkin preen;

Syne to the yill a' quaffin.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 16.

"Up comes a decent, little auld manny,—riding on a bit broken-kneed hirplin beast of a Heeland powney,—the coat-tails o' him pinned up before wi' twa

corkin preens, to keep them frae being filed with the auld sheltie's white hairs coming aff.—And now what think ye o' our Bishops, my man?" Reg. Dalton, i. 193.

CORKIR, *s.* The Lechanora tartarea of the Highlands and Isles.

"The stones on which the scurf call'd *Corkir* grows, are to be had in many places on the coast, and in the hills. This scurf dyes a pretty crimson colour.—There are many white scurfs on stones somewhat like these on which the *Corkir* grows; but the *Corkir* is white, and thinner than any other that resembles it." Martin's W. Isl. p. 135. V. CORKES.

CORMOLADE, *s.*

"Ane other summondis wes lybellit aganis the said Mr. David [Black] quhairby he wes summondit to compeir to ansuer opone sic speiches as he had given out of pulpit within thrie dayis befor. To wit—That all kingis was deuilis and come of deuilis, that the deuill wes the head of the court, and in the court.—That he—callit the lordis of Sessioun miscreantis, bryberis and kollyglasses [Galloglasses], and the nobillitie *cormoladis*. He callit the queene of Ingland atheist," &c. Belhaven MS. Moyses Mem. Ja. VI. fol. 72.

In the printed copy the nobility are called *cormorants*. The editor, as in many instances about that time, has given the word according to the conjecture formed by himself as to the signification. But it seems to have been originally spoken, or at least written in the libel, as a Fr. phrase, *cœur malade*; literally a diseased heart, but probably meant as equivalent to rotten-hearted, corrupt, worthless.

To CORMUNDUM, *v. n.* To confess a fault; to own one's self vanquished, to sue for peace, Ayrs.

CORN, *s.* The name commonly given to oats, before they are ground, S.

"I haddish to the under miller, for each boll of sheeling, of the increase of all corn, bear, and other grain." Abstract Proof, Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 2.

"*Corn*, generally confined to oats." Beattie's Scotticisms.

The crap is in, baith corn and bear.

J. Gerrond's Works, p. 80.

The word in E. and other northern languages properly signifies grain in general. In the ancient dialects the particular designation of grain was generally added; as Moes. G. *kaurno quhatteis*, granum tritici. Ihre observes, however, that the term is especially used to denote that species of grain which is most commonly used in any particular region. Schilter says that, in *Jus Augustan*, *chern* is put for wheat. Among the Icelanders and Swedish Goths, the term more generally denotes barley. None of our southern neighbours can be at a loss then, to discover the reason why the designation of *corn* is, by way of distinction, given to *oats* in Scotland.

To CORN, *v. a.* 1. To give a horse the usual quantity of oats allotted to him, S.; *to feed*, E.

When thou was corn't an' I was mellow,

We took the road ay like a swallow.

Burns, iii. 142.

"He roared to Mattie—to see that his beast was corned, and a' his riding gear in order." Rob Roy, ii. 302.

"If ye corn an auld glide-aver weel, she'll soon turn about her heels, and fling i' your face." Hogg's Brownie, &c. ii. 202.

2. Applied metaphorically to a man who has got such a *modicum* of intoxicating liquor as to be exhilarated; as, "Thae lads are weel *corned*," S.

CORN-CART, *s.* An open spoked cart, E. Loth.

"Hay and the different kinds of grain are carried [home] on the open spoked cart, known by the name of *corn-cart*." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 74.

CORN-HARP, *s.* An instrument made of wire for freeing grain from the seeds of weeds, Nairns. Morays.

"From the specific gravity of many of the seeds of weeds, it is not practicable to separate them from the corn, but by the operation of sifting. This labour is greatly lessened by an implement named the *corn-harp*. It has obtained that appellation from being principally made of wire stretching over a timber frame, like the musical instrument known under that name.

"The wire, or sifting part of the *corn-harp*, is a parallelogram, set up so as to form an inclined plane, nearly 4 feet in height, and almost 2 in breadth, having two sides of board to prevent the corn from running off at the edges, by the continuation of the frame and sides; a happer is formed at the top of the wire parallelogram, the bottom of which almost necessarily terminating in an angle, discharges the grain through a slit of the same breadth as the wire frame, and which by the simple contrivance of a board sliding in a groove, may be opened wider, or shut narrower, as occasion requires. The wire is not stretched in one uniform plane, but inserted into cross bars about 8 inches asunder, placed in the under edges or back of the sides, so as to form 6 steps, each about an inch in height, making as many falls as the grain runs down along the wire, the strings of which are stretched so near to each other as to allow the little globular seeds to fall through." Agr. Surv. Nairns. and Morays. p. 126.

CORNY, *adj.* Fruitful or plentiful in grain; as, "The last was a *corny* year," Aberd.

CORNIE WARK, food, properly that made of grain. "Nae kin kind o' *cornie wark* has crossed his craig for twa days;" he has taken no food for two days, Teviotd.

Teut. *koren-werck*, bread, panificium ex frumento; Kilian.

CORNYT, CORNIT, *part. pa.* Provided with grain.

"The thre estatis thinkis at the bordouraris mysteris nocht sa mekill supple as thai dyde,—and at thai may this yere, God be lowyt, defende thameself bettir than fernyer for diuers caussis; first, thai ar bettir *cornyt* than thai war fernyere, and thair innemys war *cornyt*." Acts Ja. II. A. 1456, Ed. 1814, p. 45, c. 2. *Cornit*, Ed. 1566.

Now we only speak of a horse being *corned*, S. i. e. having received a feed of oats.

CORN-CRAIK, *s.* The Craik, &c.] *Add*;

2. A hand-rattle, used to frighten birds from sown seed or growing corn; denominated, it is supposed, from its harsh sound as resembling the cry of the rail.

CORNEILL, CORNELING, CORNELLING, *s.* Apparently the stone called *Cornelian*.

"Item, ane ring of gold with ane quhissill. Item, ane ring with ane *corneill*. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 67.

—"A string of *cornellingis* sett in gold ennamelit with quheit and tua perll betuix every *corneling*, containing xxxviii *cornellingis*, and xxvii couple of perll." Ibid. A. 1578, p. 263.

CORNE-PIPE, *s.*] *Add*;

Beauford, in his Essay on the Musical Instruments of the ancient Irish, mentions the *Corn-bean* as one of them. It seems to be this which, in his explanation, he simply denominates *Beann*. If so, it must be viewed as the same with the *Stock-and-horn*; and *Corn-pipe* is only another name for it, signified a *horn* with a *pipe*: For Ir. and Gael. *corn* is a horn. *Bean*, indeed, has the same meaning; so that *Corn-beann* appears to be a tautological designation. See the extract on this subject, under *Stock and Horn*.

It, however, causes some perplexity, when the ingenious writer subjoins;

"The *Corn* was a metal horn, in general resembling the natural horns of animals, especially those of the ram and wild ox, with mouth-pieces either at the end or side."

* CORNER, *s.* To put one to a corner, to assume precedence or authority in a house.

"Compeared Elizabeth Home, his father's relict, and alleged, That he could not be holden to renounce, seeing she offered her to prove, that, after his father's decease, he entered in his dwelling house, and not only put her to a corner, but also staid there three or four months, using the best of his father's moveables," &c. Foord, Suppl. Dec. p. 464.

CORNETT, *s.* The ensign of a company of cavalry; Fr. *cornette*, id.

—"Declaris that the said Schir James Scrymgeour of Dudop knycht—hes the onlie and indoubtit heretable richt—of the beiring of all his hienes banneris, standartis, *cornettis*, pinsaillis, handschenyeis, vtheris signis and takinnis of battell and weir, of quhatsumeuir collour, schaip, or fassoun, baith on horss and fute," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 244.

La *cornette* est un étendart quarré, qui se port au bout d'une lance par le troisième officier de la compagnie. Dict. Trev. Hence the name of *cornet* has been applied to the officer who carries this standard. The origin is probably Fr. *corne* a corner; an ensign of this kind having four corners.

CORNETTIS, *s. pl.*

"In the first sevin huidis of claith of silvir embroderit with gold and tannie silk. Sevin *cornettis* of the same." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

"Ane quaiff of camorage with tua *cornettis* sewit with cuttit out werk of gold and silvir." Ibid. p. 232. Fr. *cornette*, the two ends of a coif, which resemble horns. V. Dict. Trev.

Cornette is also rendered, *Linea mulieris mitella*; and seems occasionally as here to denote a head-dress distinct from the coif.

CORNIESKRAUGH, *s.* The rail, a bird, Moray; S. *Corncraik*; *skraugh* being synon. with *craik*, as denoting a cry.

CORNOY, *s.* Sorrow or trouble, Berwicks.; supposed to be from Fr. *coeur noyé*, a troubled or overwhelmed heart.

CORPERALE, CORPORALL, s. The linen in which the host was kept.

"In ane uther gardeviant, in the fyrst a lamp of silver, a *corperale* with a cais. Item, three quhippis and twa bukis." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 11.

The contents of this cabinet had been all subservient to the devotions of the royal family. As the host had been preserved in the *corperale*, the *twa bukis* had been breviaries; and the *quhippis*, or scourges, meant for penance.

"Item—twa abbis, twa ameittis of Bartane clayth, dornik to be touellis unschappin, ane belt, twa *corporallis*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

Fr. *corporail*, "the corporall; the fine linnen wherein the sacrament is put;" Cotgr. L.B. *corporale*, palla, qua sacrificium contegitur in altari; Du Cange. It has obviously been denominated from the absurd idea of the real presence of the *body* of our Lord in the Sacrament of the Supper.

CORPSE-SHEET, s. A shroud, a winding-sheet.

"Her throat's sair misguggled and mashackered though; she wears her *corpse-sheet* drawn weel up to hide it." Heart of M. Loth. ii. 116.

CORRENOY, s. A disturbance in the bowels, a rumbling noise in the belly, Fife.

Perhaps from the Fr.; q. *coeur ennuyé*, internally disquieted; as we speak of a *heart-colic*.

CORRIE, s. A hollow between hills, &c.] *Add*;

"*Corry* signifies the hollow bosom of a mountain, in which, on account of the snow lying long there, the vegetation is often more luxuriant than in the lower grounds." Grant's Superstitions, ii. 253.

"The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little *corri*, or bottom, on the side of the burn—if your eyes are good, you may see the green specks among the heather." Waverley, i. 241.

To CORRIE ON, to hold intimate correspondence in a low sort of way, to the exclusion of others; to gossip together; generally applied to two persons, who become necessary to each other, and feel no want of enlarged society; Lanarks.

It is not very remote in sense from Teut. *kuyer-en*, nugari, confabulari; Kilian. It may, however, be allied to Su.G. *kur-a*, clanculum delitescere.

CORRIENEUCHIN, part. pr. Conversing *tete-a-tete*. Two old wives, talking very familiarly by themselves, are said to be *corrieneuchin*, Fife.

It is also used as a *s.* Persons are said to hold a *corrieneuchin*. Perhaps q. to *corrie* in the *neuk* or corner. V. preceding word.

CORS, CORSE, CORSS, s.] *Insert*, as sense

1. The cross or rood, S.

Scho hat Elane, that syne fand

The *Cors* in-to the haly land. *Wynntown*, V. 10. 786.

2. A crucifix.

"Item a bane [bone] coffre, & in it a great *cors* of gold with four precious stanis and a chenye of gold." Inventories, p. 12.

3. The market-place, &c. as in *Dict.*] *Add*;

The cadies rang'd about the *Corse*,

For messages ay ready,

To tak your card, or haud your horse,

You'll find them true and steady.—

Picken's Poems, i. 90.

4. The name sometimes given to a piece of silver-money, from its bearing the figure of a cross.

5. The designation of the signal formerly sent round for convening the inhabitants of Orkney.

"It is statute and ordained,—that ilk house and family shall carefully and diligently direct the *corss*, according to the order and customis, to his next neighbours, with ane sufficient bearer, for admonishing the people either to convene to church for preaching or prayers, or for his Majesty's service, and such other necessary causes, as shall be thought expedient by the ministers, sherrifs, institutioners, or their baillies, and shall not stay or lay down the same, but direct it with all diligence, upon the receipt thereof, under the pain of 7 pounds Scots *toties quoties*." Acts of Bailiary, A. 1615, Barry's Orkney, App. p. 458.

This is evidently the same with the *budkafle* of the Sueo-Goths, thus defined by Ihre; *Baculus nuntiarius quo ad conventus publicos convocabantur cives veteris Suioniae*. It is formed from *bud*, *bod*, *nuntius*, a messenger, and *kafle* [whence S. *cavel*] *bacillus*, a rod. This mode was used when it was necessary to inform men who were ignorant of letters, by means of signs. This rod was three palms in length, burnt at the one end, having a rope drawn through or bound to the other. The burned part denoted that, in case of disobedience, their property would be given up to the flames; the rope, that the offenders should themselves be hanged. This was sent through a district or country by an able footman, who was bound to run with it so far, till relieved by another, and so on, till all the inhabitants were warned to assemble at a certain place.

This nearly corresponds to the *Kroistara* of the Celtic inhabitants of Scotland, although with this difference, that, while the Celts burned the one extremity of their rod or stake, the other was dipped in blood. V. *CROISHTARICH*.

It may naturally be supposed that the custom of Orkney bore more analogy to the *Budkafle* than to the *Croistara*. Why, then, is it here called the *Corss*, i. e. the cross? At first view I was inclined to suppose that those who framed these Acts, Henry Stewart, and William Livingston, being emigrants from Scotland, had used the term expressive of the custom of their own country. But I find that the Goths occasionally gave to their nuntiatory rod the form of a cross. Haldorson, in explaining the Isl. term *bod*, gives as one sense of it, *Signum, quo convocari tribules solent*; observing that this "was sometimes in the form of an axe, when it regarded the King's business; of an arrow, when some sudden emergency, as that of slaughter, or hostile invasion, called for a convention; and that it bore the form of a *cross*, when matters of economy and religious bodies were the subject of consultation.

In Su.G. this signal was also denominated *haeroer*, from *haer* exercitus, and *oer*, *aur*, sagitta, Isl. *her-aur*, thessera ad bellum evocans; Verel.; q. "the arrow of war." It was also called in Isl. *ledungabod*, from *ledung* or *leidung*, *expeditio militaris*, properly, the leading out of a fleet, and *bod* nuntius.

It might be supposed, at first view, that this rod had not received the name of *corss* till the northern nations were christianized. But of this we have no

certain evidence; though it is a presumptive circumstance, that this name was used for the *budkafle*, when the convention was held with a view to religion. It appears, however, that the sign of the cross occurs on gentile monuments. This was the form of the hammer or maul which was the symbol of Thor. V. Keysler. *Antiq. Septent.* p. 138. Ihre even contends that the Lat. term *cruæ* was of Scythian origin. For he views it as formed from Goth. *krok*, which primarily denoted two pieces of wood joined so as to exhibit the form of the Gr. letter τ , used by the Goths for binding the hands and feet of captives together; as he deduces Lat. *gabul-us*, another term denoting a gibbet, from Su.G. *gaffel*, *gafwel*, *furca*. V. Fyre Croce.

To CORSS, CORSE, *v. a.* 1. To cross, to lay one body athwart another.

"That the bottom thair of be *corssit* with irne nail-lit to the same, and to the ryng of the firloft," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 522.

Sw. *korsad*, crossed; Seren.

2. To cross, to go across, Buchan.

What ails thee, Robert? hath auld Sautie's wierd Fortauld that ye maun *corse* some luckless fied?

Tarras's Poems, p. 3.

3. To thwart, Gl. *ibid.*

CORSGARD, *s.* Used metaphorically to denote a place of residence.

"My old age doth no lesse crave—at the least an honest retreat from warfare, within my own garison and *corsgard*, with hope of burial with my ancestors." Letter A. Melville, Life, ii. 530.

Fr. *corps de garde*, "a court of gard, in a campe, or fort;" Cotgr.

CORSPRESAND, *s.* The same with *Corpspresent*.

"In the actioun—movit be Schir And^o Pringil chaplain & Johne Spottiswod for the wrangwiss spoliatioun & withhaldin of four sek of woll, iii^e & xx lamys [lambs], lx stanys of cheiss, & v *corspresandis* of the teyndis of the kirk of Stow of Weddale pertenyng to thaim be reson of tak," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 23.

As this is reckoned among the *teyndis*, it verifies the remark made by Jacob, that oblations, &c. are in the nature of tithes, and may be sued for in the ecclesiastical courts. Vo. *Oblations*.

CORTER, *s.* 2. A cake, Aberd.] *Add*;

CROWN OF THE CORTER. 1. The rectangular corner of the quarter of an oaten cake, *ibid.*

2. Metaph. the principal or best part of any thing, *ibid.*

CORTES, CORTIS, *s. pl.* The designation given to a species of French coin, sometimes brought into Scotland, in former ages.

"It is statut and ordanit, that thair be na deneris of Franss, maillyis, *cortis*, mitis, nor nain vthir conterfetis of blac mone, tane in payment in this realme." Acts Ja. III. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 97. *Cortes*, Skene.

I can form no other conjecture concerning this term, than that it is written according to the vulgar pronunciation, as corrupted from Fr. *quart*, or more fully *quart denier*, the fourth part of a penny. It seems to have been the half of the *maillyie* or Fr. halfpenny, as

defined by Cotgr., and thus corresponded to the modern denomination of *Farthing*.

L.B. *quartus*, quadrans, nisi me fallo, seu moneta minutior; Du Cange. *Quart*, monnoie valant quatre deniers; Roquefort. Lacombe defines it precisely in the same terms, adding the year 1190; Suppl.

The term was also used to denote the fourth of a crown; but with a particular specification. Il n'a pas un *quart d'ecu*, Signifie, il est bien pauvre; Leroux Dict. Comique.

In the same manner *quarter* is, in the north of S., still corruptly pronounced *corter*.

CORT STOP, a vessel for holding a *quart*. "Ane *cort stop*, & ane poynt stoip," i. e. a Scotch pint; Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

COSCH, COSHE, *s.* A coach.] *Add*;

Vnto this bischop there was brought
Ane new-maid *coische* for to decore him.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 330.

COSH, *adj.* 1. Neat, snug.] *Insert*, as sense
2. Comfortable, as including the idea of defence from cold, Ayrs.

I've guid gramashens worn mysel' ;—
They kept me *cosh* baith cauf an' coots;
But Jock, forsooth, maun hae his boots.

Picken's Poems, i. 124.

Add to etymon ;

To this perhaps we may trace an O.E. term, used by Palsgrave. "*Cosshe*, a sorie house, [Fr.] *cauerne*," B. iii. f. 26, b.

It would seem that the term *cosh* is provincially used also as a *s.* "*Coish*, a confined, comfortable, or warm situation." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

COSH, *adj.* Denoting such a position that a hollow is left below an object, Galloway. V. TOSCH, TOSCHE, *adj.*

COSIE, *adj.* Warm, &c.] *Add*;

To LOOK COZIE, to have the appearance of being comfortable; to exhibit symptoms of good-humour, Fife, Dumfr.

A late writer applies this phrase to his Muse.

As on I wrote, she *look'd* sae *cozy*,

It gar'd me fyke.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 179.

Gael. *coisagach*, snug. V. COLSIE.

COSIE, *s.* A straw-basket. V. CASSIE.

COSINGNACE, *s.* 1. A relation by blood, &c.] *Add*;

It is also written *consignance*.

—"Yit, because he was servand and *consignance* to his lordshyp, he wald do as vtheirs wald, and put hand to it." Anderson's Coll. ii. 184.

To COSS, *v. a.* To exchange.] *Add*; Loth. Berwicks.

COSSNENT, *s.*] *Add*;

"*Cosenent*, wages without food," Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 691.

Sometimes it is used in the form of an *adj.*

"I dinna—wish you to work *cosnent* wark, that is, without meat or wage." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 169.

This, however, I apprehend, is properly the sense of the following mode of expression.

To Work Black *Cossnent*, I am informed, signifies

in Ayr. to work without either meat or wages. The phrase is often used with respect to a cottager who gives part of his labour for a house.

This term seems nearly to resemble Isl. *kostnatt-r*, *quostnatt-r*, sumptus, G. Andr.; q. the expence at which one gives his labour. I strongly suspect, however, that it has the same origin with Germ. *Cossaeten*, the term by which those, in legal language designed *vil-lani*, are denominated, who live in cottages, being attached to the glebe, and performing the labour requisite. *Homines glebae ascripti, qui intra casam serviunt, et in praediis rurales operas praestant*; Wachter. In L.B. they are called *cotseti*, an A.S. word Latinized; *cot-saeta*, which denotes the inhabitant of a cottage, being formed from *cote* a cottage, and *saeta*, which in composition signifies an inhabitant, or one who sits, i. e. is resident in a place, from *sitt-en* sedere. **COST**, s. 1. Duty payable in kind, as distinguished from that paid in money. It frequently occurs in old writs or rentals in Orkney, corresponding with *Cane* in our old deeds, S.

—"Confermis the letter of gift—of all & hail the superplus of the thriddis of benefices within the boundis of Orknay,—alsweill money victuall, as *cost* of buttir, oyle, and vtheris customes within the saidis boundis." Acts Ja. VII. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 455.

2. This term seems latterly to have been in a special manner appropriated to meal and malt, *ibid.* "Bishoprick of Orkney. Money 251*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* *Cost*, i. e. Malt, 78 Last, 21 Meil, 3 Setting, 21 Merk." Keith's Hist. App. p. 182.

"Victual called *Cost* in Orkney, 26 Last, &c." *Ibid.* p. 188.

"Malt and butter had become considerable articles of consumption or export, and *cost*, a denomination for meal and malt, in the proportion generally of two-thirds of malt, and a third of oatmeal, was rendered a principal article of feu-duty." Agr. Surv. Orkn. p. 31.

3. It is also used in Orkn. to denote the sustenance given to a servant, as distinct from money; as "I got so much money in wages, besides my *cost*," i. e. what is given for subsistence in kind, such as a certain quantity of meal per week.

This is evidently the same with *Coist*, which I have defined in too limited a way.

COSTER, s. A piece of arable land.

In 1559, William, the bishop of St. Andrews, confirmed to the monastery of Haddington, "una *costera* terrae cum pertinentibus in territorio de Stanypeth, [East Lothian] ex dono Roberti de Vetere ponte." Trans. Antiq. Soc. Edin. i. 110.

The same place is referred to in our Acts.

"Item, ane *coster* of land with the pertinentis, in the territorie off Stanypethe." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 646.

L.B. *costur-a*, the same with *cultura*; Saepe sumitur pro modo agri, qui *colitur* et aratur. Fr. *couture*, Du Cange. It may however, be from L.B. *coster-ium*, pars alicujus loci; angulus; q. a corner of land. V. Carpentier.

COT, s.

"The lordis decretis—that Thomas Turnebull of Fawlishope sall content & pay to Thomas Folkert ij sek of gude woll but *cot* or ter, for the quhilk he is

bundin to the said Thomas be his obligacion," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 18.

Probably "*coat*," as denoting a covering of grease, "or tar."

COTE, s. A rate. *Cote of a testament*, the rate due, according to the value of the legacies.

"That quhare ony sic persouns deis within age, that may nocht mak thar testamentis, the nerrest of thar kyne to succed to thaim sall have thar gudis, without preiudice to the ordinaris anent the *cote* of thar testamentis." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 306.

L.B. *cota*, rata pars, Gall. *cotte* vel *quote*. L.B. *quota* is used in the same sense. Here it denotes the assessment exacted by the episcopal court, in proportion to the extent of the goods inherited.

"Soon after the reign of David I. a right was acknowledged in bishops, not only of disposing of the goods of all who died without a will,—but of confirming the testaments of all Scotsmen who died in foreign parts.—In every confirmation of a testament, besides the other fees of court, the twentieth part of the moveables fell to the bishop of the diocese, which was called the *quot* of the testament, because it was the proportion or quota to which the bishop was entitled at confirming." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. T. 9, §. 28.

COTERAL, s. An elastic piece of thin split iron, put through any bolt to prevent it from losing hold, as the end opens after passing through the orifice; Berwicks.

Perhaps originally the same with Teut. *katterol*, Belg. *katrol*, a pulley. *Koter-en*, however, signifies fodicare.

COTHIE, *adj.* Warm, snug, comfortable, Perth. ; synon. with *Cosie*.

But, oh! the greedy gauger gang,
They do him muckle skeath an' wrang,
For aft whan Jamie's thrivin' thrang,
Fu' croose an' *cothie*,
They light upon him in a bang,
And spoil his bothie.

Duff's Poems, p. 60.

Content wi' the growth o' the island,

Our dadies were *cothie* an' braw. *Ibid.* p. 160.

In Fife, *Cothie* has the same signification; sometimes implying the idea of wealth.

Gael. *coth* denotes meat, victuals. But I suspect that this term is of the same stock with *Couth*, *Couthie*, q. v.

COTHIELY, *adv.* Snugly, *ibid.*

"The gudeman and me said, though it was time aneugh for the lassie to marry, yet if they baith keepit in ae mind for twa or three years, she mith be *cothiely* set down." Campbell, i. 331.

COTHRUGH, *adj.* Rustic, &c. V. CODROCH.

COTLANDER, s. A cottager, who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land; E. Loth.

Formed from old E. *cotland*, "land held by a cottager, whether in soccage or villenage." Dimidia acra terrae jacet ibidem inter *Cotland*, quam Johannes Goldering tenet, ex una parte, & *Cotland* quam Thomas Webbe tenet ex altera. Paroch. Antiq. 532. V. Jacob's Law Dict.

L.B. *cotlanda*, *cotlandium*, terra cotalis, ex *cot* et *land* terra. Item una virgata terrae, cum dimidia unius *cotlandi* tota, &c. Monast. Anglic. ap. Du Cange.

COTMAN, s. A cottager, Galloway.

"At Meikle Culloch, in the parish of Urr, a boy—belonging to a *cotman* on the farm, was attacked by a large boar, which threw him down, and tore his cheek and side so severely, that his life was considered to be in danger." Caled. Merc. Nov. 20, 1823.

COTTAR, COTTER, s. One who inhabits a *cot* or cottage.] *Add*;—dependant on a farm, S.

This term is applied to one who lives under a farmer, either with or without a piece of land attached to his house. Mere mechanics are not properly called *cottars*, in general at least. In Aberdeenshire, formerly the servant employed as a ploughman by a farmer, had generally a separate house assigned him, with a piece of land, and was denominated, by way of pre-eminence, *the cottar*; while the other sub-tenants were, for the sake of distinction, designed *cottar-men* or *cottar-fouk*. Hence, till of late, the ploughman was called *the cottar*, though living in the same house with his master.

COTTAR-WARK, s. Stipulated work done by cottagers to the farmer on whose land they dwell, S.

"Some of the cottagers paid a day in the week to the farmer, by the name of *cottar-work*." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 231.

COTTOWN, COTTON, COTTAR-TOWN, s. A small village, or hamlet, possessed by *cottars* or cottagers, dependent on the principal farm, S.

"Cottagers are collected in [into] small villages, called *cottonns*." Agr. Surv. Forfars. p. 137.

"And the *Colton* sal frely occupy the ta side of the said *lonyng* on the north part, and the hospitale on the south side, the *lonyng* beand common to thaim baith." Cartul. Aberd. p. 8. This deed is dated A. 1446.

"The residence of the farmer—is flanked by a cluster of villages; these constitute the *cottar-town*; the inhabitants are vassals to the farmer." Edin. Mag. Aug. 1818, p. 127.

"The *cottoune* of Many." Reg. Aberd. Cent. 16.

COTTERIE, s. Apparently, provision as to a place of habitation.

"Wherever a village of any considerable extent is established, or in the centre of two or more villages, let there be a house and garden provided for a Protestant Schoolmaster.—If his duty is faithfully performed, there will arise under his tuition, a race of men and women, whose manners will be civilized, whose morals will be correct, and whose industry will amply repay the Laird for his meal and *cottery*, and the scholars for the expense of their education." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 349.

To **COTTER** eggs, to drop them into a pan, and stir them round with a little butter, till they be in an edible state, S.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *koter-en* fodicare; as there is a sort of poking in stirring the eggs. Thus, as Belg. *roer-en* signifies to poke, to stir, *geroerde eyeren* denotes what we call *cotter'd eggs*.

To **COTTER, v. n.** A term used in Loth. in relation to a particular plan of raising potatoes. He, who has no ground of his own, has it provided by another, free of rent, on condition of his labouring the ground, planting the potatoes,

manuring, and digging them. This privilege is granted only for one year; and the advantage arising from the manure and culture is considered as an equivalent for the use of the ground. The person who raises potatoes in this way is said to *cotter*.

Although Teut. *koter-en* signifies fodicare, the term, it may be supposed, has originated from *cotters*, or cottagers on a farm, who had the privilege of raising roots for family use on the terms specified.

COTT TAIL. V. COAT-TAIL.

COUBROUN, adj. *Lyndsay.*] *Define*;—Low-born, or rustic.

COUCHER, s. A coward, a poltroon, S.

COUCHER'S BLOW. 1. The blow given by a cowardly and mean fellow, immediately before he gives up, S.

2. It is also used in a passive sense, as denoting the parting blow to which a dastard submits; as, *I gied [gave] him the coucher blow*, S.O. i. e. he submitted to receive the last blow.

To **COUCHER, v. a.** To be able to do what another cannot accomplish, who contends in a trial of strength or agility. He who fails is said to be *coucher'd*, S.

This seems to have been formed from the *s.*, *q.* to make one *couch* or lie down like a dog, to lower in fear; Fr. *couch-er*, Teut. *koets-en*, cubare.

To **COUCHER down, v. n.** To bow down, to crouch, Roxb.

To **COUDLE, v. n.** To float; as a feather alternately rising and sinking with the waves, Roxb.

C.B. *cod-i*, signifies to rise, to lift up, *cand*, what is raised up.

COVERATOUR, s. A coverlet for a bed.

"Item four *coveratouris* of grene taffatiis stikkit." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 45.

Fr. *couverture*, id.

COVETTA, s. The name given to a plane used for moulding framed work, called also a *Quarter-round*, S.

COVINE, s. Fraud, artifice; "But fraud or *covine*." South of S.

This is an old Scottish law-phrase. V. CONUYNE.

COVIN-TREE, s. A large tree in the front of an old Scottish mansion-house, where the Laird always met his visitors, Roxb.

This term occurs in the following beautiful stanza, the only one known to remain, of a *Mother's Lament for her Son*.

He was lord o' the huntin'-horn,

And king o' the *covin-tree*;

He was lu'ed in a' the westlan waters,

And O! he was dear to his ain minnie.

The last line is otherwise given;

And best lu'ed by his minnie.

It has been supposed that this is *q. convoy-tree*,—*q.* the place to which the host accompanied his departing guests. Much more probably from *covyne*, as signifying convention, or place of meeting, (like *Trysting-Tree*.) V. CONUYNE, &c. *s.* under CON- VENE, *v.*

To COUGHER, (gutt.) *v. n.* To continue to cough; used in this form, *Cougherin'* and *Blocherin'*. V. BLOCHER, *v.*

Evidently a derivative from E. *cough*, or Teut. *kuch-en*, id.

To COAK, *v. n.* To reach. V. COWK.

COUL, (pron. like E. *cool*), *s.* A night-cap; in some places *Coulie*, S.; apparently from E. *Cowl*, a hood worn by monks.

COULTER-NEB, *s.* A sea-fowl and bird of passage, West. Isles. V. BOUGER.

COULTER-NIBBIT, *adj.* Having a long nose.

"Hear to the *coulter-nibbit* piper, said one." Perils of Man, ii. 250; *q.* a nose resembling the *coulter* of a plough.

COUMIT-BED, *s.* A bed formed of deals on all sides, except the front, which is hung with a curtain, Roxb.

This, I think, is the same with *Alcove-bed*; from S. *Coom*, as denoting the arched form of the front. *Coom* may be allied to C.B. *cwm*, a rounding together, Owen.

COUNCIL-POST, *s.* "A term in Scotland for a special messenger, such as was formerly sent with dispatches by the lords of the *council*."

"Have the charity to send a *council-post* with intelligence; the post does not suit us in the country." L. Elibank, Boswell's Journal, p. 173.

To COUNJER, *v. a.* To intimidate or still by threatening, Clydes. V. COONJER.

COUNTER, *s.* A person learning arithmetic. "A gude *counter*," one who is skilful in casting accounts, S. V. COUNTING.

COUNTERCHECK, COUNTERCHECK-PLANE, *s.* A tool for working out that groove which unites the two sashes of a window in the middle, S.

To COUNTERCOUP, *v. a.* 1. To overcome, to surmount, Ayrs.

2. To repulse, *ibid.*

3. To overturn, *ibid.*

4. To destroy, *ibid.*

Although one of the senses given is to overturn, it does not seem to have any connexion with S. *Coup*, id., but to be formed from Fr. *contrecoup*, a term used at billiards, when on one player striking his antagonist's ball it returns and strikes his: *Reciproca percussio*, Dict. Trev.

COUNTING, *s.* The common name for the science of arithmetic; as, "I gat nae mair learning, than reading, writing, and *counting*," S.

To COUNT KIN *with one*, to compare one's pedigree with that of another. It is common for one who has perhaps been spoken of disrespectfully, in regard to his relations, to say of the person who has done so, "I'll *count kin wi'* him whenever he likes," S.

This evidently refers to the genealogical accounts kept of families, especially in feudal times.

COUNTRY, *s.* In the Highlands of S. used to denote a particular district, though very limited.

"The father of Allan lived in another *country*; that is, beyond a ridge of stupendous mountains,

which in the Highlands are the boundaries of what are called *countries*." Clan Albin, i. 46.

The same idiom had formerly been known to the English. Thus Shakespear makes the Chief-Justice say, "Sir John, you loiter here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in the *countries* as you go." See 1st Part of Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 3. In Reid's Edit. indeed, *counties* is substituted. But I suspect that the other was the term used by Shakespear.

COUNTRY DANCE, a particular kind of dance, viewed as of Scottish origin, in which a number of couples form double rows, and dance a figure from the top to the bottom of the room, S.

When dinner's o'er, the dancing neist began,
And throw and throw they lap, they flang, they ran:

The *country dances*, and the country reels,
With streaked arms bobb'd round, and nimble heels. *Ross's Helenore*, p. 116.

COUNTRY-KEEPER, *s.* One employed in a particular district to apprehend delinquents, S.

"I staid away from the Ba-spiel—only for fear of the *country keeper*, for there was a warrant against me." Tales of my Landlord, i. 124.

COUNTRY-SIDE, *s.* The common term with the vulgar in S., for a district or tract of country.

"Mr. Guthry continued until the 1664, and then was obliged to leave that *country-side*, although the Earl of Glencairn spoke to the Bishop in his favours, who gave him a very short answer; which made the Earl say, 'We have set up these men, and they will trample upon us.'" Walker's Remark. Pass. p. 173.

"The old man—had the pleasure of receiving the reiterated assurances of young, old, and middle-aged, that he was simply the best qualified person for the office of arbiter in the haill *country-side*." Antiquary, ii. 342.

To COUP, *v. a.* 1. To exchange, to barter, S.] *Add*;

2. To expose to sale, Roxb.

3. To buy and sell, to traffic; commonly used in this sense, Aberd., but only of an inferior kind of trade.

Isl. *käup-a*, Su.G. *koep-a*, vendere.

Coup, *s.* 1. Exchange.] *Insert*, as sense

2. A good bargain; any thing purchased below its just value; Gl. Surv. Moray.

Sw. *koep*, purchase, bargain.

3. A company of people. The term is used rather in contempt; as, "I never saw sic a filthy ill-manner'd *coup*;" Fife.

COUPER, COPER, *s.* A dealer.] *Add* to sense 1, *Cope-man* occurs in O.E. in the sense of purchaser, chafferer, or *chapman* in modern language.

Only for hope of gaine, and that uncertaine,
He would have sold his part of paradise
For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.

Ben. Jonson's Volpone.

Phillips explains *cofes-mate*, "a partner in merchandizing," Dict.

COUPER-WORD, *s.* The first word in demanding boot in a bargain; especially applied to horse-dealers, Roxb.; from *couper*, a dealer.

To COUP, Cowp, *v. a.* To overturn.] *Add*;

To **COUP** *owre*, *v. a.* To overturn. This idiom is very common, S.

The crousest should been *coupit oure* i' death's gory fauld,

Or the leal heart o' some i' the swaird should been cauld.

Lament L. Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 34.

To **COUP** *CARLS*, to tumble heels over head, (synon. to *Coup the Creels*), Galloway.

Right winsome was the simmer e'en,

When lads and lasses pingle,

An' *coupin carls* on the green,

An' dancing round the ingle.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 89.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *cairl-eam* to tumble, to toss, *cairle* tumbled.

To **COUP** *THE CRANS*. 1. To be overturned, S.

—"The trades assembled, and offered downright battle to the commons, rather than their kirk should *coup the crans*, as they had done elsewhere." Rob Roy, ii. 128, also 239.

The language is borrowed from the *cran*, a trivet, on which small pots are placed in cookery, which is sometimes turned with its feet uppermost by an awkward assistant. Thus it signifies, to be completely upset, S.

2. It is also occasionally used to denote the misconduct of a female, S.

To **COUP** *THE CREELS*. 1. To tumble heels over head, S.

"He added, that—if folk couldna keep their legs still, but wad needs be *couping the creels* ower through-stanes, as if they wad raise the very dead folk wi' the clatter, a kirk wi' a chimley in't was fittest for them." Rob Roy, ii. 150.

2. To bring forth an illegitimate child, Roxb. To cast a *lagen-gird*, synon., S.

3. To die, Roxb.

"If ye should take it into your head to *coup the creels* just now, you know it would be out of the power of man to get you to a Christian burial." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 312.

To **COUP**, *v. n.* To overset.] R. 1. To be overset. *Add*;

"The brig brak and the cart *couppet*." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 130.

2. Used metaph. as signifying to fail in business, to become bankrupt, S.

Who has not seen the youth imprudent fa',
With prospect pleasant in life's morning daw?
And who has not heard Gib's old cronies say,
That he would *coup* some not far distant day?

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 98.

COUPIT, *part. pa.* Confined to bed from illness of any kind, Loth., Roxb.

To **COUP** *owre*, *v. n.* 1. To be overset, S.

2. To fall asleep; a phrase often used by the vulgar, especially in relation to one's falling asleep in a sitting posture, S.

3. A vulgar phrase applied to a woman, when confined in childbed. The prep. is sometimes prefixed; as, *She's just at the o'er-coupin*, S. i. e. She is very near the time of childbirth.

COUP, *s.* Leg. *Caup*, i. e. cap or bowl.

"Ay, let him gang," said the miller—"I wad rather deal wi' the thankless that neither gies *coup*, nievefu', nor lippie, than wi' him." Perils, iii. 39.

COUP-CART, **COWP-CART**, *s.* V. **COOP**.

COUP-HUNDED, *adj.*

"Stolen—from the barn of Willowyards in the ground of New Grange, near Arbroath, belonging to Alexander Davidson, a brown, *coup-hunded*, switch-tailed horse, with a snip in his forehead." Adv. Aberd. Journal, Dec. 27, 1820.

COUP-THE-LADLE, *s.* The play of see-saw, Aberd.

COUPAR, a town in Angus, referred to in a common S. Prov.

"He that will to Coupar, maun to Coupar. He that will, will." Gl. Antiquary.

The Prov. fully expressed is, "He that will to Coupar maun to Coupar, though Killiemuir [Kirrymuir] had sworn't." The meaning is not accurately expressed as above. The idea is, that when the will is obstinately set on any course, it is an indication of necessity, and is sometimes to be viewed as a symptom of fatality.

* **COUPE-JARRET**, *s.* One who hamstringing another.

"Meantime, he has accused me to some of the *primates*, the rulers for the time, as if I were a cut-throat, and an abettor of bravoos and assassins, and *Coupe-jarrets*." Waverley, iii. 236.

Fr. *couper le jarret*, to hough, to cut the hams. This word seems introduced merely as suited to the pomposity of the character; for it does not appear to have been adopted into our language.

COUPEN, *s.* A fragment. V. **COWPON**.

—"Gin I winna gi'e you a helpin' haun' mysel' tae rive him in *coupins* lith, lim', an' spawl." Saint Patrick, iii. 311.

COUPLE-YILL, **KIPPLE-YILL**, *s.* A potation given to house-carpenters at putting up the *couples* or rafters on a new house, Teviotd.

COURAGE-BAG, *s.* A modest designation for the *scrotum*, Galloway.

—Ilk yaul-cutted heifer, round thee playing,
In merriment, tossing her glaiket head
Beneath thy wyme, licks down thy boozy lisk,
And rubs thy *courage-bag*, now toom's a whussle.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 47.

COURANT, *s.* A severe reprehension, the act of scolding, Dumfr.

Probably in allusion to the high French dance called *coranto*, *curranto*, and *currant*; if not from Fr. *courant*, chasing, as signifying that one gives another a heat.

COURCHE, *s.* A covering for the head, S.] *Add*;

"Some of these good women generally busk the bride's first *curch*.—The hair, which the day before hung in tresses mixed with ribbon, is now rolled tightly up on a wooden bodkin, and fixed on the top of the head. It is then covered with the *curch*, a square piece of linen doubled diagonally, and passed round the head close to the forehead. Young women fasten the ends behind; the old wear them tied under the chin. The corner behind hangs loosely down." Discipline, iii. p. 282, N.

COURIE, *adj.* Timid, easily alarmed, Peebles.; apparently from the *v.* to *Cour.* V. CURR.

COURIE, *s.* A small stool, Lanarks. V. CURRIE.

COURSABLE, **CURSABLE**, *adj.*

"The lordis auditoris ordanis that the saidis par-tijs tak breuis of diuision, or ony vther *coursable* breuis of our souuerain lordis chapell to the quhilkis thai haf consentit before thaim." Act Audit. A. 1478, p. 67. Also Act. Conc. A. 1478, p. 19, 20. *Cursable*, *ib.* p. 270.

This literally signifies current, from the Fr. term of the same form, and must respect such briefes as were common and legally warranted.

COURTHAGIS, *s. pl.* Curtains, Aberd. Reg.;

probably a contr. from Fr. *courtinages*, *id.*

COURTIN, *s.* A yard for holding straw, Berw.

"A set of farm buildings is called a stead or stead-ing; the straw-yard is the *courtin*." Agr. Surv. Berwicks. p. 305.

Probably an oblique use of O.Fr. *curtin*, a kitchen-garden; Verger, jardin potager, Roquefort: or perhaps directly from L.B. *cortin-a*, *curtin-a*, rustica area quae muris cingitur; derived from *cortis*, atrium. This term might be introduced by the monks in writing charters, &c.

COUSIGNANCE, *s.* A relation by blood. V. COSINGNACE.

COUSIGNES, *s.* A female cousin-german.

"Ane uther question, Whether if a man abuseing his *cousignes*, his fathers brothers daughter sevin yeiris, and begottin children, and presentlie wald marrie her, and underly correctioun, may marie her or not?" General Assembly, A. 1565. Keith's Hist. p. 543.

"It was the custom to say *Cousigne* for the male, and *Cousignes* for the female." Note, *ibid.*

This expl. the proper meaning of *Cosingnace*, q. v.

COUSIN-RED, *s.* Consanguinity, kindred, South of S.

"You are his relation it seems."—"There is some *cousin-red* between us, doubtless," said the Bailie reluctantly." Rob Roy, ii. 237.

A term strangely compounded, *cousin* being from Lat. *consanguineus*, and *red*, contracted from A.S. *raeden* conditio, status, as in *manred*, *kindred*, &c.

TO COUTCH, *v. a.* To lay out, or lay down; applied to land in regard to a proper and convenient division among joint proprietors or possessors, Stirlings.

"The foirsaid lands of Boddome Burnfflet and How Meur quhilk is y^r outfeald arrable land per-teining to thame lyis rinrig and navayis [no wise] comodeyuslie *coutchit* nor laid be itself euerie man his portioun tharoff." Contract, A. 1634, Lord Livingstoun; Mem. Dr. Wilson of Falkirk v. Forbes of Callendar, A. 1813, App. p. 2.

Fr. *couch-er*, to lay down. It is used as to gardening. **TO COUTCH BE CAWILL**, to divide lands, as properly laid together, by lot.

"The saids lands sal be designet and *coutchit* *be cawill*, vthir wayis as sal be thot moist expedient, conform to thair parts and portions tharoff falling to thame." *Ibid.*

COUTCH, *s.* A portion of land lying in one divi-

sion, in contradistinction from that which is possessed in *runrig*, Stirlings.

"Boddame, Burnflat, &c. were different from Grahame's Muir, whereof the Howmuir was only a part, and were outfield arable lands belonging to the feuars of Falkirk, lying *runrig*, and which they were therefore to divide into *coutches*, so as every man's share might be laid together by itself." *Ibid.* p. 7.

Fr. *couche*, en termes de Jardinage, est une preparation, d'un quarreau de terre avec du fumier, du terreau, &c. pour y élever des melons, de laitues, et autres fruits et herbages. Dict. Trev.

COUTCHACK, **CUTCHACK**, *s.* The clearest part of a fire, S.B.] *Add*;

O happy is that douce-gaun wight,

Whase saul ne'er mints a swervin,

But glowrs weel pleas'd at's *cutchack's* light,

Has sense his ev'ra nerve in.

Tarras's Poems, p. 48.

"A small blazing fire;" Gl.

COUTH, **COUTHY**, *adj.* 2. Loving, affectionate, &c.] *Add*;

Kindly and *couthy* ay to her he spak,

And held her in gueed tune wi' mony a crack.

Ross's Helenore, p. 32.

5. In a general sense it is opposed to solitary, dreary; as expressing the comfort of society, though in a state of suffering, the pleasure of meeting with one who has been formerly known, though slightly, in a strange place, or at a distance from friends, S.

—"Tell me, what are ye,

That in this dreary darksome hole kens me?"

"E'en Lindy here, your ain auld neipeir's sin,

Wi' shakl'd hands an' wi' a sair paid skin."

"That's unko luck, but gueed I sanna ca't,

But yet there's something *couthie* in it fra't."

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 43.

Then subjoin sense 5. as 6.

COUTHILY, *adv.*] *Add*;

2. Comfortably, agreeably; in regard to situation.

Sae down they sat by favour of a stane,

That o'er their heads right *couthily* did lean.

Ross's Helenore, p. 74.

COUTHY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of being kind, familiar, or agreeable, S.

He—spake sae kindly, *couthy-like*, and fair,—

That at mair saught my mind began to be,

And he some meat his laddie gart gee me.

Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

"Didna you tell me how kind an' *couthie-like* Lord Arnbank was lookin' to this same Miss Flora at the circat?" Glenfergus, i. 239.

COUTHLESS, *adj.* Cold, unkind.

To read their fu'some, puffing lays,

Their fause, unmeaning, *couthless* praise,

Wad gar aye think their votaries

Were perfect saunts.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 114.

Apparently from *Couth*, the more ancient form of the *adj.*, and *less*, as signifying, without affection.

COUTRIBAT, *s.* Confused struggle, a tumult, Ettr. For. Read *Cautribat*, often applied to dogs' quarrels.

"Is a' safe? Is the *coutribat* ower? Sic a fie-gae-to as yon I saw never. Hech! but it is an unsonsy place this!" Perils of Man, ii. 145.

Perhaps q. *coul-rippet*, disturbance made by *colts*: or Isl. *koettr felis*, and *rifbalde violentus*, q. an uproar of cats.

To COW, *v. a.* 2. To clip short, S.] *Add*;
Ye harmless race! it is for needy man
Ye're of your fleeces rob'd. Be not afraid.
'Tis not the slaught'rous gully 'bove your heads
That's lifted—"Tis the gently moving hand
Of tender-hearted swain, which o'er your sides
Guides the keen *cowing* shears.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 81.

To COW, *v. a.* 1. To depress with fear.] *Add*;
2. To upbraid, to rate, to scold an equal, or superior; not used of an inferior, Dumfr.

To Cow, *v. a.* To exceed, to surpass, to excel;
as, "That *cows* a," that exceeds every thing,
Clydes., Loth., Fife, Mearns.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *kufw-a* *supprimere*.

COW, *s.* A rude shed erected over the mouth
of a coal-pit, Dumfr.

Su.G. *koja*, Belg. *kooi*, *kou*, *koun*, Germ. *koie*, *tuguriolum*.

COWAN, *s.* 2. Applied to one who does the
work of a mason.] *Add*;

Cowaner is the only term used in this sense in Loth.

To COWARDIE, *v. a.* To surpass, especially
in athletic exercises, Mearns; *synon. Cufie*,
Fife, and *Coucher*, S.

This would seem originally the same with Fr.
couard-er. But the latter is used merely in a neuter
sense. The S. term, in its signification, more nearly
resembles Su.G. *kufw-a* *supprimere*, *insultare*, which
is certainly the radical term.

COWARDIE, *s.* The act by which one is surpassed
in such exertions, Mearns; *Cufie*, Fife, id.

COWBECK, *s.* The name given to a mixture
of hair and wool.

"Hats of hair and wool mixt or *cowbecks*, the dozen—3 l." Rates, A. 1670.

This may have been the name of the hat made of
this mixed stuff.

To COWBLE, *v. n.* To shog; as, "The ice
is a' *cowblin*," Roxb.

This differs only in pronunciation from *Coble*, q. v.

COW-BAILLIE, *s.* 1. The male servant on
a farm who lays provender before the *cows*, and
keeps them clean, Berwicks. This designation
is sometimes given in contempt to a ploughman,
who is slovenly and dirty. V. BYRE-MAN.

2. A ludicrous designation for a cow-herd, Upp.
Clydes.; q. one whose magistral authority
does not extend beyond his drove.

COW-CAKES, *s. pl.* Wild parsnip, Roxb., Loth.
The *Heracleum sphondylium* of Linn. is called the
Cow parsnip. But this seems rather to be the *Pastinaca sylvestris*.

COW-CARL, *s.* A bugbear, one who intimidates
others; Dumfr.

COW-CLYNK, *s.* A harlot, &c.] *Add* to etymon;
It has been suggested that this is q. "to *cow* the

clink," because a woman of this description brings
down, q. depresses, one's money. But although there
were no other objection to this etymon, there seems
to be no evidence that *clink*, which is merely a cant
term, was used to denote money so early as the time
of Sir D. Lyndsay.

COW-CRAIK, *s.* A mist with an easterly wind;
as, "The *cow-craik* destroys a' the fruit," Lan.

To COWD, *v. n.* 1. "To float slowly, with
the motion affected a little by slight waves; as,
"The boat *cowds* finely awa;" Upp. Clydes.

Whan comes the landlash wi' rair an' swash,

I *cowd* on the rowan' spait, &c.

Marmaiden of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.* May 1820.

2. It is also expl. to swim, *ibid.*

COWD, *s.* 1. A "short and pleasant sail," *ibid.*
Edin. Mag. *ubi sup.*

2. "A single gentle rocking, or motion, produced
by a wave," *ibid.*

3. The act of swimming, *ibid.*

COWDER, *s.* "A boat that sails pleasantly,"
Clydes., *ibid.*

Most probably a C.B. word, transmitted from the
Welsh inhabitants of Clydesdale; *cwyd-an*, to stir,
move, or agitate. *Cwyd*, Owen observes, is "an
anomaly to express the imperatives of *codi* (to rise,
to swell up) and *cyvodi*," (to arise; to lift up.) *Cwyd*,
a stir or shake, agitation; *cwydanl*, adj. agitating,
shaking, stirring; *cyvodwr*, a riser; one that raises
up, or uplifts.

To COWDLE, *v. n.* A diminutive from *Cowd*,
"expressive of rather more motion produced
by the waves," Clydes., *ibid.*

The *cowdlan*' bells on the weelan' flude

Are the ships that we sail in.

Marmaiden of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.* May 1820.

COWDA, *s.* A small cow, Roxb.; *Cowdie*, Dumfr.

"*Cowdy*, a little cow, a Scotch runt without horns,
North." Gl. Grose. V. COWDACH.

COWDACH, *s.* A heifer; *cuddoch*, Galloway;
expl. "a big stirk, a little nolt beast."

"*Colpindach* ane young beast, or kow, of the age
of an or twa yeires, quhilk now is called an *Cow-*
dach, or quoyach, quhairof the price was threttie
poundes." *Leg. Malc. Mack.* i. 4. Skene Verb. Sign.
vo. *Colpindach*.

This seems formed from *Quoyach* by the insertion of
the letter *d*, *euphoniae causa*. V. CUDDOCH and QUEY.

COWDAS, *s. pl.*

Weel pleas'd I dander out at noon

An' hear the dancin' *cowdas* croon,

An' lammies (like to wear their shoon

Sae fond o' play).

J. Scott's Poems, p. 319.

This undoubtedly signifies heifers, being used as
the pl. of COWDACH, q.

COWDRUM, *s.* A beating; as, "Ye'll get *cow-*
drum for that," you will get a beating, Mearns.

2. Severe reprehension, *ibid.*

Teut. *kudde clava*, and *drumm-er* *premere*? or Isl.
kwid-a *malum metuere*, and *rum spatium*, q. ground
for fear? Gael. *cadran* denotes contention; *comhth-*
rom, justice; C.B. *cawdd*, *ira*, indignatio, Boxhorn.

COWDOTHIE, *s.* Some kind of epidemic.

"Ther was tua yeirs before this tyme [A. 1582] ane grate vniversal seiknes through the maist part of Scotland: vncertaine quhat seiknes it wes, for the doctors could not tell, for ther wes no remeid for it; and the comons called it *Cowdolie*." Marjoreybanks' Annals, p. 37.

Transmitted, perhaps, from A.S. *coth*, *cotha*, *cothe*, morbus, valetudo; "a disease, a sicknesse, a malady; item, pestilentia, the sicknesse or plague;" Somner. Perhaps the word in MS. should be read *Cowdoche*, which thus would be only a slight variation from *cotha* sounded with a guttural termination. Kilian renders Sax. *koghe*, contagium vaccarum, porcorum, ovium. Boxhorn explains C.B. *cowyn* pestis, pestilentia, lues.

To COWER, *Cowr*, *Cowr*, *v. n.* To recover.] *Add*;

It is still used in this sense in the higher parts of Angus.

Say, ye'er in love, and but her cannot *cowr*;
But for her sake maun view the lands o' leel,
Except she pity, and your ailment heal.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 37.

This word is retained, although rather in a different form, in Yorks. "To *cover*, is to recover;" Clav.

COW-FEEDER, *s.* A dairyman who sells milk; one who keeps cows, *feeding* them for their milk in the mean time, and to be sold when this fails, *S.*

"Macer, call into court Jean,—daughter of David Deans, *cowfeeder*, at Saint Leonard's Craigs." Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 263.

COW-GRASS, *s.*

"He tried also, upon a field of the same sort of soil, in a small patch of the field, a species of clover called *cow grass* (very similar in appearance to the red clover, with a dark green leaf, which grows spontaneously in our hedges)." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 132.

COW-HEAVE, *s.* The herb *Tussilago*, Selkirks.

As this is in Sw. denominated *haesthof*, or horse's hoof, and *fola foetter* colts-foot, perhaps the *S.* term has been originally *cow-hoof*, from a supposed resemblance to the *hoof* of a *cow*.

COWIE, *s.*] Read thus;

The name given to the seal in the Firth of Tay; denominated from its round *cowed* head, without any apparent ears, and as resembling an animal that has no horns.

COW-ILL, *s.* Any disease to which a *cow* is subject, *S.*

"And then what wad a' the country about do for want o' auld Edie Ochiltree, that—has skill o' *cow-ills* and horse-ills, and kens mair auld sangs and tales than a' the barony besides?" Antiquary, i. 263.

COWIN', *s.* An alarm, a fright, *S.* from the *v.* *Cow*, to depress.

"Ye hae gi'en Dranshogle a bonny *cowin'*, whan his capernoitie's no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies that war speelin' amangtherokes." Saint Patrick, iii. 42.

COWINS, *pl.* Apparently what is *cowed*, cut or broken off, Renfr.

Twa pints o' weel-boilt solid sowins,
Wi' whauk's o' gude ait-farle *cowins*,—
Wad scarce hae ser't the wretch.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 91. V. Cow, *v.*

To COWK, *Kouk*, *v. n.* To reach, &c.] *Add*;

A tradesman, ablins too a gowk,

May richer grow than better fowk;—

Yet his pride may gar auld N— *konk*.

Taylor's *S. Poems*, p. 11.

"Lancash. *coaken*, to strain in the act of vomiting;" Tim Bobbins.

COW-LADY-STONE, a kind of quartz, Roxb.

V. COLLADY STONE.

COWLIE, *s.* A man who picks up a girl on the street, is called her *Cowlie*, Edin.; most probably a corr. pronunciation of *E. cully*.

COWPAR, *s.* A horse-dealer, *S.*

I find the term used in this sense by itself, before the close of the sixteenth century. The title of one of the Acts is, Anent the halding of horsis at hard meit be *compares*.

"Amangis the monie vtheris occasionis of derth of victuallis within this realme, thair is ane speciale verie vnprofitabill in the commone weill, quhilk is the halding of horsis at hard meit all the somer seasoun, vsit commonlie be personis of meane estait *comparis*, of intencion to mak merchandice of the saidis horsis, being for the maist pairt small naigis and na horsis of seruice." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 225.

COWPENDOCH, *s.* A young cow.

"That Alex^r Meldrum of Newhall sall deliuer & gif agane to Cristiane Petcarne—xl oxin, xx ky, a bull, aughtene *compendochis*, & certane gudis vten-sale & domicill, &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 265. In another place, it is written *Compendow*. V. COLPINDACH.

COW-PLAT, *s.* Cow's dung dropped by the animal in the field, Clydes., Roxb.; synon. *Flat*.

Perhaps from Teut. *plat*, planus, because of its flat form.

COWPON, *s.* 1. A fragment.] *Add*;

"Quhen thai cleik fra us twa *couponis* of our Crede, tyme is to speak." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith's Hist. App. p. 227.

He refers to these articles, "The haly Catholic Kirk," and "the Communion of Sanctis."

This word in Fife is often applied to a small portion of animal food.

2. In *pl.* shatters, shivers; pron. *Coopins*, Aberd.

COW-QUAKE, *s.* 1. An infection of cattle, &c.]

Add;

2. The name is transferred, on the East coast of Loth., to the cold easterly wind in May, which produces the disease.

The disease itself is also called *Blasting*; as, in consequence of it, the skin apparently adheres to the ribs, Roxb.

3. A very cold day in summer, Clydes.

Of such importance did this appear to our forefathers, that they have honoured it with a sort of rhyme:— Come it air, or come it late,

In May comes the *Cow-quake*.

COW'S BACKRIN, cow's dung dropped in the fields, Galloway; synon. *Pushick*, Dumfr.

A.S. *bac tergum*, and *ryne profluvium*; q. what is ejected from behind.

COW'S BAND. It was an ancient custom, in Dumfr. and Galloway, and perhaps in other counties in S., that when a man borrowed money he gave the *cow's band* in pledge; which was reckoned as legal an obligation as a bill.

COW-SHARN, s. Cow's dung. V. SHARN.

COWSHOT, s. The name given to certain kinds of marl.

"The brown and gray sorts, usually called *cow-shot*, is to be used in the same manner; only lay it on twice as thick." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 265.

COWSLEM, s. An ancient name given to the evening star, Roxb.

The last syllable may be allied to A.S. *leoma*, S. *leam*, a beam, q. "the cow's beam," or that which marks the time of her returning home. The term, however, has considerable resemblance to those of Celtic origin; though I can discover no trace of it in C.B. or Gael.

COWSMOUTH, s. The vulgar name for the cowslip, or *Primula*, Loth.

COW'S THUMB. "Ye're no a *cow's thumb* frae't," a phrase used to denote that one has hit on the proper plan of doing any thing, that it exactly corresponds with one's wish, Stirlings.

This seems to be one of those ludicrous modes of expression that are common in Scottish, which suppose an absurdity, or what does not exist. The meaning of this phrase appears to be; "There is nothing between you and what you wish to attain." It resembles such phrases as the following; "Ye'll be a man before your mither."—"Ye hae nae mair sense than a sookin' [sucking] turkey."

COW-THE-GOWAN, s. A compound term used, in the South of S., for a fleet horse, for one that cuts the ground. It is also said of such a horse, *He cows the gowans*.

COWT, s. A strong stick, a rung, Fife; apparently the same with *Cud*, q. v.

COWZIE, adj. 1. Boisterous; as, a *cowzie day*, one distinguished by a high wind, Renfrews.

2. Inspiring fear; as, a *cowzie carl*, a terrific old man, *ibid*.

Should we suppose that *frightful* is the primary sense, the word may be viewed as merely a vulgar derivative from *Cows*, the pl. of *Cow*, a bug-bear, a hobgoblin. Dan. *kysen*, however, signifies frightful, terrible, horrid, &c. from *kys-er* to fright, to scare or terrify. The transition to the sense of boisterous might originate from the idea of the fear inspired by a tempest.

C.B. *cozig* signifies oppressive, or tormenting, *coz-i* to straiten, to afflict, from *canz*, a darkening, or closing up; displeasure; offence; vexation; Owen.

TO COZAIN, v. a. To barter or exchange one thing for another, Orkn.

This is evidently from the same source with *Coss*, Loth. id. V. COSE.

COZY, adj. Snug. V. COSIE.

TO CRAB, v. a. To irritate, to provoke.

"Now for his [Mr. A. Mellvill's] patience, how-

beit he was very hot in all questions, yet when it touched his particular, no man could *crab* him, contraire to the common custom." Mellvill's MS. p. 42.

Teut. *krabb-en*, lacerare unguibus.

TO CRACK, CRAK, v. n. 1. To talk boastingly.]

Add, as sense

4. To talk idly, S.

"To *crack*," to boast, Norfolk; to converse, A.Bor.

Fr. *craquer* signifies to boast. Signifie aussi dans le style familier, Mentir, habler, se vanter mal-a-propos et fausseté. Dict. Trev.

From what is mentioned by Mr. Pinkerton, it might seem to have been immediately borrowed from the French. Speaking of a famous tree in the neighbourhood of the Luxembourg at Paris, he says; "I believe this was the genuine tree of *Cracovia*, so called by a pun, not from the Polish town, but from the old word *craquer*, which signifies to gossip, as we say to *crack jokes*. For here the politicians used to assemble, and sit like so many destinies, spinning the thread of nations on wheels of rotten wood." Recollections of Paris, i. 182.

CRACK, CRAK, s. 1. Boasting, S.] Add;

5. Idle or unmeaning conversation; "idle *cracks*," S.

CRACK, s. A blow producing a sharp sound, S.; synon. *Clink*; from Teut. *krack*, crepitus.

CRACK. In a *crack*, immediately.] Add;

Crack is sometimes used without the prep. *in* before it, although precisely in the same sense, S.

"Ablins ye ne'er heard o' the highlandman and the gauger, I'll no be a *crack* o' tellin it." Saxon and Gael, i. 37.

Fr. *crac*, id. Se dit aussi populairement de tout ce qui fait avec promptitude, et tout d'un coup. *Subitò, repentè, continuè*. Dict. Trev.

CRACK, adj. Crack-brained, Aberd.

CRACKER, s. A hard water biscuit, Roxb.; apparently a cant term, from the noise made in breaking it.

CRACKER, s. The lash of a whip, Aberd.

CRACKERHEADS, s. pl. The roots of big tangles, &c.] Add;

Denominated, perhaps, from the *crack* given by the vesicle of the tangle, when it is burst; as supposed to resemble a *cracker* made with gunpowder.

CRACKET, s. The cricket, Dumfr.

CRACKY, adj. 1. Talkative, often denoting the effect of being elevated, &c.] Add;

Dryster Jock was sitting *cracky*,

Wi' Pate Tamson o' the Hill.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 3.

CRACKIE, CRAKIE, s. A small, low, three-legged stool having a hole in the middle of the seat, by means of which it is lifted, used in cottages, often *Crackie-stool*, Roxb., Berwicks.

Could this be denominated from its being used as a seat for those who *crack* or confabulate?

CRACKLINGS, s. pl. Therrefuse of tallow.] Add;

—"That the candlemakeris prowyid thame selfis of houssis for melting of thair tallowe and *cracklingis* at some remote pairtis of the toun frome the commoun streitis, closes, and vennelis of the same." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 628.

CRACKMASSIE, *s.* A term applied to one who is chargeable with vain boasting. *You are talking crackmassie*; You speak like a braggadocio, Loth. Sometimes it is said, *You are crackmussie*.

It has been supposed to originate from Fr. *craquer* to boast, and *massif*, strong, firm; *q.* to talk great things. It may, however, be from *craquer* to crack or break, and *massue* a club; *q.* a mace or club-breaker.

CRACK-TRYST, *s.* One who does not fulfil an engagement to meet with another; properly implying that time and place have been fixed, *S.*; from *Crack* to break, and *Tryst*, *q. v.*

CRADDEN, *s.* A dwarf, Lanarks.

Gael. *cruitecan*, id. *cruitin*, a hump-backed man, Shaw; Scot. occid. *kryltiegan*, nanus, a dwarf, Lhuyd; Ir. *cruit*, a hunch on the back, id.; C.B. *crwd*, a round lump, *crwtyn*, a little dumpy fellow, from *crwt*, id. Owen.

CRADEUCH (gutt.), *s.* A diminutive person, Upp. Clydes.

Gael. *craite* signifies shrunk.

CRADILL, "Ane *cradill* of glass," a basket, or *crate*, of glass; apparently from the form; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

CRADLE-CHIMLAY, *s.* The name given to the large grate, of an oblong form, open at all sides for the emission of the heat, which is used in what is called a *round-about fireside*; denominated from its resemblance to a *cradle*, *S.* V. **ROUND-ABOUT**.

CRAFT, *s.* Croft, a piece of ground, &c.] *Add*;
— But I am daft:

I maun gae step out owre the *craft*:
Our Janet sleeps like ony stane,
Aye whan she's left owre lang her lane.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 65.

CRAFTER, **CROFTER**, *s.* One who rents a small piece of land, *S.*

"There cannot be too many day-labourers, nor too few large *crofters*, who hold their grounds of the farmers." Agr. Surv. Aberd. Pref. Obs. p. 14.

"*Crofters*, renting one or two acres around the village of Linton, are not included in the above enumeration." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 32.

* **CRAFT**, *s.* A corporation, *S.*

His *craft*, the blacksmiths, first ava,
Led the procession, twa and twa.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 22.

CRAFTISCHILDER, *s. pl.* Workmen, craftsmen; Aberd. Reg. V. 28. V. **CHILDER**.

CRAG, **CRAGE**, **CRAIG**, *s. l.* The neck, *S.*] *Add*;
LANG CRAIG, "a cant term for a purse," Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

2. The throat, *S.*] *Add*;

"He dyed of a cancer in his throat, as was supposed; for about 3 monthes before his death, he could eat no bread, because of the straitnes of the passage in his *craige*." Lamont's Diary, p. 216.

CRAYAR, **CRAYER**, *s.* A kind of bark.] *Add*;

This term occurs in the account given by an E. writer of an "Expedicion in Scotlande, 1544."

"They lefte neyther shyppe, *crayer*, nor bote belonging to nether village, town, creke, nor haueri, of neither syde the frith, betwene Sterlyng and the mouth of the riuer, vnbrent, or brought away, whiche contayneth in length fyftie myles." Dalyell's Fragments, p. 9.

Dan. *kreiert*, a sloop, a small vessel. It is used by various old E. writers. V. Todd's Johns. vo. *Cray*. **CRAID**, *s.*

The lam' likes the gowan wi' dew when it's droukit;
The hare likes the braik, and the *craid* on the lee.

Greenock Advertiser, Oct. 9, 1812.

Gael. *criadh* signifies earth, clay. But see **CROYD**. **CRAIG**, *s.* A rock, *S.*] *Add*;

"They make a distinction here between mountains, hills, and *crag*s [*craigs*]. The mountains are very high, rocky, and covered with heath or hather: the hills are high, not rocky, and covered with grass, which makes the finest pasture for sheep and small black cattle: the *crag*s are hard stony rocks, not high, and thinly covered with grass, through which the rocks appear like a scab." Defoe's Journ. Scotl. p. 2.

CRAIGIE, **CRAIGY**, *adj.* Rocky, *S.*] *Insert*, as proof first;

"The montane Grampus is evill favoured and *craigie*, which Tacitus in the lyffe of Agricola doeth remember." Pitscottie's Cron. Introd. xv.

CRAIGSMAN, **CRAGSMAN**, *s.* One who climbs *craigs* or cliffs overhanging the sea, for the purpose of procuring sea-fowls or their eggs, *S.*, Shetl.

"I was a bauld *craigsmān*," he said, "ance in my life, and mony a kittywake's and lungie's nest hae I harried up amang thae very black rocks; but it's lang, lang syne, and nae mortal could speel them without a rope; and if I had ane, my e'e-sight, and my foot-step, and my hand-grip, hae a' failed mony a day sin-syne." Antiquary, i. 162.

"I am more of a *crag*smān than to mind fire or water." The Pirate, i. 63. V. **CRAIG**.

CRAIG-CLAITH, **CRAIG-CLOTH**, *s.* A neckcloth, &c.] *Add*;

"Item, tuenty *craig-cloths* and cravatts for men, quhairof three gravatts laced." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 114.

CRAIGHLING, *adj.* Coughing, Ayrs.

"I'll hae the auld *craighling* scoot afore the Lords. The first cost was mair than five and twenty guineas." The Entail, i. 118.

To **CRAIK**, *v. n.* 2. To call—with importunity, &c.] *Add*;

3. To croak, to emit a hoarse sound, *S.*

"A pyet,—after alighting on a tree in his yeard, *craiks* as is usuall with them; he being at dinner,—takes out his gun and fires at her," &c. Law's Memorials, p. 230.

CRAIK, *s.* A kind of little ship.] *Add*;

Hollingshed writes *carike*. Strutt seems to view this as synon. with the Lat. designation *navis oneraria*. "*Carikes* or *hulkes*," he adds, "(according to Hollingshed's translation,) were also large vessels." Angel-cynnan, ii. 10. It is evidently the same with L.B. *carrica*, *carica*, *carraca*, a ship of burden; *navis oneraria*, Gallis *vaisseau de charge*, unde forte

nomen. Du Cange. *Carica* indeed seems synon. with *charge*; for it is sometimes simply rendered *onus*. Norm. *carca* signifies loaded; Kelham. Teut. *karrake*, *kraecke*, *circerus*, *navis majoris* genus; Kilian. Fr. *caraque*, id. "The huge ship termed a *carricke*;" Cotgr. Thus it appears that the sense of the term was misunderstood by the learned Rudd.; and also that our pronunciation *craik* corresponds to the Teut. word in one of its forms.

Wachter deduces L.B. *carica*, Hisp. *carraca*, *navis oneraria*, from Teut. *karr-en* vehere, from its being used for *carrying* goods; or according to Vossius, q. *carrus marinus*, more loquendi poetico. It must be observed, however, that Lhuyd gives, from Keating, *kreach*, *creax*, as an Ir. word, denoting a ship, perhaps radically the same with *curach*. The term may thus be originally Celtic.

CRAIK, *s.* The land rail; E. *crake*.

To LISTEN THE CRAIK IN THE CORN, to carry on courtship by night, under the canopy of heaven, South of S.

Yes, fareweel dear moments o' saftest delight,
By the shade o' the fair flow'ring thorn,
Where I've woo'd my dear lassie the sweet summer night,
An' listen'd the *craik* in the corn.*

A. Scott's *Poems*, 1811, p. 127.

"* This is descriptive of the manner in which rustics often conduct their amours, by forming assignations to meet in some retired spot in the fields, agreed on by consent of the parties in the summer season." N. *ibid*.

CRAIL-CAPON, *s.* A haddock dried without being split, S.

— To augment his drowth, each to his jaws
A good *Craile capon* holds, at which he rugs and gnaws. *Anster Fair*, C. II. st. 20.
"A *Craile capon* is a dried haddock." N.

CRAIM, *s.* A booth. V. CREAM.

CRAIT, *s.* A basket for window-glass.] *Add*;
"A.Bor. *crates*, panniers for glass and crokery;" Gl. Grose.

To CRAIZE, *v. n.* 1. To creak, Clydes., Roxb.
2. One is said to *craize*, who, when sitting on a chair, moves it backwards and forwards, with the whole weight on the hinder feet of it, *ibid*.
Ital. *crosc-iare* to make a creaking noise.

Perhaps the E. *v. to crash*, as denoting the sound made by what is broken, may be allied, as well as Fr. *ecras-er*, to beat down, to crush in pieces.

CRAIZIN, *s.* The act of creaking, *ibid*.

CRAKYS, *s. pl.* Great guns.] *Add*;

Or, perhaps, we may rather suppose that the Teut. name *kraecke*, for the cross-bow, had never found its way into Britain, as we find the term *crakkes* applied by an O.E. writer either to a larger kind of muskets, or to the report made by them.

"Toward these ouer a small bridge—very hardely did ride about a doosein of our *hakbutter*s on horseback, and helde them at bay so nie to their noses, that whether it wear by the goodnes of our men or badnes of them, the Scottes did not onely not cum doune to them, but also very curteisly gaue place & fled to their fellowes: & yet I know they lack no hartes,

but thei cannot so well away with these *crakkes*." Somerset's Expedition, Dalyell's Fragments, p. 43.

CRAMMASY, *adj.* Of or belonging to crimson; ingrained.

"Item ane gowne of *crammasy* satyne heich nekkit with ane small vane of *crammasy* velvot lynit all through with *crammasy* velvot without hornis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 33.

It appears that the term was not restricted to the colour of crimson, but applied to any dark colour, of this tinge, which was ingrained. This corresponds with the use of Fr. *cramoisie*, in our own time. Les couleurs qui ne sont pas *cramoisies* sont appelleés *couleurs communes*; & les couleurs *cramoisies* sont celles qui se font avec la cochenille. Ainsi on dit, de l'écarlate *cramoisie*, du violet *cramoisi*." Dict. Trev. V. SAD.

CRAMPET, *s.* 2. An iron made to fit the sole, &c.] *Add*;

And for a *crampet* to his stumps,
He wore a pair of hob-nail'd pumps.

Meston's Poems, p. 11.

4. The cramp-iron of a scabbard.

"On the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver overgilt, two of them near to the *crampit* are enambled blew, and thereon in golden characters Julius II. Pon. Max. N." Inventories, p. 341.

5. An iron spike driven into a wall for supporting any thing, Aberd.

6. The iron guard at the end of a staff, S.

Gael. *crampaid*, a ferril.

CRAN, *s.* To Coup the Crans, to be overset. V. COUP, *v. a.*

CRANCE, *s.* Probably some stuff made of hair.

"xx fyve ellis & 3 of tanne [tawney] *crance*, fyve ellis & a half of rowand tanne, iij ellis & 3 of mel-lais that is rycht gud." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

Teut. *krants*, O.Fr. *crans*, hair, from Lat. *crines*.

CRANCE, *s.* A crack or chink in the wall through which the wind blows, Fife.

Fr. *cren* denotes a breach or cleft.

CRANCH, *s.* A crush, the act of crushing, Ettr. For.; *Crunsh*, id.

"Myne grunye knoityd with ane *cranch* against thilke lofte." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 42. V. CRINCH.
To CRANCH, *v. a.* The same with *Crinch* and *Crunch*, Roxb.

CRANDRUCH, *s.* Hoarfrost. V. CRANREUCH.

CRANE, *s.* A kind of balista or catapult, used for discharging large stones, in ancient warfare.

Throw Crabys cunsail, that wes sley,

A crane thai haiff gert dress wp hey,

Rynnand on quheillis, that thai mycht bring

It quhar that nede war of helping.

Barbour, xvii. 608. MS.

Mr. Kerr has justly remarked, that "it is clearly described by Barbour, as a very powerful projectile engine of vast elastic force, susceptible of different degrees of tension, and of projecting its shot or missile in various directions, according to the management of the engineer." Hist. of Robert I. ii. 214, 215.

Whether it received its designation from its resemblance to the crane, it is impossible to determine,

Cotgr. mentions Fr. *cranequin* as "an engine for batterie, used in old time." Perhaps, it might be another name for the *trebuchet*, an engine of similar use, which was employed, in the same æra, in the wars of Edward II.

CRANY-WANY, *s.* "The little finger," Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

This seems to be of Scandinavian origin. Isl. *krange* signifies what is slender or lank, *misellus* et *macer*; G. Andr. Hence, *krangi* is used to denote a neck of this description; *Collum ovis longum et tenerum*; Haldorson. This is perhaps the root of *krank-r*, Teut. *krank*, *debilis*. *Wany* may be corr. from *fing-r*, *digitus*, which is very plausibly deduced from *faenga*, *prehendere*, q. that which *fangs* or takes a grasp of any object. Or it might be traced to *van-a*, *imminuere*, because of its being so much smaller than the rest, or to *van-r*, *inops*, *poor* being often used as expressive of affection and sympathy. It must be acknowledged, however, that if we search for an etymon to both parts of a reduplicative term, we tread on very uncertain ground; one of them most generally having no definite sense, being formed, like a bad line in metrical poetry, merely for the sake of the rhyme.

CRANK, *adj.* 1. Infirm, weak, &c.] *Add*; A. Bor. "*cranky*, ailing, sickly;" Grose.

2. Hard, difficult; as, "a *crank* word," a word hard to be understood, Aberd., Mearns, Roxb.

"A *crank* job, a work attended with difficulty, or requiring ingenuity in the execution;" Gl. Shirrefs.

3. Crooked, distorted, Aberd., Mearns; as *crank-handed*, a *crank* hand.

These are most probably secondary senses of the term as signifying weak, infirm. Su.G. *krank* and Isl. *krank-ur* are both, like the Teut. term, rendered by Lat. *aeger*. Alem. *chranc* denotes what is both small and weak.

CRANK, *s.* The noise of an ungreased wheel.] *Add*; A. Bor. *crank*, the noise of a raven; also, to prate.

* CRANK, *s.* An iron attached to the feet in *curling*, to prevent sliding on the ice, Roxb.; synon. *Crampet*.

To CRANK, *v. a.* To shackle, to apply the *hob* or *ham-shackle* to a horse, Ettr. For.

"As for the reward of presumption, it is in Scotland to be *crankit* before and kicked behind." *Perils of Man*, i. 267.

Formed perhaps from the E. *s.* *Crank*, as denoting a square instrument of iron. The origin of this word is quite uncertain.

* CRANNIE, *s.* A square or oblong aperture in the wall of a house, Galloway; synon. *Boal*.

CRANREUCH, CRAINROCH, CRANREUGH, CRANDRUCH, *s.* Hoar-frost.] *Add*;

"This last winter was—no frost at all, excepting some *crainroch*, or small frost, in some mornings in January." *Law's Mem.* p. 239.

"A low creeping mist, or hoar-frost (called, provincially, rhyme, or *cranreugh*), in a dead calm, particularly after a tract of rainy weather, is seen to settle after sun-setting, upon land of this description." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.* p. 6

CRANROCHIE, *adj.* Rimy, abounding with hoar-frost, S.O.

"Whar's the leefu-hearted Caledonian wha wad be drieched in drawing to gar the wallot [wallout] skaud o' our mither tongue shine like the rouky glee-moch in a *crainrochie* morning?" *Edin. Mag.* Apr. 1821, p. 352.

CRAP, *s.* The top of any thing.] *Add*; Hence, the phrase,

CRAP and ROOT, *adv.* 1. "Wholly, entirely;" Gl. Ross, S.B.

Content, says I, but I maun gang and see
My honest aunt, afore I married be.

And ye may mind, I tauld you *crap and root*,
Fan I came here.— *Ross's Helenore*, p. 30.

2. Metaph. both beginning and end, S.

CRAP, *s.* The quantity of grain put at one time on a kiln, to be dried, Aberd.

This seems to be a figurative use of the term, q. the produce of the kiln.

CRAP, *pret. v.* Did creep, crept, S.

CRAP, *s.* The crawl of a fowl.] *Add*;

2. It is a common proverbial phrase; "That will never crawl in your *crap*," S. when it is meant that a person shall never taste of some kind of food referred to. The allusion is to the crowing or self-gratulating sort of sound that a fowl makes when its stomach is filled.

3. Used metaph. as to painful reminiscence; as, "That'll *crawl* in your *crap*," that will be recollected to your discredit, it will be matter of reproach to you, S.B.

4. It is metaph. used, like E. *stomach*, to express resentment. *It stuck in my crap*; I could not digest it, S.

CRAPIN, CRAPPIN, *s.* The maw or stomach of a fowl, S. *crop*, E. the crawl of a bird; synon. *Crap*.

Gude croudy in my *crapin* should crawl,
In gude brown ale I'd douk and drown me.

Song, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 408.

"The road was gayan lang, and Jock's *crappin* began to crawl." *Perils of Man*, ii. 190.

CRAPPIT HEADS, a compound made of oat-meal, suet, onions, and pepper, with which the heads of haddocks are stuffed, S.

"I expected him sae faithfully, that I gae a look to making the friar's chicken mysell, and the *crappit* heads too, and that's what I dinna do for ordinary, Mr. Glossin." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 178.

Belg. *kropp-en* to cram; as, *eenen gans kroppen*, to cram a goose; Teut. *krop-aes*, turunda, massa qua farciuntur altilia.

To CRAP, *v. a.* To crop, to lop, S.] *Add*;

That sword it *crapped* the bonniest flower
E'er lifted its head to the sun.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 186.

CRAPS, *s. pl.* Substitute, as definition

1. The seed-pods of Runches or wild mustard, Roxb.

2. Runches in general.

"In Sussex *crap* is used for darnel; in Worcesters. for buck-wheat;" Ray.

CRA'T, *adj.* Feeble, puny. As, a *crat stammock* applied to one who has no appetite, Selkirks.

It is also used as a *s.* *He's a perfect crat*; i. e. a weak child, but still immediately referring to the stomach.

Isl. *kreda* delicatulus, *kraeda* mollities, *kregda* infans morbidus vel tenellus, Haldorson; *kregd* parva statura, Verel. Perhaps we may view *Crat* as nearly akin to *Croot*, q. v.

* To CRAVE, *v. a.* 1. To demand a debt importunately, to dun, *S.*

2. To dun a debtor; "I *craw'd* him whenever I met him," *S.*

CRAVING, *s.* The act of dunning, *S.*

He—strives to pay what he is due,

Without repeated *craving*.

W. Ingram's Poems, p. 75.

CRAUG, *s.* 1. The neck, Teviotd.; the same with *Crag*, *Craig*, q. v.

2. The weasand, *ibid.*

To CRAUK, *v. n.* "To fret, to complain," *Gl. Picken*, *Ayrs.*; apparently the same with *Craik*, *v.*, sense 2.

CRAUP, *pret.* of the *v.* to Creep, *S.*

"I hurkilit litherlye down, and *craup* forret alang on myne looffis and myneschynes." *Wint. Tales*, ii. 41.

To CRAW, *v. n.* To crow, *S.*] *Add*;

A *crawing* hen is viewed, in the traditionary code of superstition, as very *unsonsie*, Teviotd.

This coincides with the old proverb; "A crooning cow, a *crowing* hen, and a whistling maid, boded never luck to a house." *V. CROYN*, *v.*

To CRAW DAY. *May I ne'er crawl day!* "May I never see the morning!" an imprecation used in Dumfr.

Evidently alluding to the cock's announcing the dawn; a figurative transition from that which causes the sound to the person who hears it.

CRAW, *s.* The act of crowing, *S.*

No more the morning cock, with rousing *craw*,
Awakens Gib to toil ere daylight daw.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 96.

CRAW, *s.* A crow, *S.*] *Add*;

The *craw* of *S.* is properly what is denominated a rook in *E.*; as *crom* in *E.* denotes what we call the *hudy*, i. e. the carrion-crow.

To SIT LIKE CRAW IN THE MIST, to sit in the dark, *S.*

CRAW-CROOPS, *s. pl.* Crow-berries.] *Add*;

This word in the west of Perthshire is pronounced *craw-croobs*.

And what pray will you dine on?

Rob. Craw-croobs, hips,

Blackberries, slaes, rough brambles frae the rock.

Donald and Flora, p. 74.

Crow-berries are called *Crake-berries*, *A. Bor.*, from *crake*, a crow.

CRAW-FOOT, *s.* The ranunculus, *S.*; *synon.* *Craw-tae*.

I wrought it eerthestreen upo' the plain,

A garlan' o' braw spinks and *crawfeet* made.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 120.

CRAW-COURT, *s.* A court of judgment held by crows, *S.*, *Shetl.*

"The crows generally appear in pairs, even during winter, except when attracted to a spot in search of food, or when they assemble for the purpose of

holding what is called the *cran's court*. This latter institution exhibits a curious fact in their history. Numbers are seen to assemble on a particular hill or field, from many different points. On some occasions the meeting does not appear to be complete before the expiration of a day or two. As soon as all the deputies have arrived, a very general noise and croaking ensue, and shortly after, the whole fall upon one or two individuals, whom they persecute and beat until they kill them. When this has been accomplished, they quietly disperse." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* ii. 234.

A great assemblage of crows in a field, if in summer, is supposed to betoken wet weather, if in winter, a snow-storm. If these birds gape opposite to the sun in summer, it is a presage of rain, Teviotd.

Isl. *kráka* not only signifies a crow, but a bird of evil omen. *Avis fatidica sinistra.* *Illvidris kráka*, tempestatem ominans, Haldorson; q. "ill-weather *craw*."

CRAW-SILLER, *s.* Mica, *Shetl.*

"Mica-slate is the most common rock of the primitive class in Zetland. It is composed of quartz and mica: the last ingredient is termed by the natives *craw-siller*." *Agr. Surv. Shetl.* p. 121.

CRAW-TAES, *s. pl.* Crowfoot.] *Add*;

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass-lands are, crow-foot, or *crow-toe*, *ranunculus acris*," &c. *Wilson's Renfrewshire*, p. 136.

Blue hether bells, the *crawtae* sweet and mild,

Wi' a' the blossoms o' the rural wild;

Sic youthfu' lovers aft bestow'd on me,

To gain my love, by pleasin' o' my ee.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 108.

2. A metaphorical term for the wrinkles or puckerings of the skin about the corner of the eyes, in persons who are advanced in life, or have been in declining health, *S.*

It evidently respects the supposed resemblance of such wrinkles to the impression made by a crow's foot. Chaucer uses *crows-feet* in this sense.

So long mote ye liven, and all proude,

Till *crowis-feete* growin under your eie.

Troil. and Cress. ii. 404.

3. Caltraps, an instrument made with three spikes, for wounding the feet of horses, *S.*

—"His friend, the Rev. Doctor Heavysterne from the Low Countries had sustained much injury by sitting down suddenly and incautiously on three ancient calthrops, or *craw-taes*, which had been lately dug up in the bog near Bannockburn, and which, dispersed by Robert Bruce to lacerate the feet of the English chargers, came thus in process of time to endamage the sitting part of a learned professor of Utrecht." *Antiquary*, i. 53, 54.

To CRAW, CRAW, *v. n.* and *a.* To crave.

"The petitioner humbille *crawis* that the Kingis Majestie," &c.—"Ane gracious answer the petitioner humbille *crawis*." *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814*, V. 487.

CRAWDOWN, *s.* A coward.] *Add*;

The word has been known in the North of *E.* For *Grose* gives "*craddenly*, cowardly;" i. e. *like a crawl-down*. "To lead *craddins*, to play bold adventurous tricks," *Tim Bobbins*; q. to act with such intrepidity as to lead cowards captive.

CRAWS. *Waes my craws!* a phrase used as expressive of great sympathy, Mearns.

Teut. *krauweye* signifies the diaphragm. Shall we suppose that this is put for the bowels; q. "I feel for you at my very heart;" or, "My heart is sorry?"

CRAZE, s. 1. A degree of wrong-headedness, craziness, S.

2. Dotage, foolish fondness, Aberd.

CREAGH, s. An expedition for the purpose of forcibly driving off cattle from the grounds of the lawful owner, a kind of foray.

"He had indeed often heard of Highland thieves, but had no idea of the systematic mode in which their depredations were conducted; and that the practice was connived at, and even encouraged, by many of the Highland chieftains, who not only found these *creaghs*, or forays, useful for the purpose of training individuals of their clans to the practice of arms, but also of maintaining a wholesome terror among their Lowland neighbours, and levying—a tribute from them, under colour of protection-money." *Waverley*, i. 227.

"On the *creagh*, when he foretold to us we should bring home a hundred head of horned cattle, we griped nothing but a fat baillie of Perth." *Ibid.* p. 257.

Gael. *creach*, plunder; an host; Shaw; Ir. *creach*, id.

It is not improbable that this word had been borrowed from the Goth. by means of the northern invaders of Scotland and Ireland. Su.G. Dan. *krig*, Germ. *krieg*, war; Alem. id. controversia. In an earlier age *kri* and *kry* were used to denote war. V. *Ihre*, vo. *Krig*.

CREAM, CRAIM, s. 1. A merchant's booth.] *Insert*, as sense

2. A stall in a market.

In one passage it would almost seem to be used as denoting a portable pack.

—"Desyring support, &c. to help him to ane *craym*, that he may trawell to win his lifing [living] in the cuntray." Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24.

Perhaps it means merely an assortment of goods; Teut. *kraem*, Su.G. *kram*, merx.

CREAMERIE, CRAMERY, s. Merchandize, &c.] *Add*;

"Small *cremery*." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

CREAMER, CRAIMER, s. 1. A pedlar.] *Add*;

2. One who keeps a booth, S.

"Neither being a merchant, could he obtrude minority; as was decerned against Agnes Short *craimer*." *Foord*, Suppl. Dec. p. 460.

CREAM-WIFE, CRAME-WIFE, s. A woman who keeps a stall in a market at fairs, Roxb.

* **CREAM, s.** *A lick of cream*, a proverbial phrase, synon. with that in England, *a sugar-plumb*.

"The country being sore opprest with David Lesley's army, took the advantage of Argyle's absence to supplicate the committee of estates for disbanding the same.—But the answer was, an act ordering the army to disband upon October 20th, provided the committee—should then think it expedient. When the supplicants found this was all they had obtained, they called it *a lick of cream*, and said it was like the rest of Hamilton's doings." *Guthry's Mem.* p. 247.

CREDOMEZ, s. Credence.

"The kingis hienes sall send incontinent ane clek, &c. with lettrez of *Credomez*." Acts Ja. IV. 148, Ed. 1814, p. 207. *Credence*, Ed. 1566.

Whether this be for *Credimus* I cannot say. But I find no such term any where else.

CREAR, s. A kind of lighter. V. *CRAYAR*.

To **CREE, v. a.** Generally used negatively; *No to cree legs wi'*, not safe to meddle with; Ettr. For.

"Aha! our auld friend, Michael Scott, has some hand i' this! He's no to *cree legs wi'*: I's be quits wi' him." *Perils of Man*, i. 131.

It seems to have no analogy to the phrase, "To *cree* wheat or barley, to boil it soft. North;" *Grose*. *Cree*, as here used, may rather signify, to contend with; Dan. *krig-er*, to war, *krig-er med ord*, to contend, to quarrel; q. to contend with in strength or speed. Teut. *krieg-en* bellare, concertare.

CREECH, (gutt.) s. A declivity encumbered with large stones, Upp. Lanarks.

Gael. *carraic*, rock—S. *craig*.

The vulgar idea is that the Fairies delighted to live in *creechs*.

CREED, s. A severe reprehension or rebuke; as, "to gi'e one an awfu' *creed*," *Clydes*.

Transmitted, perhaps, from the æra of Popery, when the more illiterate found it a hard matter to repeat the *creed* so as to satisfy their priest or confessor.

CREEK OF DAY, the first appearance of dawn, S.] *Add*;

It appears that this term is used S.B. as well as *screek*; for it occurs in *Ross's Helenore*, first Edit. where *screek* appears in later editions.

An' ilka morning by the *creek of day*

They're set to wark, an' snaply ca'd away. P. 46.

To **CREEP, v. n.** The *flesh* is said to *creep*, when the skin rises up, so as to resemble that of a fowl newly plucked, as, "My *flesh* is a' *creepin'*," S. Synon. *Groose*.

CREEP, s. *Cauld creep*, that sensation of rigour which extends itself over the surface of the body in consequence of exposure to severe cold, or of some sudden alarm, S.

CREEPY, CREEPIE, s. 2. The stool of repentance, S.] *Add*;

"O silly lassie, what wilt thou do?"

If thou grow great, they'll heez thee high."

"Look to your sell,—if Jock prove true,

The clerk frae *creepies* will keep me free."

Herd's Coll. ii. 58.

3. A child's stool, or footstool, S.B.

4. It denotes any small stool, used as a seat in houses, Mearns, Lanarks.

I sit on my *creepie*, I spin at my wheel,

And think on the laddie that lo'ed me sae weel.

Song, Logie o' Buchan.

CREEPIN'-BUR, s. Caithn. "The *creeping bur*, is *Lycopodium clavatum*." App. Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 197.

The reporter says that a handful of this plant, or of the *Upright Bur*, given to a horse among his oats, is an excellent cure for the *bats*, or worms in the stomach. V. **UPRIGHT BUR**.

CREEZE, *s.* Crisis, S.B.

At this the lassie's courage got a heeze,
And thinks her wiss is now come to the *creeze*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 52.

CREIGHLING, *s.* Coughing, Ayrs.

—"What a *creighling* the creature made, raxing and hadding its sides." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 287.
Teut. *kriechel-en* rutilare.

CREIL, **CREILL**, **CREEL**, *s.* An ozier basket, &c.] *Add*;

"The wife's in a *creel*," said Robin, "and does na ken her ain mind." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 218.

2. Often applied to the belly, as a nursery term, *creelie*, id. "Is your *creil*," or "*creeliefu* yet?" *S.*

To **CREIL**, *v. a.* 1. To put into a basket.] *Add*;

2. It is used metaph. in this form, "He's no gude to *creel eggs wi*," i. e. not easy, or safe, to deal with, Roxb.; *synon.* "Kittle to shoe."

This refers to the practice of Cadgers or *Egglers*, who collect eggs through the country, and pack them in their hampers.

CREILFOW, **CREELFULL**, *s.* A basketfull, S.

"The piper of Peebles would have killed a *creel-full* before Maister Francie made out the half-dozen." *St. Ronan*, i. 62.

To **CREISCH**, *v. a.* To grease, S.] *Add*;

A phrase, still more nearly allied, is in use at this moment in France.

"If an office is to be disposed of, the constant phrase in France is, as in India, '*Il faut graisser la pate*;' i. e. It is necessary to grease the paw." *Travels in France*, during the years 1814-15—*Edin.* 1815, Vol. ii. 238. *V. Dict. Trev. vo. Graisser.*

CREISCHINESS, *s.* Greasiness, S.

To **CREISH**, *v. a.* To thrash, to beat soundly.

Hence the low phrase, *I gae him a gude creishin*, I gave him a sound beating, S.

As the transition from the idea of greasing to that of beating is by no means natural, I suspect that the terms are radically different. As used in this sense, it may be allied to Isl. *kreist-a*, Su.G. *kryst-a*, *premere*; or *krass-a* dilacerare.

CREYST, *s.* A person who is both diminutive and loquacious.] *Add* to etymon;

Dan. *kryster*, a simpleton.

CREYT, *s.* A species of the Polypody Fern, Dunbartons.

CREITCH, *s.* A term borrowed from the Germ. or Belg. to denote a circle or district.

—"Walestine also drawing neere to the Duke of Saxon,—and Papenhaim then dominiering in the nether Saxon *Creitches*;—his Majesty very wisely resolved to hang the little townes, cloisters and abacies belonging to the Papists in Bavaria by the purse." *Monro's Exped.* P. ii. p. 126.

Germ. *kreis*, Belg. *kreyts*, a circle, a circuit.

CREPINALL, *s.*

"Thair was on [one] in his awin court, called Sommervall, ane *crepinall* of the devill, without aither faith or religion,—tuik the office in hand,—and thair accused the poore man criminallie, and condemned him to the death." *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 522.

This is most probably of Fr. origin, but corrupted

like many other words used by Pitscottie. *Crapaudaille* is expl. by Cotgr. "a crue of ougly knaves."

CRESIE, *s.* A kind of cap worn by women; also called a *Squintie*, Upp. Clydes.

This being *synon.* with *Squintie*, which is evidently borrowed from the shape, it is most probable that *Cresie* has a similar allusion; shall we say to Germ. *kreis*, Belg. *kries*, a circle? I recollect what were called *round-ear'd caps* being in fashion.

CRESPIE, *s.* A small whale; apparently the same with that commonly called the *Grampus*.

"Malcolm IV. likewise gave them [the monks of Dunfermline] a grant of the half of the blubber (dimidium sagiminis) of the *crespeis* or small whales, which should be taken between the Tay and Forth, for the use of the church, ad luminaria coram altaribus prænominatae ecclesiae." *Stat. Acc.* xiii. 451, N. V. also Sibbald's *Fife*, p. 295.

Corr. from L.B. *craspiscis*, qui alias *piscis crassus* nostris et Anglis dicitur, sicut Balaena, et ad Regem peculiariac regio jure pertinet: unde *piscis regius* vulgo dictus;—*Spelmanno Grampo*, quasi *grand poisson* dicitur, *Bractono Crassus piscis*;—*Poisson à lard*, in legibus Maris Oleronens. *Homines de Rothomago qui veniunt cum vino vel Craspisce*—monstrabant res suas et extolneabant. *Leg. Aethelredi Regis*, c. 23. Du Cange.

He adds, that this fish was not always royal property, but sometimes that of the feudal superiors. *Et si piscis qui Craspeise vocatur, illic advenerat, Abbatis et Monachorum sit totus.* *Chart. Gulielm. Nothi, Monastic. Angl.* i. 317. *V. Gloss. Dec. Script.* in vo.

To **CRY**, *v. a.* To proclaim the bans, &c.] *Add*;

But, O! what sad reverse! how thunderstruck!
Whan ae black day brought word frae Rab my brither,

That Kate was *cried*, and married on anither.

The Loss of the Pack, a Tale.

CRYIN' SILLER, the fee paid to the parish clerk for publishing the bans, S.

"A maiden,—having, as she thought, gained the heart of a rural swain,—gave him the necessary funds to satisfy the demands of the parish-clerk, known by the name of the *cryin' siller*; but the faithless fellow pocketed the money, and made his elopement." *Dun-dee Advertiser*, Nov. 28, 1822.

To **CRIAUEVE**, *v. n.* To crow, Buchan. *V.* the letter W.

CRIB, *s.* *Synon.* with a *bicker o' brose*; as, "Haste ye, and gi'e me ma [my] *crib*, Guid-wife," Roxb.

Perhaps a metaph. phrase borrowed from the stall; q. "Fill my *crib* with provender." Or shall we rather view it as allied to Isl. *krubba* ampulla, a flask or vessel with two ears?

CRIB, *s.* The name of the reel for winding yarn, Roxb.

CRIBBIE, *s.* A term used by women in Roxb., &c. in reeling yarn, as expressive of the quantity reeled; *Ae cribbie, twa cribbie.*

A *cribbie* is as much yarn as goes half round the reel. Isl. *kryppa* signifies a winding.

CRICKE, *s.*

O Bell, why dost thou flyte and scorn?

Thou ken'st my clok is very thin;

It is so bare, and overworne,

A cricke he thereon cannot rin.

Tak your Auld Clok, Pink. Sel. Ball. ii. 108.

Most probably an old word for a louse. It is still said of a threadbare coat, that "a louse wouldna be able to keep it's feet on't." V. CRIKE.

CRICKET, *s.* This term is applied to the grass-hopper, Roxb., Loth.

Teut. *krekel*, id. from *kek-en* to make a noise.

Germ. *heuschrecke* id. seems to claim a different origin; *heu* hay, and *schrick-en* to leap, like the E. term, also the Fr. *sautereau*; *q.* a leaper.

CRICKLET, *s.* The smallest of a litter, the weakest bird of the nest, Ayrs.; synon. *Wally-drag*, *Wrig*, *Croot*.

Isl. *kreklott-r* signifies distorted. But perhaps rather allied to Belg. *krekel*, a cricket. V. CRIKE.

CRIED FAIR, a fair or market, the place and time of which are proclaimed some time before.

Where a crowd is assembled, and in a state of motion, it is common to say, "It's like a *cried fair*," S.

"Drumlithie Michael fair for cattle, is generally well attended, being nearly the last in the season. It is held on the first Thursday after Michaelmas O.S.; and is commonly followed, in two weeks after, by what is called a *cried fair*, so distinguished, by being audibly proclaimed at this." Agr. Surv. Kin-card. p. 407.

"On the sabbath nights, there is such a going and coming, that it's more like a *cried fair* than the Lord's night." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 152.

CRYING, *s.* Inlying, S.

"We mentioned in the last chapter, that the *crying* of Mrs. Craig had come on." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 280.

CRIKE, *s.* A small reptile that sometimes infests the human body; apparently a species of tick, Galloway. It is, however, defined to me "a chirping insect." V. CRICKE.

Fidgin Davie clew his haffit,

Hotchin thrang o' crikes an' flaes.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 105.

Belg. *kriekie*, a cricket. Su.G. *kraek* reptile, et per metaphoram animal quodvis exiguum; Ihre. It is derived from *kraek-a* reptare, Isl. *kreik-a*, id.

CRILE, CRYLE, *s.* 1. A dwarf, S.A.

"The tane was a wee bit hurklin *crile* of an unearthly thing, as shrinkit an' wan as he had lien seven years i' the grave." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i, 13.

2. A child or beast that is unthriven, Roxb. V. CROIL, CROYL.

CRYL'T, *part. pa.* Unthriven, stunted, ibid.

CRIMINALS, *s. pl.* Criminal causes.

"By the civil law, albeit probation, especially in *criminals*, cannot proceed unless the defender be present, yet the chief criminal doctors except the case of lese majesty." Stair, Suppl. Dec. p. 139.

CRIMPE, *adj.* Scarce.

"At such times as we were commanded forth, as convoyes for our horsemen, that went for forrage,—sometimes we lighted on one another, striving al-

wayes for elbowroome, whereof at length the Emperialists made us very *crimpe* or scarce, having but one quarter of our leaguer free, to bring in our forrage." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 140.

I hardly think that this term has been used in S. But the good old Colonel, from his long absence, having almost forgotten his vernacular language, transmutes *scrimp* into Sw. *krimpe* short. V. SCRIMP.

CRIMPING-PIN, *s.* An instrument for pinching or puckering the border of a lady's cap, Loth.

Teut. *krimp-en* contrahere.

To CRINCH, *v. a.* 1. To grind with the teeth.]

Add;

It is also, and perhaps more generally, pron. *crunch*; and is undoubtedly the same with E. *craunch*, "to crush in the mouth," Johns. This, by Ben Jonson, is written *cranch*.

— Shee can *cranch*

A sack of small coale! eat you lime, and haire,

Soap-ashes, loame, and has a dainty spice

O' the greene sicknesse! *Magnetick Lady*, p. 13.

Insert, as sense

2. To masticate what is hard, as biscuit, or rank, as unboiled vegetables; including the idea of the sound made, S.

"I have seen them sitting at their supper, with their yellow faces, like puddocks round a plate, *crunching* custocks." The Steam-Boat, p. 288.

Add to etymon;

It is highly probable, that *grinciare*, like many other Ital. words, is originally Gothic. In MoesG., *kriust-an* is used in the same sense. *Kriustilh tunthuns seinans*; Collidit dentes suos; Matth. viii. 12. The A.S. *v.* is *gristbit-ian*, evidently comp. of MoesG. *kriust* the radical part of the *v.*, and *bit-ian*, *q.* to bite in the way of gnashing. Junius remarks that MoesG. *krusts*, gnashing, is nothing else than Gr. *κρουστικον των οδοντων*; from *κρου-ω* pulso. But there is no great analogy between the idea of beating and that of gnashing.

CRYP, apparently used for what is now called *Crape*. "*Cryp weluot*," Aberd. Reg. This is spelled *Craip*, Rates, A. 1611.

CRIPPLE-JUSTICE, *s.* A designation contemptuously given to one who is lame, and at the same time proud of his personal appearance, Clydes.

CRIPPLE-MEN, *s. pl.* Oat-cakes toasted before the fire, Fife; probably denominated from the crooked shape they often assume from being set on edge while toasting.

CRISE, *s.* Crisis. V. CREESE.

"The raveries of Gib and his followers gave some little turn to the heights and extremities of others who had any real good in them; they were somewhat like a *crise*, and, as it were, the separating the morbidick matter from the blood." Wodrow's Hist.

To CRISP, *v. n.* A term used to denote the crackling sound made by the ground under one's feet, when there is a slight frost, Roxb.

The days were short, the nights were lang,

Wi' frost the yird was *crispin*.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 63.

G. Andr. mentions Isl. *kryste* as signifying strido; *kryst* stridor.

CRYSTE, *s.*

I'll come an' gae to the fairy knowe,

Whane'er it listeth me:

Sae feckless yet sae crouse a *cryste*

What maid did ever see!

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

CRIV, *s.* Corr. from E. *crib*, as denoting either the rack, or an ox's stall, Buchan.

Waes me! when I gae to the *criv* or faul,

Nae mair I'll hear his reed's harmonious soun'.

Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

To CROAGH (gutt.), *v. a.* To strangle, &c.] *Add;* Teut. *kroegh-en*, jugulare.

To CROCE, *v. a.* To go across.

"The generall may dismiss suche regimentis—to go home be the neirest way to thair owne shyres, quhen they *croce* Tweid." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 370.

CROCK, *s.* A ewe that has given over bearing, S.

The captain's gear was all new bought—

Wi' cash his hogs, and *crocks*, had brought,

And ewe-milk cheese besides.

Lintoun Green, p. 13. V. CROK.

CROCKATS, *s. pl.* To put out, or set up one's *crockats*, a phrase applied to a young person, or to one who is an inferior, when shewing ill-humour, or giving an indiscreet answer; as, "Is tou gaun to set up thy *crockats* to me?" Renfr.

The term might be originally applied to small stunted or *crooked* horns. It is probably the same with O.E. "*croches*, the little buds that grow about the top of a deer's or hart's horns;" Phillips. The ornamental knobs on turrets or minarets, in a building after the Gothic order, are denominated *crockats*.

CROCK EWE, an old ewe that has given over bearing, S.; the same with *Crok*, q. v.

"I wad rather seek my fortune wi' a craped brow an' a bent pistol than grope for my subsistence among *crock ewes* and gimmer pets." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1820, p. 159.

CROCKIE, *s.* A low stool for children, Ang.; synon. with *Creepy*.

CROFTER, *s.* V. **CRAFTER**.

CROFTING, *s.* 1. The state of being successively cropped, S.

"By turning this croft-land into grass, the labour and manure that has yearly been bestowed upon it, may be employed in improving and enriching the other third part, and bringing it into *crofting*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 12.

2. Transferred to the land itself which is cropped in this way.

"The lands are generally divided into *Crofting* and Outfield-land.—The *Crofting* consisteth of four breaks.—They shall dung no part of their former *Crofting*, till these four new breaks are brought in." Ibid. p. 213, 216.

CROFTLAND, *s.* Land of superior quality, &c.] *Add;*

This land was usually dunged the fourth year.

"The method of using it [the croft-land] hitherto has been, to sow it first with bear, and then two years

with oats, then with peas, and then the bear again; at which time only it gets dung." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 9.

CROGAN, *s.* A term used in the West Highlands, to denote a bowl, or vessel of a similar shape, for holding milk.

"Do you not remember now, Hugh, how I gave you a kaper, and a *crogan* of milk?" Clan-Albin, i. 211.

"I warrant she will get good colour, after drinking *crogans*, and breathing the air of the *Bein*." Saxon and Gael. iv. 43.

The term, as far as I can learn, is unknown in the Gael. of Perthshire. There *crog* is a vulgar term for a man's paw, and *crogan* signifies paws. *Crog* is used for paw in vulgar S.; as, *I'll no gi'e you a bit in your crog*, or *crogs*. It is evident that *crogan* is allied to Gael. *croc*, which denotes an earthen vessel. But it more closely resembles C.B. *crochan*, "a boiler, a pot;" Owen. That this properly denotes an earthen vessel, appears from its cognate, *crochen-u*, "to make pottery;" Id. This term has been common to Celts and Goths; as appears from A.S. *crocca*, and *crog*, Alem. *cruch*, Su.G. *kruga*, Isl. *krucka*, Dan. *krukke*, Teut. *kruycke*, Germ. *krug*, Fr. *cruche*, all signifying vas fictile, E. *crockery*. Wachter thinks that they may all be traced to *croi*, clay, lutum, argilla; adding that a vestige of this obsolete word is to be found in Du Cange, vo. *Cro*, sense 2. He refers to Ingulphus, who has indeed said that *Croyland* signifies "coarse and miry land," *crudam terram et coenosam*, p. 853; but as the form of the name requires an A.S. origin, there is no evidence that in this language *croi* signified clay, for no other word appears, besides those mentioned above, with their cognates, which all respect clay in its baked state, as *crochwaere*, now *crockery-ware*. Du Cange has here quoted *croia*, as having the same signification, from the First Statutes of our Robert I. c. 12. But there cannot be a doubt that the term is equivalent to S. *cruive*, as it is indeed connected with other words which define its signification; *Croias* vel *piscarias*, seu *stagna*, &c. Ir. and Gael. *criadh* is the only similar word that denotes clay in its natural state. **CROY**, *s.* 1. An inclosure, more commonly watted, for catching fish.

"That Johnne Erskin younger feare of Dvne dois na wrang in the occupacione of the *Croys* of Montross and fisching of the samyn in the watter of Northesk; becauss the procuratour of the said Johnne Erskin producit ane instrument vnder the signe of Patrik Buttergask public notar, that the said Johnne haid the said *croyis* & fischin in tak of the prouest, bailyeis, & comite of Montross." Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 179.

2. A sort of fold, of a semicircular form, made on the sea-beach, for catching fish, Argyles. When the sea flows, the fish come over it; and are left there, in consequence of its receding.

3. A mound, or kind of quay, projecting into a river, for the purpose of breaking the force of the stream, and guarding the adjacent ground from encroachments, Perth.

This is not viewed as a Gael. word. It may be either corr. from *Cruve*, q. v., which denotes an inclosure for catching fish; or immediately derived from an old Goth. term still retained in Isl. *kró-a* circum-

sepire, includere. Hence it is applied to inclosure in a fold; at *króa lömbin*, agnos includere. V. also Isl. *hroo*, vo. *Crufe*. It may be observed, however, that *Croia* is the form which *Cruive* assumes in the Lat. of our laws. Omnes illi, qui habent *croias*, vel piscarias, &c. Stat. Rob. I. c. 12.

CROY CLAYCHT.

"xxiiij ell of *croy claycht*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17. Cloth of *Croy*, a town in France?

To CROICHLE, CROIGHLE, (gutt.) To have a short dry cough, Upp. Lanarks., Renfrews. Is Muirland fat or fair wi' a' his gear? Auld *croighlin'* wight, to hide the ills o' age, He capers like a monkey on a stage; An' cracks, and sings, and giggles sae light and kittle,

Wi's auld beard slaver'd wi tobacco spittle.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 13, 14.

CROIGHLE, s. A slight, or short dry cough, Renfr.

— I'm just now at my prime,
I'm just now five and thretty come the time!
Ho, ho, ho, ho, (*coughs*) I pity them wha're auld!
Yestreen I catch'd a wee bit *croighl* o' cauld.

Ibid. p. 19.

Belg. *kruchg-en*, to groan, might seem allied. But I apprehend that the S. term is radically the same with Isl. *hrygla* excrementum, screatus e pectore, G. Andr. p. 122. The root seems to be *hraek-ia* spuere, expuere, screare; whence *hrakesputum*; *ibid.* p. 120. The Isl. writer remarks the affinity to Heb. רקק, *rakak* expuit, and רק, *rak*, sputum. I need scarcely observe that *h* and *k* in Isl. are commonly interchanged; and that, in the cognate dialects, what is originally the same word often appears without either of these letters. Thus Su.G. *rackl-a* signifies to hawk, screare; *rokl-a*, impedire, et cum stridore anhelare; Germ. *rokel-n*, Teut. *rochel-en*, *ruchel-en*, rauca voce tussire, &c. A.S. *hraec-an*, to hawk, to spit, to reach; Somner. Su.G. *kraek-as* also signifies screare, and Germ. *krochzen*; Fr. *crach-er*, to spit, to spit out. It deserves observation that A.S. *hraca* denotes both a cough, and the throat, the jaws. C.B. *cryg*, hoarse, *crygleis-ian*, to scream or screech.

CROICHLIES, s. pl. A disease affecting the cattle on the coast of Moray, and described by the reporter as peculiar to that district.

"The only name by which it is any where known is the *Croichlys*.—At first one apprehends a dislocation, or other cause of lameness, in the hip-joint. While attending to that, the other leg is discovered to be in the same state, and in a short time the lameness appears in all the legs." Agr. Surv. Nairn and Moray, p. 316.

Isl. *krial-a*, parum se movere. *Kreik-a* signifies, lenti progredi; which G. Andr. derives from *kryk-r*, the thigh. But *croighle* is more probably a dimin. from Su.G. *kroek-a* curvare, as denoting the lame state of the animal.

CROYD, s. Yellow clover, Ayrs.

This, I suspect, is, in a passage formerly quoted, misprinted *Craid*, q. v.

The hare likes the brake, and the *craid* on the lea.

I find no word resembling this, save the terms which denote an herb in general, Teut. *kryyd*, Germ. *krout*, Su.G. *krydda*, &c.

CROYDIE, adj. A *croydie lea*, a field on which there is a great quantity of foggage for sheltering game, Renfr.

I know not if this has any connexion with the preceding word, or with *Creyt*, a species of the Polypody Fern.

CROIL, CROYLE, s. A crooked person.] Add;

Scroyle is used as a term of contempt by Ben Jonson; but whether originally the same, is uncertain.

—"I scorn it, I, so do I, to be a consort for every hum-drum, hang 'hem *scroyles*, there's nothing in 'hem, i' the world." Works, i. 6.

Shakespeare also uses it.

— These *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings.

King John.

Steevens derives it from Fr. *escrouelles*, i. e. scabby, scrophulous fellows.

To CROYN, CRUNE, v. n. 1. To make a continued cry.] Add;

"A *crooning* cow, a crowing hen, and a whistling maid, boded never luck to a house." "The two first are reckoned ominous; but the reflection is on the third, in whom whistling is unbecoming." Kelly, p. 33.

A. Bor. "*crune*, to roar like a bull;" Grose. *Creen*, to whine, Cornwall.

4. To purr, applied to a cat, South of S.

Down sat she o'er the spunk to cry,

Her leafu' lane,

Except poor badrons *croining* nigh,

To soothe her maen.

The Old Maid, A. Scott's Poems, p. 86.

CROYN, CRUNE, s. 1. A hollow continued moan.] Add;

3. A simple piece of music, an inartificial chant, S. The Gypsies, often called *Sornars*, I am informed, have their *crune*, when they dance to the voice.

A waefu' night I wat it wes;

Rab never gat abune

That irksome thraw, when he to please,

Danc'd tae the *Sornars' Crune*.

CROINTER, s. One of the names given, on the Frith of Forth, to the Grey Gurnard.

"*Trigla Gurnardus*, Grey Gurnard; *Crooner*, or *Crointer*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 14.

CROIPIN, part. pa. Crept.

"We—maist faithfullie promittis to yow to consent,—nocht only to the tramping down of idolatrie,—bot also to the cutting away of the apperand occasioun thair of, *croipin* in the kirk onyways, be worldly wickit men, be the spirit of avarice, ambitioun, or carnal affectioun." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith, App. p. 252.

To CROISE, v. a. To burn with a mark, Ettr. For.

The most ancient mode of marking sheep, after the introduction of christianity, may have been to impress the figure of the cross. Fr. *crois-er*, to mark with a cross.

To CROISE, v. n. To gossip, &c.] Add;

In Angus it is pronounced *croise*; in the northern counties, as Moray, *crose*.

The term, according to the latter orthography, is thus defined; "To whine in sympathy with any

person in pain or in distress." Gl. Surv. Nairn. In this sense, it is nearly allied to Su.G. *krus-a*.

CROISHTARICH, *s.* The fire-cross, or signal of war.] *Add*;

There is so striking a resemblance between this custom and that of the ancient Goths, that it seems highly probable that it was introduced into the Highlands of Scotland from the Norwegians or Danes, when they had possession of the Western Islands, and had many places of strength on the coast.

The *budkafle* of the Swedes, (from *bud*, *bod*, a messenger; and *kafle* a rod), was burnt at the one end, and had a rope fastened to the other. The meaning of these symbols is explained by Olaus Magnus. "As often," he says, "as enemies appear on the coasts of the northern kingdoms, by the order of the prefects of the provinces, in the convention, and with the consent of the elders, a rod, three palms in length, is, in their sight, committed to a young man of great agility, that he may carry it to the particular village pointed out in the edict, requiring that in three, four, or eight days, one, two, or three, or all who are able to bear arms in it, appear at a certain place,—under the penalty of having their houses burnt, and of being themselves hanged; (the burnt part of the rod signifying the one, and the rope tied to it the other). At the same instant, one or more messengers are dispatched from one village to another, to shew what is to be done in the place appointed. Thus, in a very short time an innumerable multitude, with arms and provisions, is gathered together." Hist. lib. vii. c. 3.

This rod was also denominated in Isl. *heraur*, and in Su.G. *haeroer*, i. e. literally, "the arrow of the army." For an arrow was originally used for this purpose, V. **AIRVHOUS**. The Icelanders had still another name for it. This was *Ledungabod*, from *ledung* or *ladung*, eductio exercitus, and *bod* nuntius. V. **FYRE CROCE**.

CROKONITION, *s.* Destruction, Aberd.

Fancy might suppose that it had been originally a Fr. phrase from *croqu-er* to crack, to crash; q. *croqué au nessun*, crashed to nothing, reduced to atoms.

CRONACHIE, *s.* A nursery designation for the little finger, Ang. V. **CRANY-WANY** and **PIRLIE-WINKIE**.

CROO, *s.* 1. A hovel.

I may sit in my wee *croo* house,

At the rock and the reel to toil fu' dreary, &c.
Jacobite Relics, i. 45.

2. A sty, S.B.; C.B. *craw*, and Armor. *crou*, denote a sty; Hara, Boxhorn. V. **CRUFE**.

CROOBACKS, *s. pl.* A sort of panniers borne by horses, and used in mountainous districts, for carrying home corn, peats, &c. They are connected to the *car-saddle* by *widdies*; Su-therl., Perth.

This is undoubtedly the same implement which is also called *Cruban*, q. v. Shaw renders E. *pannier* by Gael. *clabhán*. But perhaps we ought rather to trace this term to the Norse. Isl. *koerf*, a basket, a hamper; Dan. *kurv*, id. These are evidently allied to Lat. *corb-is*, which exactly corresponds in signification.

To **CROODLE**, **CROUDLE**, *v. n.* 1. To coo, Renfrews.

Far ben thy dark green plantin's shade,
The cushat *croodles* am'rously;
The mavis, down thy bughted glade,
Gars echo ring frae ev'ry tree.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 159.

2. To purr, as a cat, *ibid.*

An' while Deborah mools some crumbs,
Auld baudrons sits an' *croodlin'* thrums:
In short, the twa soon grew sae pack,
Chuck roosted upon pussie's back. *Ibid.* p. 47.

3. To hum a song, to sing with a low voice, Ayrs.
Croodling to a body's sell

Does weel aneuch. *Burns.*

This is evidently a dimin. from the *v. Croud*, to coo, pronounced *crood*.

To **CROOK**, *v. a.* To bend. This term is used in various forms unknown in E.

To **CROOK A FINGER**, to make an exertion of the slightest kind; as, "He didna *crook a finger* in the business;" he did not give me the least assistance, S.

To **CROOK A HOUGH**. 1. To sit down, to be seated, S.

"I'll sooner see you an' her, an' that little limb, a' hung up by the links o' the neck, than ony o' ye sall *crook a hough* or break bread wi' me." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 125.

2. To bend the knee-joint in order to motion, S.

"I have often wondered—how any that ever knew what it was to bow a knee in earnest to pray, durst *crook a hough* to fyke and fling at pipers and fiddlers springs." Walker's Passages, p. 60.

To **CROOK THE ELBOW**; as, She *crooks* her *elbow*, a phrase used of a woman who uses too much freedom with the bottle, q. bending her elbow in reaching the drink to her mouth, S.

To **CROOK one's Mou'**. 1. To bring the lips together, so as to be able to articulate, S.

—— Wi' the cauld

Sa davert he,—he cou'd na *crook his mou'*.

The Ghaist, p. 3.

2. To disfigure the face as one does who is about to cry. It is often said to a child; "Ye needna begin to *crook your mou'*, for ye've nae cause for't," S.

3. To manifest anger or displeasure by a distortion of the mouth, S.

O kend my minny I were wi' you,
Illfardly wad she *crook her mou'*.

Gaberlunzie Man, Herd's Coll. ii. 51.

4. Used as expressive of scorn, S.

When a lad wi' langing eie,
But mints to woo,
They, scornfu', toss their head ajee,
And *crook their mou'*.

Mayne's Glasgow, p. 31.

—— Tho' at me she *crooks her mou'*,

I canna think she looks sae ill on you.

Donald and Flora, p. 21.

CROOK, **CRUKE**, **CRUCK**, *s.* "The iron chain, with its appropriate hooks, by which the vessels

for cooking are hung over the fire," S. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

"As black's the *crook*," a phrase applied to any thing that is very black, S.

"They were a' glistening wi' gowd and silver—they're now as black as the *crook*." *Bride of Lamerm.* iii. 114.

The hook at the end of the chain is called the *Gib*, S.

"The clips is linked upon a hook at the end of a chain, called the *crook*, which is attached to an iron rod, or wooden beam, called the *Rattle-tree*." *Pennecuik's Descr.* Tweedd, Note, p. 85.

"When a child was baptised privately, it was, not long since, customary to put the child upon a clean basket, having a cloth previously spread over it, with bread and cheese put into the cloth; and thus to move the basket three times successively round the iron *crook*, which hangs over the fire, from the roof of the house, for the purpose of supporting the pots when water is boiled, or victuals are prepared. This might be anciently intended to counteract the malignant arts, which witches and evil spirits were imagined to practise against new-born infants." P. Logierait, *Stat. Acc.* V. 83.

Su.G. *krok*, Isl. *krok-r*, Dan. *krog*, uncus, uncinus, a hook.

CROOK-STUDIE, *s.* A cross beam in a chimney from which the *crook* is suspended, Roxb.; *synon.*

Rannel-tree; *q.* that which keeps the *crook* steady.

CROOK-TREE, *s.* A beam of wood, or bar of iron, which runs across the chimney of a cottage, on which the *crook* is hung, Roxb.; *synon.* *Crook-study*, *ibid.* *Rannel-tree*.

CROOKED MOUTH, the name given to a species of Flounder, Buchan.

"*Pleuronectes Tuberculatus*, *Crooked Mouth*." *Arbuthnot's Peterhead*, p. 18.

CROOKIE, *s.* A low designation for a sixpence, Lanarks.; obviously from its having been usually *crooked* before the introduction of the new coinage.

CROOKS, *s. pl.* The windings of a river. V. *CRUKIS*.

CROOKS AND BANDS, the hooks and staples used for hinges, S. The *crook* is the iron hook fixed in stone or in a wooden door-post on which the *band* turns.

Su.G. *krok*, quicquid aduncum vel incurvum est; Belg. *krook*, Fr. *croc*, id. C.B. *cracca*, curvus, incurvus.

CROOKSTONE DOLLAR, the vulgar designation of a large silver coin struck by Q. Mary of S. V. MARY RYALL.

To **CROON**, *v. n.* To emit a murmuring sound. V. *CROYN*.

To **CROOP**, *v. n.* To croak. V. *CROUP*.

To **CROOT**, *v. n.* To make a croaking noise. V. *CROUT*.

CROOT, *s.* Give, as sense

1. The youngest bird of a brood. "The *croot* of the cleckin," S.; the smallest pig in a litter, Border; *pron.* as Gr. *v.* *Synon.* *Wrig*.

Isl. *hrola*, effoetum animal decrepitae aetatis. V. *CRAT*, which seems nearly allied.

CROOTLES, *s. pl.* A diminutive from *Croot*, given as a nickname to one who is small and ill proportioned, Roxb.

CROOTLIE, *adj.* Having very short legs, and such as are not in proportion to the body. *ibid.*

This might appear allied to C.B. *crwt*, "a round dumpy fellow;" Owen.

CROOZUMIT, *s.* 1. A diminutive or puny person, Ayrs.

2. One worn down with age, *ibid.*

3. One living solitarily, or a sort of hermit, *ibid.* In the first and second senses, it might seem allied to Teut. *kroes-en*, *kruys-en*, *crispere*, *q.* drawn together, shrunk up. In the third, rather *q.* *kruys-er-mite*, a hermit attached to the cross.

To **CROP the Causey**, to walk boldly in the street; literally, to keep the uppermost part (*S. synon.* *the crown*) of the causey.

"All the covenanters now proudly *crop the causey*, glad at the incoming of this army." *Spalding*, i. 176.

"The one faction *cropped the causey* courageously, pridefully and disdainfully; the other faction was forced to walk humbly." *Ibid.* ii. 183.

Sometimes the *v.* is used by itself. "Montrose—*syne* goes to his council of war, not to committee courts, treacherously *cropping* within his land." *Ibid.* ii. 274. V. *CRAP*.

To **CROP out**, *v. n.* To appear though the surface of the ground; applied to minerals, S.

"In many places,—immense quantities [of iron-stone] may be observed *cropping out* on the banks of those streams." *Wilson's Agr. Sur. Renfr.* p. 25.

"The first or uppermost of these seams *croops out* nearest the sea, and the rest follow it towards the land at regular distances." P. *Stevenston*, *Stat. Acc.* vii. 12.; i. e. appears at the *crop* or surface.

CROP or WHEY, the thick part of whey; *q.* what goes to the *crop* or top, Dumfr.

"Between the knees of this upland worthy was placed a wooden bowl, full to the brim, of that delicious beverage called *crop of whey*, and the communication between the vessel and his lips was preserved by the constant travel of a horn spoon." *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 1821, p. 399.

CROP AND ROOT, a proverbial phrase signifying entirely, completely.

—"Therefore they conclude to go on upon a course, and sweep off the bishops of both kingdoms *crop and root*, and for that effect to make the Scots begin the play against established laws," &c. *Spalding*, i. 100.; *q.* both the top of the tree and root. V. *CRAP and ROOT*.

CROPEN, *part. pa.* Crept.

"Then must I explaine my minde, what masse it is that I intend to impung, and have called idolatrie, not the blessed institution of the Lorde Jesus,—but that which is *croopen* in, into the kirk visible, without all approbation of the worde of God." *Ressoning*, *Crosraguell* and J. Knox, C. ii. a. V. *CRUPPEN*.

To **CROSE**, *v. n.* To whine. V. *CROISE*, *v.*

CROSPUNK, *s.* The name given in some of the Western Islands to the Molucca bean which is drifted to their shores.

"For curing the Diarrhea and Dysenteria, they

take small quantities of the kernel of the black Mollucca beans, call'd by them *Crospunk*; and this being ground, and drunk in boil'd milk, is by daily experience found to be very effectual." Martin's Western Islands, p. 11, 12.

This would seem literally to signify in Gael. the point of the cross, from *crois* crux, and *punc* punctum. The term, perhaps, has some superstitious reference attached to it.

CROSS-BRATH'D, *part. adj.* Braided across.
Upo' their spindles near the tap,
They biggit ay a bulgy knap
O' thread, *cross-brath'd*, firm to defend
The rest frae reav'ling o'er the end.

Piper of Peebles, p. 6.

Teut. *breyd-en*, contexere, nectere.

CROSS-FISH, *s.* The name given to the starfish, Shetl.

"*Asterias*, Star-fish, *Cross-fish*," Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 320.

Norw. "*Kors-fisk*, or *Kors-trold*, the Stella Marina, star-fish, or sea-star." Pontoppidan, P. ii. p. 179.

To CROSS-NOOK, *v. a.* 1. To check, to restrain, Aberd.

2. Used as a sort of imprecation.

Come in! come in! my cauldrie lown;—

Cross-nook ye, bairns, an' let him in

Afore the fire. *W. Beattie's Tales*, p. 4.

CROSS-PUTS, *s. pl.*

"False heretick, thou sayst it is not leisome to kirk-men to take their tithes, offerings, and *Cross-Puts*." Pitscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 151.

In Ed. 1814, *Croce presentis*; which has most probably been the word in the MS. from which Ed. 1728 was printed, only perhaps contracted, as *pnts*. V. CORPS-PRESENT.

CROTAL, **CROTTLE**, *s.* An ancient name in S. for Lichen omphalodes, now called *Cudbear*. Lightf. p. 818. Gael. *crotal*, and *crotan*; Shaw.

"*Parmelia omphalodes* is much used by the Scottish Highlanders, under the name of *crotal*, for dyeing a reddish-brown. In the north and west of Scotland these lichens are sometimes promiscuously called *crottles*." Edin. Encycl. xii. vo. *Lichen*, p. 739.

Perhaps we ought to trace *Crotal* to C.B. *crot-iauw*, to grow or cover over, or *crawd*, what grows over, a coat, or surface, from *craw* a covering.

CROTLIE, *adj.* Covered with lichen, S.O.

No more the maidens meet our sight,

Who, till the rocks around them rung,

Gregor na Rura sweetly sung:

Or Moray's mournful ditty chimed,

As o'er the *crotllie* crags they climb'd,

To see his funeral dress complete,

And roll him in his winding sheet.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 65. V. CROTAL.

CROTESCQUE, *s.* Grotesque painting.

"Item twa paintit broddis the ane of the muses and the uthor of *crotescque* or conceptis." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 130.

Fr. *crotesque*, "rude countrey painting—wherein many things are confusedly represented;" Cotgr.

CROTTIL, *s.* A small fragment of any hard

body, such as coal, stone, &c.; as, "Lay on twa-three *crottills* on the fire; Renfr.

O.Fr. *crouteille* signifies a kind of cake. The original term may be Fr. *crotte*, Flandr. *krotte*, a clot of dirt adhering to one's garments. But it is more probably the same with O.E. *crotels*, "among hunters, the ordure or dung of a hare;" Phillips. This is deduced by Skinner from Fr. *crottes*, the dung of sheep, goats, &c.

CROUCHIE, *s.* One that is hunchbacked, S.] *Add*;

CROUCHIE, *adj.* Having a hunch on the back, S. Then insert the proof from Burns.] *Add*;

Perhaps it is immediately formed from Fr. *crochu*, hooked, crooked.

CROUDS, *s. pl.* Curds, "*Crouds and ream*, curds and cream," S.B. Gl. Shirrefs.

This, in its form, resembles the E. *v. to crudle*, of uncertain etymology. Skinner deduces it from E. *crowd*, premere. The most probable origin is Gael. *gruth*, which signifies curds, *gruthach* curdled; Macfarlan. Lhuyd gives Ir. *kruth* in the same sense.

CROUDE, *s.* An instrument of music, &c.] *Add*;

Palsgrave renders "*Croude*, ane instrument," by Fr. *robecq*, [r. rebecq,]; B. iii. F. 28.

Mr. Beauford has the following observations on this subject.

"The native [Irish] writers speak of another [instrument], which they denominate a *Cruit* or *Cruith*, without expressing either its form or power. The word, in the present acceptation of the language, signifies either a harp or violin, and seems to be a general name for all stringed instruments." Ledwich's Antiq. of Ireland, p. 251.

To CROUP, **CRUPE**, *v. n.* 1. To croak.] *Add*;

It is also written *croop*.

Ye *croopin* corbies, black as soot,

Rair frae the aik a dinsome rout.

Tarras's Poems, p. 44.

The following anecdote is related of David Ferguson, one of our early reformers, minister at Dunfermline.

"Having met at St. Andrews, along with other ministers of the church, to protest against the inauguration of Patrick Adamson as archbishop of that see, one came in and told them that there was a crow *crooping* on the church. 'That's a bad omen,' said he, shaking his head, 'for inauguration is from *avium garritu*, the raven is omnimodo a black bird, and it cries *corrupt, corrupt, corrupt*.'" Row's Hist. ap. Dr. M'Crie's Life of Knox, ii. 299.

—Sadly chang'd we see the times,

Baith here-awa and ither climes,

Sin you and me, remote frae dool,

Did *croup* and sport in yonder pool.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 46.

CROUPIE, *s.* A raven. "*Ae croupie* 'ill no pike out anither's een," Fife. In other counties *corbie* is generally used.

From the *v. Croop*, to croak.

CROUPIE-CRAW, *s.* The same with *Croupie*, Fife.

CROUSE, *adj.* Brisk, lively.] *Add*;

It is often used in colloquial language in this form; "An ye kent a', ye woudna be sae *crouse*," S.

It is pron. q. *crooss*. "*Crowse*, brisk, lively, jolly. As *crouse* as a new washed louse; North." Grose.

The same Prov. is given in S. in a rhythmical form:— There's naething sae *crouse*

As a weel washen louse.

CROUSE, *adv.* Boldly, S.; as in the phrase, "He cracks very *crouse*;" or, "o'er *crouse*," S.

CROUSE, *s.* Perhaps crockery.

"Thair sould be gevin for the carriage of ane last of woll, xviii d.; and for a last of hydys, in name of carriage, xii d.; for ane last of *crouse*, i penny." Bal-four's Pract. p. 86.

Fr. *cruche*, id. Teut. *kraes*, *kruyse*, Belg. *kroos*, Germ. *kraus*, a drinking vessel.

To **CROUT**, *v. n.* Give as sense

1. To croak, used concerning frogs, S.

"Men led with the spirit of Satan, lyers and murderers like their father,—authorised by Antichrist his state, and in speciall by the false prophet head thereof, are sent abroad, as *crouting* frogges, to bestirre themselves." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 158.

It deserves to be remarked, that in Su.G. the frog has a denomination which would seem to respect its *crounding*, *crouting*, or croaking noise. This is *groda*, which Ihre deduces from *gro* germinare, because of its great fecundity. But the Germ. *krote*, *kroete*, used both for a frog and a toad, corresponds in its resemblance to the term expressive of the sound emitted.

3. Used to express the murmuring of the intestines, S.

Sma cause, said they, had guts to *croot*,
For gantries rair't wi' reemin stout, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 133.

CROW-BERRY, *s.* The name given, in Moray, to a berry which grows singly on a bright green plant. The description of the plant, however, does not appiy to the *Empetrum nigrum*; but is appropriate to the *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, or bilberry-bush.

CROWDIE. 1. Meal and water in a cold state, &c.] *Add*;

"A. Bor. *crowdy* signifies oatmeal scalded with water;" Grose.

3. In some parts of the north of S., a peculiar preparation of milk. In Ross-shire it denotes curds with the whey pressed out, mixed with butter nearly in an equal proportion. A little salt is added. This, when properly made, may be kept for a long time.

"Then came—the remains of a cog of *crowdy*, that is, of half butter half cheese.—The milk was good, the cheese better; and the *crowdy* the best of all." Glenfergus, ii. 275.

CROWDY-MOWDY, *s.* This generally denotes milk and meal boiled together, S.B.

In haf an hour he'se get his mess

O' *crowdy-mowdy*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 24.

To **CROWDLE**, *v. a.* To crawl as a crab, Fife.

I can form no idea of the origin, unless it be viewed as a diminutive, or perhaps a frequentative, from the *v. Crawl*, q. v. C.B. *croth*, however, denotes the belly.

To **CROWDLE**, **CROWDLE THEGITHER**, *v. n.*

1. To draw one's self together, Fife.

2. To draw close together, as children do when creeping close to each other in bed, for keeping themselves warm, *ibid*.

"To *Crowdle* (diminutive of *Crowd*), to keep close together as children round the fire, or chickens under the hen;" Yorks. Marshall.

CROWDLE, *s.* A heap, a collection, Fife.

Teut. *kruyd-en*, pellere, protrudere; Su.G. *krota*, congeries, conferta turba. A.S. *cruth*, multitudo, turba confertissima.

CROWL, *s.* A term transmitted to me as synon. with *Croot*, a puny, feeble child, Ang.

Belg. *kriel*, parvulus, pumillus, Kilian; Isl. *kril*, res perparva.

CROWNARIE, **CROWNRY**, *s.* The office of a crown-er, the same as *Crownarship*.

"His Majestie—impignorat to—Johne Earl of Sutherland—the—offices of shirefship and *crownarie* of the said shirefdome of Sutherland." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 63.

"Sir James Stewart—pursues Mr. John Stewart of Ascog, Advocate, for reducing his right to the *crownry* of Bute, and for declaring his lands free from the custom and casualty of so many oats, &c. payable to the Cowner's office," &c. Fount. i. 348.

To **CRUB**, *v. a.* To curb, S.

To **CRUCK**, *v. a.* To make lame; as, "You'll fa', and *cruck* yourself," Lanarks.; evidently a peculiar use of the E. *v.* to *Crook*. The word in this form, gives the hard pronunciation of Clydes. V. **CRUKE**, *v.*

To **CRUDDLE**, *v. n.* To coagulate, S.

To **CRUDLE**, **CRUDDLE**, *v. a.* To curdle, to congeal, to cause to coagulate, S.

"It would *crudle* the royal blood in your Majesty's sacred veins, were I to relate what is told and believed concerning the deeds done by the Popish friars in that ruinous monastery." The Steam Boat, p. 144.

Junius gives *Crude* as synon. with *Curdle*. Ir. *cruth*, curds, Lhuyd.

CRUDELITE, **CRUDELITIE**, *s.* Cruelty; Fr. *crudelité*.

—"That his maister the king of France, hauand regard to the ancient lig, confederatioun, and amitie, standand betuix the realme of France and this cuntrie, and of the mortal weiris, *crudeliteis*, depredatiounis, and intollerabill iniuris done be our auld enimeis of England," &c. Acts Mary 1548, Ed. 1814, p. 481.

CRUE, *s.* A sheep pen or smaller fold, Shetl.

"On the Mainland, that is, in the largest inhabited island of Shetland, the proprietors of sheep, about the end of March and beginning of April, gather their sheep in [*r. into*] folds, or what are termed here puns and *crues*." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App. p. 43.

Isl. *lamba kroo*, caula agnorum; at *krooa lamb*, agnos a lacte depulsos claudere domi; G. Andr. p. 152.

V. **CRUFE**, with which this is originally the same.

CRUELL, *adj.* Acute.] *Add*;

Cruel is used in E. as forming a superlative: "Very, extremely; as *cruel cross*, very cross; *cruel sick*, very ill, Cornw. and Devons." Grose.

CRUEL RIBBAND. V. **CADDIS**.

CRUELS, **CRUELLS**, *s.* The king's evil.] *Add*;

"June 18 [1660], the Lady Weyms tooke journey from London for the Weyms, with hir daughter, the Lady Balcleuch, who, after she was there, was touched by his Majestie, for she had the *cruells* in hir arme." Lamont's Diary, p. 154.

"The waters—used to be thought good for nae-thing, but here and there a puir body's bairn, that had gotten the *cruells*, and could not afford a penny-worth of salts." St. Ronan, i. 50.

CRUER, *s.* A kind of ship; apparently the same with *Crayar*, q. v.

"One of our *Cruers*, returning from England, was onbeset by an English pyrat, pilled, and a very good honest man of Anstruther slain there," &c. Melvill's MS. p. 182; id. 183.

CRUFE, CRUIFE, CROVE, *s.* 2. Astye, S.B.] *Add*;

"Gif thair be ony swine *cruivis* biggit on the fore-gait, stoppand the samin, or doand on it unhonest-lie." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract. p. 588.

"There never was such a quantity of linens made in our place.—Every barn, byre, and swine *croo* are converted into weaving shops." Lett. from Kirriemuir, Caled. Mercury, Dec. 28, 1822.

CRUGGLES, *s. pl.* A disease of young kine, S.B.

"The *cruggles* also is an odd kind of disorder, with which young beasts only are seized. In this disease the animal is affected with a convulsive movement in its limbs, by which they are contracted, and intertwined among each other; and soon becoming unable to stand, it dies seemingly of pure weakness." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 384.

Corr. perhaps from *crook-ill*, as denoting a disease affecting the limbs: Su.G. *kroek-a*; Teut. *kroock-en*, plicare, curvare, flectere.

CRUIK STUDIE, supposed to be a stithy or anvil, with what is called a horn projecting from it, used for twisting, forming horse-shoes, &c.

"Item thre iron studdis and ane *cruik studie*.—Thre styddies. Ane *cruk stiddy*." Invent. p. 168, 258.

This term is evidently different from *Crook studie*, explained above.

CRUISKEN of whisky.] *Add* to etymon;

O.Fr. *creusequin*, coupe, gobelet; Roquefort.

To CRUKE, *v. a.* To lame.

"Hes *crukit* my said hors that he will neuer mak sted to me." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

Su.G. *krok-a*, Teut. *krok-en*, curvare.

CRUKIS, CROOKS, *s. pl.* The windings of a river.] *Add*;

2. Hence it came to signify the space of ground closed in on one side by these windings, S.

To CRULL, *v. n.* 1. To contract, or draw one's self together, Upp. Clydes.

This is precisely the same with Teut. *krull-en*, *kruyll-en*, intorquere. V. CRULGE.

2. To stoop, to cower, *ibid.*

* CRUM, *s.* Used to denote a small bit of any thing; as, "a *crum* of paper," S.; "a *crum* paper," S.B.

CRUMMET, *adj.* Having crooked horns, Galloway.

—Spying an unco, *crummet*, beast

Amang his broomy knowes;

He erted Colly down the brae,

An' bade him scour the flats.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 51.

CRUMMIE-STAFF, *s.* A staff with a crooked head, on which the hand leans, S.

CRUMMILT, *adj.* Crooked; as, *The cow with the crummilt horn*, Roxb.; the same with *Crummet*, which seems the corruption of *Crummilt*.

CRUMMOCK, *s.* A staff with a crooked head.] *Add*; Gael. *cromag*, id.

To CRUMP, *v. n.* To emit a crashing noise; to give such a sound as ice, or frozen snow, does when it yields to the foot, S.

—Fogs, condensing in the gelid air,

Upo' the plains fall heavy. Humid even'

Along the western sky its vapors trails

In chilly train, an' to the pliant foot

O' plodding passenger, the grassy path

Crumps sonorous.—Davidson's Seasons, p. 133.

—Now close upon

Her snow-cap'd haunt the rude pursuer comes,

Eager and watchfu', lest his *crumping* tread

Should her untimely rouse.—*Ibid.* p. 151.

Alangst the drifted *crumpin'* knowes,

A' roun' his glimmerin' een he rowes,

For hares, or hits o' burdies.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 197.

CRUMPILT, CRUMPLED, *part. adj.* Crooked; especially applied to horns; as, *the cow with the crumpilt horn*, Fife.

Sw. *krymp-a* to shrink, to be contracted; *krymping* a cripple. E. *crumple* is used in a similar sense.

To CRUNCH, *v. a.* To grind any hard or rank substance with the teeth. V. CRINCH, *v.*

CRUNER, *s.* A fish of the Trigla kind. V. CROONER.

To CRUNKLE, *v. a.* 1. To cress, to rumple, S.] *Add*;

"He lent me this bonnie auld apron,—forby this *crunkled* waur-for-the-wear hat, and his best hammer." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 154.

2. To shrivel, to contract, S.] *Add*;

Wi' *crunkl't* brow, he aft wad think

Upo' his barkin faes. Tarras's Poems, p. 46.

CRUNT, *s.* A smart stroke.] *Add*;

"Though I had got a fell *crunt* ahint the haffit, I wan up wi' a warsle, an' fan' I could doiter o'er the stenners ne'er bethelless." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

CRUPPEN, CRUPPIN, *part. pa.* Crept, S.

"Little Eppie Daidle, my oe—had plaid the truant frae the school—and had just *cruppen* to the gal-lows fit to see the hangin', as was natural for a wean." Heart M. Lothian, i. 109.

Cruppen thegither, contracted, S.; a phrase used of one who is bowed by age, or who shrinks in consequence of cold.

Isl. *kropn-a*. Eg *kropna*, frigore stupeco et rigesco; G. Andr. p. 153.

CRUSHIE, *s.* A familiar name for a shepherd's dog, a cur; Upp. Lanarks. *Collie*, synon.

Perhaps from Teut. *krays* crispus, as the hair of this species is often rough and curled.

CRUSIE, CRUSY, *s.* 1. A small iron lamp with a handle, S.B.

Meg lights the *crusy* wi' a match,

Auld luckie bids her mak' dispatch,

And girdle heat.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 9.

At my *cruzie's* blinkin' lowie,
Mony a night when I gaed home,
Hae ye gar't me sit fu' dowie,
Broodin' o'er the ills to come.

Ingram's Poems, p. 97.

"A small wicket—was forced open,—through which was protruded a coarse clumsy hand, holding a lamp, of that description called a *cruzie* in Scotland." *St. Kathleen*, iii. 157.

From the same origin with *E. cruse*, *cruise*, a small cup, q. a cup for holding oil. Teut. *kroes*, cyathus, *kruyse*, vas patorium.

2. A sort of triangular candlestick made of iron, with one or more sockets for holding the candle, with the edges turned up on all the three sides, *Dumfr.*

3. A crucible, or hollow piece of iron used for melting metals, South of S.

Isl. *krus*, testa, crater testaceus.

To **CRUSIL**, *v. a.* To contract the body in sitting, South of S.; *Hoker*, *Hurkle*, synon. *Cru-silt*, part. pa., applied to one who sits bowed together over the fire.

It may be allied to Germ. *kreusel-en*, *krausel-en*, crispate, because what is curled is shrivelled or contracted; *kraus* crispus.

CRUTE, *s.* A decrepit person, *Roxb.*

This is undoubtedly the same with *Croot*, although differently pronounced.

CUBE, **CUBIE**, probably the abbrev. of *Cuthbert*.

"*Cube* Welshe there." *Acts* 1585, p. 390. "*Cubie* Irving," *ibid.* p. 392.

Cuddie, however, is the term now used.

CUBICULARE, *s.* A groom of the bed-chamber, Fr. *cubulaire*; Lat. *cubicular-ius*.

—"He—slew and murtherit him—with William Talleour and Andro M'aige his *cubicularis*," &c. *Acts* Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 305. *Pitcottie* uses *Cubicular* in the sense of secret servant, V. **BRI-GANCIE**.

CUCKING, *s.* A term expressive of the sound emitted by the cuckoo.

—"Surrounded and environ'd about with the—clucking of moorfowls, *cucking* of cuckows," &c. *Ur-quhart's Rabelais*, B. III. p. 106, V. **CHEEPING**.

Whether this word has been used in S. I do not know. But it corresponds with Isl. *gauk-a*, Dan. *gukk-er*, cuculare.

CUCKOLD'S-CUT, *s.* The first or uppermost slice of a loaf of bread, *Roxb.*; the same with the *Loun's-piece*; in *E. Kissing crust*.

The reason of the designation it would not be easy to discover; and it would not at any rate be a recompense worthy of the reception.

CUD, *s.* A strong staff,] *Add*;

Brave Jessy, wi' an etnach *cud*,
Than gae her daddie sic a thud,
As gar'd the hero squeel like wud.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 26,

CUD, **CUDIE**, *s.* A small tub, V. **COODIE**,

CUDBEAR, *s.* R. The Lichen tartareus, *Linn.*] *Add*;

"It is a species of moss named *cud bear* or *cup moss*, of spontaneous growth, and, so far as has yet

been ascertained, not admitting of any kind of cultivation.—Mr. *Cuthbert Gordon*—published in the *Scots Magazine* for Sept. 1776, certificates by several eminent dyers,—that they—found it answer their purpose well, for dyeing linen, cotton, silk," &c. *Surv. Banffs.* p. 60.

"At Glasgow it is called *cud bear*—a denomination which it has acquired from a corrupt pronunciation of the Christian name of the chemist who first employed it on the great scale (*Dr. Cuthbert Gordon*); at least it is the principal species used in the *cud bear* manufacture." *Edin. Encycl.* xii. 739.

CUDDIE, *s.* The abbreviation of the Christian name *Cuthbert*, S.; as, "*Cuddy* Litill," *Acts* 1585, III. 393. Every body is acquainted with the celebrated *Cuddie* Headrig.

CUDDIE, *s.* An ass.] *Dele* Loth., and *Add*;
This term is of pretty general use, S.

Then hey the ass, the dainty ass

That cocks aboon them a'!—

And mony ane will get a bite,

Or *cuddy* gangs awa.

Jacobite Relics, i. 83,

His courage fail'd him a' at length,

His very heart maist left its hole!

But what think ye was't at the last,

Just simple *Cuddy* an' her foal!

Duff's Poems, p. 96.

Grinn'd every phiz with mirth's peculiar grin;
As through the loan she saw the *cuddies* aukward
Bustling some straight, some thwart, some forward,
and some backward.

Anster Fair, C. iii. st. 47.

"While studying the *pons asinorum* in Euclid, he suffered every *cuddie* upon the common to trespass upon a large field belonging to the Laird." *Heart M. Loth.* i. 209.

"You've chang'd your *cuddie* for a *murt*;" or *mort*; Prov. used in the South of S.; i. e. You have made a bad exchange, you have given a living ass for a dead sheep. V. **GANGREL**.

"Haud the *cuddie* reeking," a proverbial phrase, *Roxb.*, as signifying, Make constant exertion, used in relation to any business.

CUDDY Ass, is sometimes used in the same sense with *Cuddie*, S.

Though Pegasus may be denied

By lofty bards sae occupied,

Wi' joy we'll mount our *cuddy asses*,

An' scour like fire around Parnassus.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 174.

This word is most probably of oriental origin, and may have been imported by the Gypsies, this being their favourite quadruped. Pers. *gudda* signifies an ass; and I am informed that *Ghudda* has the same signification in Hindostanee.

CUDDIE, **CUTH**, *s.* The cole-fish.] *Add*;

It is also written *Cuddin*.

"Cole-fish.—*Gadus carbonarius*, Lin. Sys.—Seth, Kuth, or Silluk, Piltock or *Cuddin*." *Low's Faun.* Orcad. p. 193.

CUDDIE, *s.* A small basket made of straw, *Shetl.* Su.G. *kudde*, sacculus, pera. It originally denoted a bag of any kind; hence applied to a pillowslip.

CUDDIE, *s.* A gutter in a street, *Roxb.*

To CUDDLE, *v. a.* To embrace, to fondle,
South of S., Fife.

I e'en maun brook my ain bit noddle,
Although it were na worth a boddle,—
And I Parnassian dames to *cuddle*
Ne'er cock my nose.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 130, 131.

"The deil—shoots auld decent folk ower wi' a
pickle ait-meal.—'Very true, Janet, unless you sell
yoursel' ower to him a' thegither; an' then he'll mak
mickle o' you, and dandle an' *cuddle* you like ane of
his ain dawties." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 26.

CUDDOCH, *s.* A young cow, or heifer, one of
a year old; Galloway, Dumfr.

—Between thy horns

The *cuddochs* wantonly the battle feign.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 46.

The same with COWDACH.

CUDDUM, *s.* A custom, Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

CUDE, CUIDE, *adj.* Hare-brained.] *Add*;

As Dan. *kwide* also signifies fear, it may be observed
that G. Andr. gives such an explanation of Isl. *kwide*,
guide, as seems to suggest the very idea attached to
S. *cuide*: Metus, qualis etiam irrationalibus praesagis
competit. I understand his language as denoting such
a degree of fear as is indicated by symptoms of men-
tal disorder; or respects one who is under the influ-
ence of an innocent or sottish derangement.

It is undoubtedly the same word which Sibb. ren-
ders "frolicksome," deriving it from Belg. *kout*, prat-
tling, jesting. As far as I have attended to the use
of this word, it more commonly denotes that startled
appearance which one has, who has been greatly
alarmed.

CUDDLIE, *s.* A whispering, &c.] *Add* to etymon;
O. Teut. *quedel-en* garrere.

CUDEIGH, CUDDICH, (*gutt.*) 1. A gift, a bribe,
&c.] *Add*; In Ayr. it denotes what may be
properly viewed as a bribe.

2. Something conferred as a present, in addition
to wages, and synon. with *Bounteth*, Dumfr.

CUDUM, CUDDUM, *s.* Substance or largest share,
Dumfr. Gael. *cuid*, a share.

CUDGER, CUDGIE, *s.* The blow which one
school-boy gives to another, when the former
dares the latter to fight with him, Roxb.; sy-
non. *Coucher's Blow*.

CUDYUCH, *s.* 1. An ass; Dumfr. V. CUDDIE.

2. A sorry animal; used in a general sense, *ibid.*

CUDREME, *s.* A stone weight. V. CHUDREME.

CUDWEED, *s.* A plant, Roxb.; apparently the
same with *Cudbear*, q. v.

CUDWUDDIE, *s.* V. CUTWIDDIE.

To CUE, *v. n.* To fuddle, Loth. Hence,

CUER, *s.* One who intoxicates others, *ibid.*; ap-
parently a cant term.

CUFF of the neck, the fleshy part of the neck be-
hind, S.] *Add*;

"Her husband,—seizing his Grace by the cuff of
the neck, swung him away from her with such vehe-
mence, that he fell into the corner of the room like
a sack of duds." R. Gilhaize, i. 81.

To CUFIE, *v. a.* To outstrip, to overcome, es-

pecially at athletic exercises; as, "I'll *cufie* you
at loupin'," I will have the advantage of you
in leaping, Fife; to *Cowardie*, Mearns, *id.*

Evidently from the same origin with *Cuse*, *Coof*;
Su.G. *kufw-a* supprimere, insultare. Ihre views this
as radically the same with Isl. *kug-a* cogere, adigere;
subjugare, supprimere, Verel. The E. synonyme to
cow, "to depress with fear," retains the form of the
Isl. *v.*, while S. *cufie* exhibits that of the Su.G.

CUFIE, CUFFIE, *s.* The act by which one is sur-
passed, Fife; *Cowardie*, *id.* Mearns.

CUID, *s.* The chrysom used in baptism, in the
church of Rome. V. CUDE.

—"The baptizit to be coverit with a quhite clayth
callit the *Cuid*, to be thryis dippit in the watter."
N. Winyet's Quest. Keith's Hist. App. p. 232.

CUYLLYAC, *s.* The Tellina Rhomboides, a
shell-fish, Shetl.

"T. Rhomboides, *Cuylliac*." Edmonstone's Zetl.
ii. 321.

CUILLIER, *s.* A flatterer, a parasite.

—"All this supercilious shewe of a ferce assault is
but a vaine and weakly backed bravado, which, to
offer vs with a newe and high morgue, our adversa-
ries have newlie bene animated by their late supplé-
ment of fresh forces from beyond sea; who, and their
cuilliers, what disposition they are of is evident by
this, that they are puffed vp, and made more inso-
lent with that, which, iustlie, hath dumped in a deep
sorrow all true hearts of both the ilands." Forbes's
Defence, p. 65, 66.

This I once viewed as denoting a caterer, from
Fr. *cueill-ir*, to collect. But it rather seems to be
from *Culye*, to cajole.

To CUINYIE, *v. a.* To coin.] *Add*;

The learned Spelman has observed, that L.B.
cuneus signifies the iron seal with which money is
struck; Sigillum ferreum quo nummus cuditur; afor-
ma dictum: atque inde *coin* quasi *cune*, pro moneta.
The term occurs in this sense in Domesday Book,
Tit. Wirecestre.

The origin is certainly Lat. *cuneus* a wedge. For
although we do not find that the Lat. word was ap-
plied to the work of the mint, the Fr. *v. coign-er*, un-
doubtedly formed from it, not only signifies to wedge,
to drive hard, or knock fast in, as with a wedge; but
also, in reference to the mode of striking money, to
stamp, to coin. V. Cotgr. In like manner, Ital. *conio*
signifies both a wedge, and a coin; also the instru-
ment for stamping. Hence *coniare* to coin.

CUIR-BERAR, *s.* One who has charge of any
thing.

"Maister & cuir berar of the townis artailyere
and graytht thairof." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

CUIRE, *s.* Cover.

For as the woirme, that workis vnder *cuire*,
At lenth the tre consumis that is duire,
So wemen men, fra thay in credit creipe.

Test. K. Henrie, Poems 16th Cent. p. 262.

CUISSE-MADAME, *s.* The name given to
the French jargonelle, S.

"The *Cuisse Madame*, (i. e. the French jargonelle)
is not nearly so good a fruit as the former [the jar-
gonelle]; but the tree being a good bearer, the kind

is liked for the London market." Neill's Hortie. Edin. Encycl. p. 211.

CUIST, *pret.* of the *v.* to cast, S.

I *cui*st my lines in Largo bay.

Song, Boatie rows.

To CUITLE, *v. a.* To wheedle. V. CUTLE.

CUITTIE, *s.* A measure of *aqua-vitæ* or beer, Roxb.; used in E. Loth. for a *cap* or bowl containing liquor.

Isl. *kut-r* congius, a gallon, *haefkut-r*, congius dimidius. Halderson gives *kutting* as the Dan. synonyme of *kut-r*.

To CUITTLE, *v. a.* 1. To tickle; used in a ludicrous sense.

It's up Glenbarchan's braes I gaed,
And o'er the bent of Killiebraid,
And mony a weary cast I made,
To *cuittle* the moor-fowl's tail.

Waverley, i. 150.

2. To wheedle. V. CUTLE, *v.*

CUK-STULE, *s.* The cucking-stool. V. COCK-STULE.

CULE-AN'-SUP, a term used to denote a state of poverty; thus, "It's been *cule-an'-sup* wi' them a' their days," Teviotd.; *q.* *cool and sup*, as if obliged to swallow every meal without sufficient time to *cool* it.

CULE-THE-LUME, *s.* A person who is extremely indolent at his work, Roxb.; *q.* one who suffers the *instrument* he works with to cool. Synon. *Cule-the-airn*, i. e. iron, Clydes.

CULES, *s. pl.* Buttocks (Lat. *nates*); "Clap a carle on the *cules*, and he'll drite i' your lufe;" Prov. Aberd.

This coarse but expressive proverb has been explained to me as equivalent to, "Flatter a person, and he will do what you please." I suspect that it rather signifies, "Shew kindness in the most condescending manner to a boor, and he will make you a very base requital." Kelly gives this proverb in a different form, p. 78.

Fr. *cul*, id. V. CULLS.

CULLESHANGEE, *s.* An uproar; the same with *Collieshangie*, *q. v.*

—Sitting too long by the barrel,
Macbane and Donald Dow did quarrel,
And in a *culleshangie* landed.

Meston's Poems, p. 115.

CULLIEBUCTION, COLLIEBUCTION, *s.* A noisy squabble without mischief, Moray, Fife, Perth.

One might fancy that this had been formed from Fr. *cueillir* to gather, and *buccine* a trumpet or cornet, as alluding to the bustle of rushing on to action. But it has much the appearance of a cant term ludicrously formed; perhaps from *Collie*, a cur.

CULLISHANG, *s.* A broil, a squabble, Roxb.

Cullishangs 'tween man and wife

Happen whyles for want o' siller;

Sourest reek, an' woefu' styfe [stryfe?]

Haunt the house for lack o' siller.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 93. V. COLLIESHANGIE.

CULLONARIS, COLENNARIS, *s. pl.* The inhabitants of Cologne.

"The saide commissaris desiris of our souueran lordis gude grace his grete sele, to gidder with the selis of his lordis that gaif the sentence here in Scotland apone the *Cullonaris* clame, to be hanging to the said sentence ande processe tharof for the verification of justice that thai gat in Scotland, quhilk may be distruccioun of the saide lettre of marque," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 178. *Colennaris*, Edit. 1566.

Colen, Aggrippina, Colonia. Ubiorum urbs ad Rhenum; Kilian.

CULIS, *s. pl.* The testicles of the ram, Roxb.

Teut. *kul*, coleus, testis, testiculus; whence perhaps Fr. *couillon*, if not immediately from Lat. *col-eus*, id. Isl. *kijll*, culeus, scrotum, claims a common origin; as well as Su.G. *gaell*, and C.B. *caill*, testiculus.

CULPIS, CULPPIS, *s. pl.* Cups.

"Item, twa *culp*is gilt.—Item, twa *culpp*is with thair coveris gilt." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 74.

Our old writers often inserted *l* where it was unnecessary. Thus Gawin Douglas has *walk* for *wake*, *rolk* for *rock*, *rollaris* for *rowers*, *palp* for *pap*, *dolp* for *domp*, &c.

CULREACH, *s.* A surety given to a court.] *Add*;

This is also written *Colrach*, *Coleraith* and *Collereth*.

"*Colrach*, sumtimes is called ane furth-cumand borgh, bot mair properly it may be called ane back-borgh, or cautioner." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

"The tenentis and inhabitantis of our saidis landis, —to replege, reduce & agane bring caution of *Coleraith* for justice to be ministrat to partijs complen- and within forme of law," &c. Chart. Convent of Melrose, A. 1535, constituting the King Baillie of their Abbey; ap. Spottiswoode's MS. Dict. vo. *Baillie*.

"To repledge, reduce and recall, and to give and find caution *de Collereth* for administratioun of justice within terme of law." Ratification in favours of the burgh of Cromarty, 1641, Acts Cha. I. V. 627.

CULRING, *s.* A culverin, a species of ordnance.

"Sua Johan Kmnnox be his awin confession entered not in the kirk be ordinar vocatione, or impositione of handis, bot be impositione of bullatis and poulder in *culringis* and lang gunnis." Nicol Burne, F. 120.

CUTELLAR, *s.* A cutler, Aberd. Reg.

L.B. *cultellar-ius*, whence Fr. *coute*lier, id. I need scarcely add, that it is from *cultell-us*, a small knife.

CULTIE, *s.* 1. A nimble-footed little beast, Kinross.; sometimes used as synon. with *Sheltie*.

Perhaps from E. *colt*, in Sw. *kulting*.

2. Applied to the feet, and synon. with the cant term *Trotters*, *ibid*.

To CUM, COME, *v. n.* Used in the definition of the future; as, "This time *come a year*," i. e. a year hence, S.

"Johne of Haldene of Glennegas, & Hew of Douglas of Moffet, drew thaim self, thar landis & gudis, borrowis to our souerane lorde vnder the pain of j^m £, to bring before & in presens of the lordis of counsale, on Monunday *cum aucht dais*, the charteris & evidentis of the landis of Snade," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 20.

This idiom, however, is not peculiar to S. It seems to be provincial E., as used by Gay;

C U M

Come Candlemas, nine years ago she died :
and is well expl. by Johns., "when it shall come."

It is indeed resolved in this manner in other acts.

"The lordis assignis to Patric Ramsay Monunday
that next cummys, with continuacioun of days, to
prufe," &c. Ibid. A. 1480, p. 69.

To CUM, *v. a.* To bring, to fetch ; applied to
a stroke, with different prepositions added.

To CUM *at*, *v. a.* 1. To strike at, S.B.

2. To hit with satire, *ibid.*

To CUM *athort*, to strike athwart or across, S.

He jee'd na out o' that an inch,

Afore a menseless man,

Came a' at anes *athort* his hinch

A sowff, and gart him prann

His bum that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinn. Misc. Poet. st. 19.

To CUM or COME *in*, *v. n.* 1. To be deficient,
to fall short, to shrink, S. *To gae in*, *synon.* ;
Angus.

2. Used in a moral sense, in regard to any thing
viewed as exuberant or excessive ; as, "Gi'e him
time, he'll *come in* o' that," S. V. IND.

To CUM *Gude for*, *v. n.* To be surety for ; as,
I'll cum gude for him, that the money shall be
paid, when it falls due," S.

One would think that the *v.* had been originally
become. I find no idiom exactly analogous. That in
the Sw. is nearest, *Gaa i god foer naagon*, To be se-
curity for one, to be bound for one ; *Det vill jag gaa*
i god foere, That I will be responsible for ; Wideg.
This is literally, "to go in good."

To CUM, or COME *o'er*, or *ower*, *v. a.* 1. To be-
fal, used in a bad sense ; as, "I was ay telling
ye, that some mischanter wad *cum o'er* ye," S.

2. To get the better of one, in whatever way ; as
in an argument, a bargain, a contest, &c. S.

"Ye needna think to *come over* me that wye, as
gin I had nae mair brains than a guse." St. Kath-
leen, iii. 194.

3. To circumvent, to take in by craft, S.

"My grandfather, on his part, was no less circum-
spect, for he discerned that Winterton intended to
come over him, and he was resolved to be on his
guard." R. Gilhaize, i. 159.

To CUM *ower*, or *out ower*, *v. a.* "As, I *cam* a
straik *out ower* his shouthers ;" Renfr.

To CUM *o'er wi'*, to strike a person or thing with ;
as, "He *cam o'er* his pow *wi'* a rung," S.

To CUM *upo'*, or *upon*, *v. a.* "He *cam* a yark
upo' me," he gave me a severe blow, Aberd.

To CUM *about*, or *about again*, *v. n.* To recover
from sickness, S.

To CUM *on*, to rain, *v. n.* "It's *cumin on*," it be-
gins to rain, S. Hence *oncum*, *oncome*, a fall
of rain, Loth.

To CUM *out*, *v. n.* To dilate, to widen ; opposed
to the idea of contraction or shrivelling, S.

To CUM *throw*, *v. n.* To recover from disease,
S. ; affliction being often compared to a river
or torrent, perhaps from the idea of the danger

C U M

to which one is exposed in passing through a
swollen stream.

To CUM *to*, *v. n.* 1. To recover, S.] *Insert*, as
sense

3. To regain one's usual serenity, after being dis-
composed or angry, S.

4. To come near in respect of local situation ; or,
to come close up to, S.B.

— As she weer in by

Amo' the trees, a lass she do's espie.—

Hegh hey, she says, as soon as she *came too*,

There's been a langsome dowie day to me.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 59.

In Edit. Third, "come near." *Too* is improper-
ly used, as if it gave the S. pronunciation of *to*.

Fan she *came too*, he never made to steer,

Nor answer gae to ought that she could speer.

Ibid. p. 8.

5. Used of one who seems shy about a bargain,
or reluctant to enter into any engagement, &c.
when there is reason to suppose that he will at
length comply. It is said "He'll *come to* yet," S.
This phraseology is often applied to a suitor who
fights shy, or seems to fall off.

6. To rise to a state of honour, &c. V. DICT.
CUM-OUT-AWA, *s.* A swindler, Upp. Clydes. ; q.
Come out away, begone.

CUM, COME, *s.* A bend, curve, or crook, La-
narks. ; allied perhaps to C.B. *cam*, crooked ;
cammu and *cemi*, a bend, a curve.

CUMBER, *adj.* Benumbed. In this sense the
hands are said to be *cumber'd*, West Loth.

Teut. *komber*, *kommer*, aegritudo ; angor, moeror.

CUMBLUFF, *adj.* *To look cumbluff*, to have
the appearance of stupefaction, Perth. *Bom-
bazed* *synon.*

CUMERB, *s.* V. CUMERLACH.

CUMERLACH, CUMBERLACH, *s.*] *Give* as de-
finition ;—Apparently a designation of an in-
ferior class of religious in the Culdee monas-
teries.

After l. 19, *dele* what follows, and *insert* ;

From the *Cumerlachi* being connected with *omnes
servi*, in the first passage quoted from Dalyell's Frag-
ments, I entertained the idea of their having been
bondmen. But perhaps the phrase, *Quos pater meus
et mater*, &c. *ei dederunt*, respects the *servi* only, or
at any rate does not imply that the *Cumerlachi* were
given to the Church of the Holy Trinity in the same
sense as the *servi*.

It seems probable that the *Cumerlachi* were of a
higher class, because they are represented as having
property of their own. This seems, at least, to be the
meaning of the expression, *Cum tota pecunia sua*.

As all the churches dedicated to the Trinity ap-
pear to have been old Culdee foundations, and as
David I., who granted this charter, introduced monks
from Canterbury, and did all in his power to alter
the ancient constitution ; it seems highly probable
that these *Cumerlachi* were religious, who became fu-
gitives from Dunfermline, that they might enjoy their
original privileges elsewhere. V. Hist. Culdees, p.
165. They might be a kind of lay-brethren, who

assisted the regular monks in their functions, or managed their temporalities.

It must be acknowledged that the origin of the name is still obscure. The only L.B. word which has any resemblance is *Camerling-us*, Qui ex vassallo et serva seu censuali nascitur; sic fortasse dictus, quod ad instar *Camerlingi* servitio Domini specialius addiceretur. LL. Feudal. Ottonis Comitum, ap. Du Cange. Now *Camerlengus*, the preceding word, is given as synon. with *Camerarius*, a chamberlain. From the definition, and the quotation subjoined, it appears that the name *Camerling-us* was given to a base-born child of a bond-servant, who was viewed as the property of the superior.

But there is no reason to suppose that there is any affinity between this and the L.B. term, especially as *Camerleng-us* is merely Ital. *Camerlengo*, a chamberlain. Several circumstances render it highly probable that our *Cumerlach* is merely a monkish modification of the Ir. and Gael. term *Comharba*, properly signifying a partner in church lands, a successor, a vicar; especially as *Cumerlachs* is, in the second passage, conjoined with *Cumerbas*, in the accusative plural. The writer has given to both, as nearly as possible, the Gael. or Ir. orthography, without regard to the pronunciation. The latter term was written in a variety of ways, *Coarb*, *Corbe*, *Corba*, *Comorba*, *Comorban*, *Converb*, &c. V. Hist. Culdees, p. 50. It frequently occurs in the history of the monastery of Iona, which was the prototype of that of Dunfermline.

According to analogy, *Cumerlach* corresponds with Ir. and Gael. *comhairleach* a counsellor, an adviser; from *comhairligh-im*, to advise, to consult.

It is not improbable that one cause of the departure of these persons from Dunfermline, was the enforcement of the Romish doctrine of the celibacy of the clergy. For at this period the term *Coarb* was used as an opprobrious designation for those clergy who had wives. V. Hist. Culd. p. 50, N.

—Precipio ut in cujuscunque vestrum terra aut potestate Abbas de Scon, aut ejus serviens, invenire poterit *cum lawes* et *cum herbés*, ad terras Abbatis de Scon pertinentes, eos juste absque dilatione habeat. P. 20, Chart. Scon. Macfarl. MS. In orig. Regist. Fol. 10.

I have examined the original MS. in Adv. Libr., supposing that there would be the mark of abbreviation above the *m* in *Cum*. But there is no vestige of it. Although the writing is very ancient, yet the whole MS. being evidently written by one hand, I apprehend that it must have been an early copy; and that the transcriber had overlooked the abbreviation; as there is every reason to think that it had been originally meant for *Cumerlawes*.

It is remarkable, that a similar demand was made by William the Lion, in regard to the *Cumerlachs* belonging to the monastery of Scone, where his grand-uncle Alexander the Fierce had introduced the same innovations. V. Hist. Culd. p. 166.

In his charter the *Comherbs* are conjoined with the *Cumerlachs*.

CUMLIN, *s.* Any animal that attaches itself to a person, &c.] *Add*;

Somner, in his Gloss. to the Decem Scriptores, vo. *Weif*, mentions *cumeling* as an old E. term, obsolete

even in his time, which was equivalent to *waifs* or *strays*. V. also Spelman, vo. *Albanus*.

CUMMER, COMER, KIMMER, *s.* A gossip.] *Add*;
Franck, speaking of the Scottish women in Dumfriesshire, says;

“Now the very name of *Comer* they mightily honour; but that of *Gossip* they utterly abominate, as they hate the plague, or some mortal contagion. So that whether to conclude it a vulgar error, and an abomination among the Scots to lick up an English proverb, it matters not: Or whether to fancy a more laudable emphasis in the word *Comer* than there is in *Go-sip*; I leave you to judge of that, and those other abominable customs, that [make them] drink till they sigh to do penance for their sins.” Northern Memoirs, p. 77.

Jhon Hamilton writes *comere*. “What meanis the prophete, be this wyne that ingendres virgens? Is it sik quhairof thay tippie willinglie at thair *Comeres* banquets?” Facile Traictise, p. 48; also 49.

2. It sometimes occurs in the sense of god-mother, in relation to baptism.

—“An honest burgess of Aberdeen caused bring to the kirk a bairn whilk his wife had new born, to be baptised, because it was weak,—and conveyened his gossips and *comers*, as the custom is.” Spald. ii. 105.

The phrase *gossips and comers*, seems equivalent to “godfathers and godmothers.” For, giving another instance, the author applies the term *gossip* to a male.

—“But Mr. Andrew Cant would not give the bairn baptism in the father’s hand, till a *gossip* got the bairn in his hand, alledging he was a papist.” Ibid.

3. A midwife, Moray, Gl. Surv. Ayr., Shetl.

—She in travail was
Beside the haunted bow’r.—
No kindly *kimmer* nigh there was
To mitigate her pain,
Nor ought to hap the bonie babe
Frae either wind or rain.

Train’s Poetical Reveries, p. 89.

The transition from the sense of gossip to this is very natural. Mr. Chalmers, Gl. Lynds. vo. *Cummer*, has said that *Cummernife* is the vulgar term for a midwife in S. I have never heard it used in this sense, nor indeed the compound word used at all.

4. A common designation for a girl, corresponding to *calland* for a boy, Ang.

This is probably an oblique application of the term, from the idea of companionship and intimacy among young people.

5. A young woman, Dumfr.

“I say it’s a bonnie sight to see so mony stark youths and strapping *kimmers* streaking themselves sae eydently to the harvest darke.” Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 402.

6. Applied to a female, without respect to her age, as expressive of contempt or displeasure, S.

Up gat Kate that sat i’ the nook,
Vow, *kimmer*, and how do ye?
Up he gat and ca’d her *limmer*,
And ruggit and tuggit her cockernonie.

Humble Beggar, Herd’s Coll. ii. 29.

“Pressing his lips together, he drew a long sigh or rather grumph, through his nose, while he shook

his head and said, 'O Jane! Jane! ye was aye a dour *kimmer*.' Saxon and Gael, i. 42.

7. Used to denote one supposed to be a witch, Dumfr.

"The boat played bowte againe the bank, an out loupes *Kimmer*, wi' a pyked naig's head i' her hand." Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 285.

It seems to bear the same meaning in the following passage:

"That's a fresh and full-grown hemlock, Annie Winnie—mony a *cummer* lang syne wad hae sought nae better horse to flee over hill and how, through mist and moonlight, and light down in the King of France's cellar." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 230.

CUMMERFEALLS, *s. pl.* An entertainment formerly given in S. on the recovery of a female from inlying.

"Than at the leddy's recovery there was a graund supper gi'en that they caw'd the *cummerfealls*, an' there was a great pyramid o' hens at the tap o' the table, an' anither pyramid o' ducks at the fit," &c. Marriage, ii. 130.

Fr. *commere*, a gossip, and *veille*, a vigil, a wake, a feast; q. "the gossip's wake, or feast."

CUMMER, *s.* Vexation, &c. the same with *Cummar*.

—"Prouiding alwayis that the actioun be not coft, or vtherwayis purchest, or maid be the persewar for *cummer* of partie, bot be thair awin proper actioun proceidit vpone ane gude ground and fundament at the sycht and discretioun of the Lordis of counsall." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 495.

CUMMER-ROOM. In *cummer-room*, an incumbrance, appearing as an intruder.

"F'rithet, an' ye think I'm in *cummer-room*, I'll no bode mysel' tae bide." Saint Patrick, iii. 147.

CUMMING, CUMYEONE, *s.* A vessel for holding wort.

"Item, ane maskin fett—ane kettell—tua gyle fattes—ane *cumming*." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 174. V. CYMMING.

CUMMIT, *part. pa.* Come.

"Be the emperoris quha ar yit *cummit* S. Johne menis of ane vthir Antichrist quhilk sal inuade the treu kirk." Nicol Burne, F. 133, a.

CUMMUDGE, *adj.* Snug, comfortable; Berwicks.; probably a cant term.

To CUMPLOUTER, *v. n.* To accord. V. COMPLUTHER.

CUMPTER PACISS. "Tua *cumpter paciss* of leid, ane for ane grite chinye, & ane vthir for ane small." Invent. Guidis, Lady E. Ross, A. 1578.

As the weights in a clock are still called *paces*, S. probably two leaden *counterpoises*.

To CUN, *v. a.* 2. To taste.] Add;

It is still used in this sense, Dumfr.

To CUN, or CUNNE THANKS. 1. To give thanks, to express a sense of obligation, S.

"Upon the 19. of Februar [1590], the King in his letter to Mr. Robert Bruce,—prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming, and prepare themselves accordingly: for his diet would be sooner perhaps nor was looked for, and as our Master saith,

He will come like a thief in the night: & whose lamp he found burning, provided with oile, these he would cunne thanks, and bring in to the banquet house with him." Calderwood, p. 248.

Some green'd for hawf an hour's mair fun,

'Cause fresh and nae sare fail'd:

Ithers did Sanny gryte *thanks cunn*,

And thro' their haffets trail'd

Their nails that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 133.

2. To feel grateful, to have a sense of obligation; expressive of what passes in the mind, S. Often in sing. *con thanke*, S.

Con thanks occurs in the first sense in O.E. V. CON, v. Johnson. He observes, that it is the same with Fr. *scavoir grè*. Steevens has made the same remark on Shakspeare. It occurs also in the singular, which is perhaps the more common phraseology in S. "Now *I con you thanke*;" Dodsley's Collect. *The Four P's*, p. 76. Also, in Erasmus's *Praise of Folly*, Chaloner's Transl. Sign. E. ii. b. 1549. "In the meane while, ye ought to *conne me thanke*, for suche, and so many commoditees," &c. I. iv. a. "The housbande—nathelless *conned him* as great *thanke* as if they had been right iewels."

To *con* or *cun thanks*, is still used in this sense, A.Bor. V. Lancash. Dial. The oldest example I have met with is in Palsgrave, who gives a different orthography of the *v.* "Je vous en scay bon gré, *I can you good thanke*." B. iii. fol. 69, b. Elsewhere he writes it in the common way. "I haue augmented his lyuelode a C. li. by yere, and he *coneth me no thanke*: Je luy ay augmenté ses reuenues dung cent liures par an, encore ne me scait il poynt de gré." Ibid. F. 156, b.

Like the Fr. phrase, it occurs both in a good and in a bad sense. "I *can one good thanke*, I am well pleased with his doynge; Je luy en scay bon gré. I *can one yuell thanke*; Je luy scay mauuais gré." Ibid. F. 180, b.

I have observed no vestige of this idiom in any of the Goth. dialects. Su.G. *kaenn-a*, however, signifies to confess, to acknowledge; and perhaps the phrase properly signifies, to acknowledge obligation. This seems to be also the sense of *scavoir*, as used in this connexion. Hence the Fr. phrase is expl. by Cotgr. "To—acknowledge a beholdingnesse unto."

CUNDIE, *s.* 1. An apartment, &c.] Add;

2. A sewer or shore. One filled up with stones is called a *rumbling cundie*; *synon. rumbling syver*.

3. An arched passage, for conducting, under a road, the water collected by drains from wet grounds on the upper side of the road, Ayrs.

4. Sometimes used to denote a grate, or rather the hole covered by a grate, for receiving dirty water, that it may be conveyed into the common shore, Ang.

CUNDIE-HOLE, *s.* A conduit, as one across a road, Roxb.

I mind whan neighbour Hewie's sheep

Through Wattie's *cundy-holes* did creep,

An' eat the corn an' tread the hay,

That Hewie had the skaith to pay.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 109.

CUNYIE, s. A corner formed by the meeting of two right lines, Roxb., Berw.; the same with *Coin*, *Coynye*, q. v.

Fr. *coing*, id. deduced from Lat. *cuneus* a wedge, and this again from C.B. *cyn*, Celt. *cuen*, which have the same signification with the Lat. term.

CUNYIE-NUIK, s. A very snug situation; literally the corner of a corner, Roxb.

CUNYIE-HOUSE, s. The mint; by the ignorant orthography of early copyists written *Cunzie-house*.

"The deponar and his marrow—came down the turnpike, and along the back-wall of the Quenes garden, quhill thai came to the back of the *cunye-house*." Anderson's Coll. ii. 168. V. **CUINYIE**.

CUNINGAR, CUNNINGAIRE, s. A warren.] *Add*; The orthography of the MS. is *cunynngarth*.

"That na man—tak cunynngis out of wtheris *cunynngarthis*." Acts Ja. III. 1474, Ed. 1814, p. 107.

The O.E. designation is very nearly allied. "*Cony garthe*, [Fr.] *garenne*;" Palsgrave, B. iii. f. 26. Gael. *cuingcear*, id. seems to be an imported word. It is also written *coinniceir*.

CUNNAND, part. pr. Knowing, skilful.] *Add*; Of Saynt Andrewys Byschape than
Turgot wes, a *cunnand* man.
Of Durame befor he wes Priore,
And than Saynt Margretis Confessore.

Wyntown, vii. 3.

To **CUNNER, v. n.** To scold, Upp. Clydes.

CUNNER, s. 1. A scolding, *ibid*.

2. A reprimand, a reproof, Fife.

Gael. *cain-am* signifies to dispraise, *cainseoir* a scolder, and *cainseoinacht* scolding; *cannran-am* to grumble, and *cannran* contention; Shaw.

CUNNIACK, s. A chamber-pot, Galloway.

This is most probably from Ir. *cuineog*, a can; C.B. *kinnog*, id.

CUNSTAR, s.

"And that the officiaris pas oukly with thair *cunstaris* throu the quarteris," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

Undoubtedly allied to Teut. Dan. *kunst*, art, science; if not corr. from *kunstner*, an artist.

CUNVETH, CUNEVETH, s. A duty paid in ancient times. V. **CONVETH**.

CUPAR JUSTICE, a proverbial phrase denoting trial after execution, S.

The popular tradition is, that a man, who was confined in prison in Cupar-Fife, obstinately refused to come out to trial; and that water was let into his cell, under the idea of compelling him to forsake it, till he was actually drowned; that those who had the charge of him, finding this to be the case, brought his dead body into court, and proceeded regularly in the trial, till it was solemnly determined that he had met with nothing more than he deserved.

CUP-MOSS, s. A name given to the Lichen *tartareus*, Banffs.

"It is a species of moss named *cud bear* or *cup moss*," &c. Surv. Banffs. V. **CUDBEAR**.

The name probably originates from the resemblance of the fructification to *cups*.

CUPPELL, s.

"Item, 4 *cuppells* of butter and cheese." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 112.

Either denoting a small tub, as a dimin. from Teut. *kuyp* a tub; or q. *kuyp-fulls*, "as much as filled four tubs."

CUPS AND LADLES, the husks of the acorn, from their resemblance of these utensils, Roxb.

CUR, an inseparable particle prefixed to many words in our language. This particle indeed assumes three different forms; and it is impossible to say which is the original one:—and therefore conjecture as to the source is left still more at uncertainty. It is written or pronounced *Car*, *Cor*, and *Cur*. V. **CAR**, 2. It also appears in the form of *Cor*, as in *Corbaudie*, *Corcuddoch*, and some others. But its most common form is that of *Cur*; and perhaps most of the words, that appear with a change of the vowel, should be brought to this as the standard.

As it is often doubtful what is the peculiar force of this particle in the composition of the word, there is not less difficulty in endeavouring to form a satisfactory idea as to its origin. Gael. *cor* denotes "a state, condition, circumstance;" Shaw. C.B. *gor* is an intensive particle, prefixed to many words, equivalent to very, exceedingly, in the extreme. *Car*, *Cer*, and *Gar*, all signify near, hard by. *Cár* denotes care, anxiety. In some instances *cur* seems to point out Fr. *coeur* the heart, as its origin.

CURALE, adj. Of or belonging to coral, S.

"Item, a pare of *curale* bedis and a grete muste ball." Inventories, p. 12.

CURBAWDY, s. Active courtship; as, "She threw water at him, and he an apple at her; and so began *curbawdy*;" Dumfr.

This nearly resembles *Corbaudie*, although quite different in signification. It might seem to be from Fr. *coeur*, and *baud-ir*, q. what gladdens the heart.

CURCUDDOCH, 2. Sitting close together, S.B.] *Add*;

"To sit *curcuddoch*, to sit close, and in a friendly manner;" Gl. Shirrefs.

3. Cordial, intimate, Dumfr.

To **CURCUDDOCH, v. n.** To sit in this manner, to hold a friendly *tete-a-tete*, S.B.

"They were *curcuddoching* together, they were whispering kindly to one another, and dallying;" Gl. Shirrefs.

To **CURDOO, CURDOW, v. a.** To botch, to sow in a clumsy manner; a term applied to inferior tailors, Loth., Tweedd. V. **CARDOW**.

CURDOWER, s. 1. One who works at any trade within a burgh in which he is not a freeman, Roxb.

2. A tailor or sempstress, who goes from house to house to mend old clothes, *ibid*. *Cardower*, Ayr.

CUR-DOW, an imitative term, used to express the cooing of the dove, S.

The dow flew east, the dow flew west,

The dow flew far ayont the fell.—

But ay she cry'd, *Cur-dow, cur-dow*,

An' ruffled a' her feathers fair.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 5.

Although this term may have been formed from the sound emitted by the dove, it deserves to be remarked that Su.G. *kurr-a* signifies murmurare. The last syllable may be merely the S. name of the bird.

To CURDOW, CURDOO, *v. n.* To make love, Ayr.

"She frequently chided Watty for neglecting the dinner hour, and 'curdooing,' as she said, 'under cloud of night.'" The Entail, i. 247.

From *Curr* to coo, and *dom* pigeon; *q.* to coo as a dove.

CURFUFFLE, *s.* "Tremor, agitation," S.

"My lord maun be turned feel [fool] outright, an' he puts himsel into sic a *curfuffle* for ony thing ye could bring him, Edie." Antiquary, ii. 335.

"In an unco *curfuffle*," out of breath, in a great hurry, Roxb.

CURFURE, *s.* The curfew bell. V. CURPHOUR.

CURGELLIT, *part. adj.* Having one's feelings shocked, by seeing or hearing of any horrible deed, Ayr.; expl. as *synon.* with, "It gars a' my flesh creep."

Fr. *coeur*, and *gel-er*; *q.* "to freeze the heart?"

In describing an intense cold, the French speak of *l'ame geleé*, which conveys the same idea.

CURGES, *s. pl.* Undoubtedly meant to denote *curches*, kerchiefs, or coverings for the head.

"Of camarage to be four *curges* xviii elle; of small hollen [Holland] claith to be *curges* x elle." Chalmers's Mary, i. 207. V. COURCHE.

CURGLAFF, *s.* The shock felt in bathing, when one first plunges into the cold water, Banffs.

CURGLOFT, *part. adj.* Panic-struck.

Curgloft, confounded, and bumbaz'd,

On east and west, by turns, he gaz'd;

As ship that's tost with stormy weather,

Drives on, the pilot knows not whither, &c.

Meston's Poems, p. 131.

CURIOUS, *adj.* Anxious, eager.] *Add*;

"And becaus it is not the respect—of the persone, bot the ayme ather to the goodis or landis of the pairtie revissed [ravished] in possessioun or appeirance that moveis the fact, without all doubt some provisioun made by statute to disapoint thame of those thair vnlauchfull hoipis wald make thame the les *curious* to offend heirin." Acts Ja. VI. 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 410.

O.Fr. *curios*, *curious*, empressé, pleine de zele, d'affection, soigneux, attentif; Gl. Rom. Roquefort.

To CURJUTE, *v. a.* 1. To overwhelm, to overthrow; a term much used by children, especially with respect to the small banks or dams which they raise, when these are carried off by the force of the water; Fife.

I can form no idea of the origin, unless it be deduced from Su.G. *koer-a* to drive forcibly, and *giut-a* to pour out; *q.* to use such violence as to give free course to the current.

2. To overpower by means of intoxicating liquor; *Curjuttit wi' drink*, Fife.

CURKLING, *s.* The sound emitted by the quail.

—"Curkling of quails, chirping of sparrows, crackling of crows," &c. Urquhart's Rabelais. V. CHEIPING.

If this be not a term formed by Sir Thomas him-

self, it may be a diminutive from A.S. *cearc-ian* stridere, crepitare.

CURLET, *s.* A *doble curlet*, a double coverlet.

"Anent the—breking of the said maister Walteris chawmer, & takin out of the samyn of a conter, twa fedder beddis, a *doble curlet* of sey, a pare of ffustiane blankatis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 315.

CURLIE-DODDIE, *s.* The Scabious, or Devil's bit; *Scabiosa arvensis*, Linn. South of S.

CURLIE-DODDIES, *s. pl.* The name given to a sort of sugar-plums, rough with confectionary on the outside, given to children, Roxb.

CURLIE-FUFFS, *s. pl.* A term applied, apparently in a ludicrous way, to false hair worn by females in order to supply deficiencies, Teviotdale; from the idea of puffing up the hair. V. FUF, FUFF, *v.*

CURLY KALE, the same with *Curlies*, *s.*

—"The hare nae langer loves to browze on the green dewy blade o' the clover, or on the bosom o' the kindly *curly kale*." Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 159.

A name of the same signification is given to them in Iceland. They are denominated *krullkael*, *brassica apiana*, *sabellica*; i. e. curled kail; in Dan. *kruskael*, or crisped colewort.

CURLIEWURLIE, *s.* A figure or ornament on stone, &c.; *synon.* *Tirly-wirly*.

"Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yere whigmaleeries and *curliewurlies* and open-steek hems about it." Rob Roy, ii. 127.

"*Curliwurlies*, fantastical circular ornaments." Gl. Antiq.

CURLING, *s.* An amusement on the ice, &c.] *Add*;

"Dec. 30, 1684. A party of the forces having been sent out to apprehend Sir William Scot of Harden younger:—and one William Scot in Langhope, getting notice of their coming, by the Cadgers or others, he went and acquainted Harden with it, as he was playing at the *curling* with Riddel of Haining and others; who instantly pretending there were some friends at his house, left them, and so fled." Fountainhall, i. 328.

To CURLIPPIE, *v. a.* To steal slyly, Fife.

I can form no idea of the origin of this term, unless it should be viewed as having some reference to the corn measure called a *Lippie*; in connexion with the dishonest means employed by farm-servants, ostlers, or millers, in abstracting grain or meal for their own emolument; in which case it may be supposed that they are careful to *cuire*, i. e. cover up, or conceal, the *lippie*.

CURLUNS, *s. pl.* The earth-nut, the pig-nut, *Bunium bulbocastanum*, Linn., Galloway; *synon.* *Lousy Arnot*.

CURMOW, *s.* An accompaniment, a convoy, Fife.

Gael. *coirmeog* denotes a female gossip, *coirme* a pot-companion; from *coirm*, *cuirm*, ale.

CURMUD, *adj.* 1. Conjoining the ideas of closeness of situation, and of apparent cordiality or intimacy, South of S., Lanarks.

—In a bog twa paddocks sat,
Exchanging words in social chat,

Cock't on their hunkers facin' ither,
The twasome sat *curmud* thegither.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 46.

2. Intimate, in a state of great familiarity, Roxb., Tweedd. It is often used in a bad sense; as, *They're o'er curmud thegither*, signifying, that a man and woman are so familiar, as to excite suspicion.

3. Snug, comfortable, Selkirks.

To CURMUD, *v. n.* To sit in a state of closeness and familiarity. *They're curmuddin' thegither*, Angus.

CURMUDLIE, CARMUDLIE, *s.* Close contact, a state of pressure on each other, S.B.

In blythe St. John's, that coothie hole,
There hauds a Fair, I wyte fu' droll,
In thick *curmudlie* cram'd

O' fun this day.

Tarras's Poems, p. 91.

The origin may be Isl. *kur-a*, to sit at rest, (V. CURR); and *mol*, opposite to, or rather Dan. *mod*, by, aside.

CURMUDGE, *s.* A mean fellow, Fife; E. *curmudgeon*.

CURMUDGEOUS, *adj.* Mean, niggardly, *ibid.*

Johnson derives the E. word from Fr. *cœur méchant*, to which he adds, as his authority, "An unknown correspondent." It is a ludicrous blunder that a later lexicographer has fallen into, who renders *cœur* "unknown," and *mechant* "correspondent."

CURN, KURN, *s. l.* A grain, &c.] *Add*;

—"That Wil the Wache of Dawie sall content & pay to Maister Gawan Wache—the sawing of vi chalders of atis & a half. Item, the sawing of xiii bollis of bere & a half, & for the sawing bathe of the said atis & bere, of ilk chalders the thrid *kurne*." Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 35; i. e. according to the proportion of one grain out of three.

—"The Lords—deduced 7 firloths of each acre for the seed, which is excepted from the multure; this is the 4th pickle or *curne*." Fountainhall, i. 334.

3. A quantity.] *Add*;

I frae the neuk fesh coals an' sticks,

An' i' the chimly cast a *curn*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 72.

"He sank like a stane: for only a *curn* bubbles brak on the tap, and syne the water ran on as gin naething was aneath it." St. Kathleen, iv. 143.

Add, as sense

4. A *curn o' bread*, a small piece of bread, Roxb.

CURNEY, CURNIE, *s.* A small quantity or number, South of S.

"He foretold that all my sister's children should die some day; and he foretold it in the very hour that the youngest was born, and that is this lad Quentin—who, no doubt, will die one day, to make up the prophecy—the more's the pity—the whole *curney* of them is gone but himself." Q. Durward, iii. 211.

CURNY, CURNEY, *adj. l.* Grainy, full of grains, S.]

Add;

"We maun gar wheat-flour serve us for a blink,—it's no' that ill food, though far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stomach as the *curney* ait-

meal is; the Englishers live amaist upon't; but, to be sure, the pockpuddings ken nae better." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 148.

2. Knotted, candied; as honey, marmalade, &c. Roxb. *Quernie*, *id.*, Kinross.

CURN, CURNE, *s.* A hand-mill, Fife; *Quern*, E. To CURN, CURNE, *v. a.* To grind, Fife.

BERE-CURNE, *s.* Expl. "the bere-stane."

Curne is the same with E. *quern*, Moes. G. *quairn*, A. S. *cwaern*, *cweorn*, *cnyrn*, Su. G. *quern*, *quarn*, mola. Su. G. *wir-a* circumagere, or *hurr-a* in gyrum agitare, has been viewed as the root. Perhaps *hverfu-a*, *id.* has as good a claim.

PEPPER-CURNE, *s.* A mill for grinding pepper, *ib.* To CURNAB, *v. a.* To pilfer, Fife.

The last part of this *v.* is evidently E. *nab*, to seize without warning. In S. it properly signifies to seize in this manner what is not one's own, to seize in the way of rapine. Su. G. *napp-a*, cito arripere. I know not if we should view the first syllable as allied to *kur-a*, clanculum delitescere; q. to lay hold of clandestinely.

CURNIE, *s.* A nursery-term for the little finger, sometimes *curnie-wurnie*, Fife.

CURNOITTED, *adj.* Peevish, Mearns.

CURPHOUR, *s.* The curfew bell.] *Add*;

Skene writes it *curfure*.

"And quhen *Curfure* (*Coverfew*) is rung in, he sall come forth with twa wapons, and sall watch cairfullie and discreitlie, vntill the morning." Burrow Laws, c. 86, s. 1.

Balfour renders this "the time of covert fyre;" Practicks, p. 60.

CURPON, CURPIN, *s.* The rump, &c.] *Add*;

To pay one's *curpin*, to beat one. "Your *curpin* paid, your skin paid, you got a drubbing;" Gl. Shirrefs.

3. *Curpin* is the common term in S. for the crupper of a saddle.

APE'S CURPON, a designation applied to a child, when meant to express displeasure and contempt, Ang.

To CURR, *v. n.* Used in the same sense with E. *cower*.

For fear she *curr'd*, like maukine i' the seat,
An' dunt for dunt her heart began to beat.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 58.

In Edit. Third changed to *cower'd*, which more properly expresses the idea.

To CURR, *v. n.* To purr as a cat, Roxb.

It had been anciently used in the sense of *Coo*, as applied to doves. Hence Urquhart, in his strange enumeration of sounds, mentions the "curring of pigeons, grumblings of cushat-doves," &c. V. CHEIPING, *s.*

Teut. *koer-engemere* instar turturis, Isl. Su. G. *kurr-a*, murmur edere; Isl. *kaur-a* mussitare, *kaur*, murmur.

CURRACK, CURROCH, *s.* A small cart, &c.] *Add*;

CURROCK-CROSS'T, *adj.* Bound to a *currack*, Buchanan.

Behaud me bown' fast to a helter—

An' my aul' hurdies *currock cross't*,

To win' and wather baith expos't.

The Cadgers' Mares, *Tarras's Poems*, p. 53.

CURRAN-BUN, *s.* The vulgar name for the sweet cake used at the New-year, from the *currants* with which it is baked, S.

— Ane augments the gladsome fees,
Wi' whangs o' curran-buns an' cheese.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 13. V. BUN, BUNN.

CURRAN-PETRIS, *s.* The name given to a certain root, South Uist.

"There is a large root grows among the rocks of this island, lately discovered, the natives call it *Curran-Petris*, of a whitish colour, and upwards of two feet in length, where the ground is deep, and in shape and size like a large carrot; where the ground is not so deep, it grows much thicker but shorter: the top of it is like that of a carrot." *Martin's West. Isl.* p. 96.

Gael. *curran* denotes a carrot. *Pairisg* is a partridge. But perhaps it may be rather *q. St. Peter's Carrot*, it being very common, in the Highlands and Islands of S., to denominate objects from some favourite Saint.

CURRIE, **COURIE**, *s.* A small stool, Lanarks.; denominated perhaps from the *v. to Curr*, to sit by leaning on the hams, or *Cour* to stoop, to crouch.

"The herd was setting by her *currie*,—whan I heard my dochter cryan' out, 'O mither, mither!'" *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 1818, p. 503.

To CURRIEMUDGEL, *v. a.* To beat in good humour, Fife. *Curriemudge* is used in Loth. One takes hold of a child, and rubbing the child's ears in good humour, says, "I'll *curriemudge* you."

The first part of the word is probably from Fr. *courroy-er*, as the phrase to *curry* one's *hide* is still used in the same sense.

CURRIE-WIRRIE, *adj.* Expressive of a noisy, habitual growl, Ayr.; synon. *Tirwirring*.

"Thae—critics get up sic lang-nebbit gallehooings,—kippelt wi' as mony smultit *currie-wirrie* rants, as wad gar ane that's no frequent wi' them trow they ettlit to mak a bokeek o' them." *Edin. Mag.* April 1821, p. 351.

To CURRIT, *v. n.* A term applied to a smooth-going carriage or vehicle of any kind; as, "It *currits* smoothly alang," Roxb.

One would suppose that this must have been originally a school-boy's word, from the 3d p. sing. ind. of the Lat. *v. currere*, to run.

To CURROO, *v. n.* "To coo; applied to the lengthened coo of the male-pigeon," Clydes.

— The lustie cushat scoup't through the shaw,
An' *currooit* the trees amang.

Ballad, *Edin. Mag.* Sept. 1818, p. 153.

Isl. *kurr-a*, 1. murmurare; 2. minurire palumbum; Haldorson. Teut. *koer-en*, gemere instar turturis aut columbae.

CURSABILL, *adj.* Current; Fr. *coursable*, id. "In *cursabill* & vsuall pennys and penneworthis."

Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

CURSADDLE, *s.* V. CAR-SADDLE.

CURSCHE, *s.* A covering for a woman's head, S. "Certane linyng [linen] clauss & *curschis*."

Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. V. COURCHE.

To CURSEESE, *v. a.* To reprove; to punish, *Aberd.*

CURSELL, *s.* *Pyle* and *cursell*, a technical

phrase, formerly used in the mint, apparently denoting the impression made on each side of a piece of money, and equivalent to E. *cross* and *pile*.

"That thair salbe ane hundreth stane wecht of copper, vnmixt with ony vther kynd of mettale, wrocht and forgeit in ane miln, and be the said miln maid reddy to the prenting eftir the accustomat forme of his maiesties cunyiehouse, with *pyle* and *cursell*, quhairthrouch the same be not counterfute." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 122.

Fr. *pile* denotes not only the impression made on the reverse of a coin, but the die with which it is made: "The *pile*, or under-iron of the stampe wherein money is stamped; and the pile-side of a piece of money, the opposite whereof is a *crosse*; whence, *Je n'ay croix ny pile*;" *Cotgr.* From this definition, it would appear that the E. word, as well as the Fr., was formerly applied to the die itself. Junius deduces the name from *pile*, as signifying a heap, because arms and emblems are wont to be accumulated on the obverse of a coin; Du Cange, from *pila*, as denoting a pillar, because formerly a temple or sacred edifice appeared on the reverse of the French coins, supported by pillars. As A.S. *pil* signifies a mortar, and the term may have been originally applied to the die; it is not improbable that the inferior matrice might be viewed as a mortar, as it received the stroke of the other die acting as a pestle.

As in the more ancient coins of the Christian nations or states, the *cross* was always on one side, even after the head of the king was substituted, this continued to be called the *cross* side, as the other was invariably denominated the *pile*. V. Du Cange, *Cruz*, in *Monetis*. As our forefathers always used the metathesis, saying *cors* for *cross*, *cursell* seems merely a diminutive from *cors*; like O.Fr. *croisille*, petit *croix*; *Roquefort*, Gl. Rom.

CURSE O' SCOTLAND, the name given to the nine of diamonds in the game of Whist; said to have originated from the tidings of a severe defeat of the Scots having been written on the back of this card, South of S.

Grose has given quite a different account of the reason of this singular designation.

"The nine of diamonds; diamonds, it is said, imply royalty, being ornaments to the imperial crown; and every ninth king of Scotland has been observed, for many ages, to be a tyrant and a curse to that country. Others say, it is from its similarity to the arms of Argyle; the Duke of Argyle having been very instrumental in bringing about the Union, which, by some Scotch patriots, has been considered as detrimental to their country." *Class. Dict.*

CURTALD, *s.* A kind of cannon.

"I past in the Castell of Edinburcht, and saw the provision of ordinance, the quhilk is bot letill that is to say ii great *curtaldis*, that war send out of France, x falconis or litill serpentinis," &c. Lett. Ramsay of Balmane to Henr. VII. *Pink. Hist. Scot.* ii. 440.

Fr. *courtault*, O.E. *courtaud*, "a kind of short piece of ordinance, used at sea;" *Phillips*. It is evidently from Fr. *court*, short.

CURTEONS, *s. pl.*

"Item, tua barrellis of *curteons*, serving to birn in fyre pannis." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171.

Apparently corr. from Fr. *carton*, thick paper, or pasteboard; probably such as that used for cartridges. Here it seems to have been employed for wrapping powder or other combustibles.

CURTILL, *s.* A slut, Gl. Lynds.

CURTILL, *adj.* Sluttish.

Ane *curtill* quean, ane laidlie lurdan.

Mr. Chalmers properly refers to O.E. *curtail*, a drab.

CURTOUSH, *s.* "A woman's short gown,"

Ayrs, Gl. Picken; i. e. what is in E. called a bed-gown; Loth. id.

Apparently from Fr. *court*, Belg. *kurt* short, and *housse* which itself includes the idea of *shortness*, "a short mantle of coarse cloth (and all of a piece) worn in ill weather by country women, about their head and shoulders;" Cotgr. This word has been most probably introduced by the French, when residing in this country, during the regency of Mary of Guise.

CURWURRING, *s.* Synon. with *Curmurring*, Loth.

Isl. *kurr-a* murmurare, and *verr-a* or *urr-a* hirrire.

CUSHIE, CUSHIE-DOW, *s.* The ring-dove, S.

As to their guns,—thae fell engines,

Borrow'd or begg'd, were of a' kinds

For bloody war, or bad designs,

Or shooting *cushies*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 18. V. KOWSCHOT.

CUSHIE-NEEL, *s.* The drug cochineal, as the word is still pronounced by the vulgar in S.

"Take—Pomegranate rynds, *Cushie-neel*, of each three ounces." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 216.

* CUSHION, *s.* Set beside the cushion, laid aside; equivalent to the modern phrase, "laid on the shelf."

"The master of Forbes' regiment was—discharged and disbanded by the committee of estates.—Thus is he set beside the cushion, for his sincerity and forwardness in the good cause." Spalding, i. 291.

I have met with no similar phrase. It has been understood as signifying, ill rewarded.

CUSSANIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps, armour for the thighs, Fr. *cuissots*.

Greit graipis of gold his greis for the nanis,

And his *cussanis* cumlie schynand full cleir.

Rauf Coilyear, B. iii. b.

CUSSELS, *s.* The viviparous Blenny, *Blennius viviparus*, Linn., Fife; synon. *Greenbone*.

This vulgar name is evidently allied to that given by the Swedes to another species, *Blennius raninus*. They call it *ahlkussa*; Linn. Fauna Suec. No. 316; from *ahl* an eel, which it resembles, and perhaps *kuse* a bugbear, as other fish fly from it.

Cussels may indeed be viewed as merely an inversion of the Sw. name, q. *kussa-ahl*.

CUSSER, COOSER, *s.* A stallion, S.

—"Then he rampaged and drew his sword—for ye ken a fie man and a *cusser* fears na the deil." Guy Mannering, i. 189.

Like *coosers* daft were Lintoun dads,

Or cattle stung by flies.—

Lintoun Green, p. 21. V. CURSOUR.

CUST, *s.*

Oe ceiss this brangling and bere;

Remembir quhy the come here,

That ilk knave, and ilk *cust*,

Comprysit Horlore Hust.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 406.

Abbreviated perhaps from *Custroun*, for the rhyme. Su.G. *kuse* denotes one who affects superiority over others.

CUSTELL PENNIE, "a due the Bailive claimes out of the goods of the deceased." MS. Explication of Norish words, Orkn. Shetl.

This evidently corresponds with the *Best Auchl* formerly claimed in S. by the proprietor on the death of a tenant. According to analogy, therefore, this term may be from Isl. *kuste*. De rebus dicitur animatis, inanimatis, instrumentis, suppellectili: *kuiki kusti*, instrumenta domus animata; Verel. Thus *kuste* includes *insicht* and *plenissing*, or *splechrie*; and *kuiki kusti*, is the live stock. Perhaps the last part of the word is allied to *tal*, *tala*, aestimatio secundum partes fundi et possessionis in debitis vel mulcta exigendis; Ibid. Hence Su.G. *mantal*, hominis estimatio, a capitation-tax.

CUSTODIER, *s.* One who has any thing in trust, in order to its being carefully kept, a depositary, S.

This word is still in common use with lawyers.

"Now he had become, he knew not why, or wherefore, or to what extent, the *custodier*, as the Scottish phrase is, of some important state secret, in the safe keeping of which the Regent himself was concerned." The Abbot, ii. 104.

L.B. *custodiar-ius*, custos; Du Cange.

CUSTOMAR, CUSTOMER, *s.* One who receives custom.] Add;

O.E. id. "*Customar*, that taketh custome, [Fr.] *coustomier*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 28.

CUSTRIL, KOOSTRIL, *s.* A sort of fool or silly fellow, Roxb.

"The *auld laird* of Midlem-mill, being once in England, betted he would use language that would not be understood by any one present. He said to the ostler who brought out his horse; 'Tak 'im to the loupin-on-stane. Does the *kued custril* trow I can hechil aff the bare yird o'er a' thae walise?'"

O.E. *custrell* denoted the servant of a man at arms; and O.F. *costereaux*, peasantry outlaws. V. CUSTROUN. CUSTROUN, *s.*] Add;

Since writing this article, I have observed that Skinner mentions *quistron*, which he says is "expl. *begger*, perhaps from Fr. G. *questeur*, olim forte *questeron*, importunus rogator, a Lat. *quaerere*."

A literary friend suggests, that this term is probably derived from Ital. *castrone*, a castrated lamb. It also signifies "a blockhead, a simpleton, a booby." Altieri.

CUSTUMABLE, CUSTOMABLE, *adj.* This word, besides signifying, as in E., "according to custom," (V. Spottisw. Suppl. Dec. p. 209), also denotes what is subject to the payment of *custom*.

"*Customable* gudes may nocht be caried foorth of the realme, vnder the paine of banishment.—*Customers* suld haue ane roll of all *customable* gudes." Skene, Ind. to Acts, vo. *Customers*.

CUSTOMARIE, *s.* The office of the customs; *Fr. coustumerie*, *id.*

—“He maid and constitute Maister Jhone Chesholme, &c. intronettouris of the gudis & erandis of the said vmquhile Archibald Douglas—& specialie anentis his office of thesaurarie of the *customarie* of the burgh of Edinburgh.” *Acts Ja. V. 1540*, *Ed. 1814*, p. 354.

“We revoik—all donationis—of all offices sic as chalmerlawries [*Chalmerlanries*, *Ed. 1566*], ballierijs, and *Custumaris*,” &c. *Ibid.* p. 357.

To CUSTUME, *v. a.* To exact custom for, to subject to taxation.

“That na *custumaris* of burrowis *custume* ony salt passand furth of the realme, vnder the pane of tinsell of thare office & payment of the hail salt to the kingis grace.” *Acts Ja. V. 1524*, *Ed. 1814*, p. 290.

V. CUSTOMAR, and **BOUK**, *s.*

CUTCHACH, *s.* **V. COUTCHACK.**

CUTCHIN, *adj.* Cowardly, knocking under.

It occurs in the *S. Prov.*, “He’s a meer *cutchin* carle, for all his manly looks.”—“Spoken of hectoring bullies, who look fierce, but yet are meer cowards at the bottom.” *Kelly*, p. 152.

Evidently the same with *E. couching*. **V. COUCHER.**

CUTE, *s.* Ankle.] *Add*;

To Let one Cule his Cutes, to leave one to wait in a situation where he is exposed to the cold; a phrase common among the vulgar; as, “*I let him cule his cutes* at the dore,” or “in the lobby.”

CUTIT, **CUITIT**, *part. adj.* Having ankles; as, *sma’-cuitit*, having neat ankles, *thick-cuitit*, &c.

“It would be a hard task to follow a black *cutted* sow through a new burn’d moor this night,” *S. Prov.*; “a comical indication that the night is very dark.” *Kelly*, p. 214, 215.

He expl. *cutted* “dock’d,” as if it signified a sow that had lost its tail. I suspect that it rather means black ankles; because the heath being dark coloured, and the legs of the sow of the same complexion, there is nothing that the eye can fix on.

CUTE, *adj.* Clever, expert, *S.B.*] *Give* as definition; *Shrewd*, sharp-sighted, acute, *S.*] *Add*;

2. Deep, designing, crafty, *S.B.*

To CUTE, *v. n.* To play at the amusement of curling. This term is used in the higher parts of *Clydes*. **V. COIT v. 2.**

CUTIE-STANE, *s.* A stone used in the amusement of curling, sometimes pron. *Cutin-stane*, *Clydes*.

Apparently an old Cumbrian word, from *C.B. cwd*, “a projecting, ejecting, or throwing off,” *Owen*; this definition corresponding with the use of curling-stones.

CUT-FINGER’D, *adj.* 1. A ludicrous term, applied to one who gives a short answer, or replies with some degree of acrimony.

The idea seems borrowed from the peevish humour often manifested, when one has *cut* one’s finger.

2. Applied also to one who leaves a company abruptly, or makes what is term’d a *stoun jouk*; as, “He’s gane away unco *cut-finger’t-wise*,” *Roxb.*

CUTHBERT’S (St.) BEADS, *s. pl.* A name given to the *Entrochi*, *S.*

“The *Entrochi*—are frequently called *St. Cuthbert’s beads*, from a vulgar opinion that they were made by that holy man; or because they were used in the Rosaries worn by the devotees of that saint. On the continent they have been known by the name of *Numuli Sancti Bonifacii*.” *Ure’s Hist. Ruthergl.* p. 319.

CUTHIL, *s.* A word used to denote corn carried to another field than that on which it grew, *Perths.* **V. CUTLE**, *v.*

CUT-HORNIT, *part. adv.* Having the horns cut short.

“Tua ky, the ane tharof blak *cuthornit*, the vther broun taggit.” *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

CUTHRIE, *adj.* Having the sensation of cold, fond of drawing near to the fire, *Ang.*

This conveys precisely the same idea with *S. cauld-rife*, which retains the *A.S.* form, being composed of *A.S. cald*, *ceald* frigidus, and *ryfe* frequens. *Cuthrie*, however, seems to be a corr. of a word more nearly resembling the Teut. orthography, *q. koudryf*, from *koud* frigidus, or *koude*, frigus, and *ryf* largus, abundans. **V. CODRUGH.**

CUTIKINS, *s. pl.* Spatterdashes, *S.*] *Add*;

—“Amen, amen, quo’ the Earl Marshal, answered Oldbuck, as he exchanged his slippers for a pair of stout walking shoes with *cutikins*, as he called them, of black cloth.” *Antiquary*, i. 249.

To CUTLE, **CUITLE**, **CUITTLE**, *v. a.* To wheedle, *S.*

“Sir William might just stitch your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he wad sune *cuittle* another out o’ somebody else, sic a lang head as he has.” *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 6.

“The Papist threatened us with purgatory, and fleeced us with pardons;—the Protestant mints at us with the sword, and *cuittles* us with the liberty of conscience; but the never a one of either says, ‘Peter, there is your penny.’” *The Abbot*, ii. 15.

To CUITLE up, *v. a.* To effect an object in view by wheedling another, *S.*

—“I dismissed him, rejoicing at heart,—to rehearse to his friend the precentor,—the mode in which he had *cuittled up* the daft young English squire.” *Rob Roy*, ii. 234.

CUTLING, *s.* seems to signify a flatterer, one who coaxes, a wheedler; from *Cutle*, *v.* The language respects Cupid.

The beauty, in our rash a jest,

Flang the arch *cutling* in South Sea.

Jacobite Relics, i. 138.

To CUTLE Corn.] *Add*;

This term is used, not merely as signifying to remove corn out of water-mark, but also to denote its being carried from a less advantageous situation to one that is better, or more convenient for the farmer. Thus, corn is said to be *cutled*, when it is removed from low to high ground, that it may be sooner dried; from a damp to a dry position, with the same view; from a *lown* or sheltered spot to one that is exposed to the wind. The same term is used, when corn is removed from a distant part of a field, or of the farm, to one that is nearer; that when ready to be stacked, or housed, it may not be necessary to fetch it far in bad roads. For it is principally in unfavourable

seasons, and in late harvests, that *cutling* is practised.

When a farmer is in haste to plough a field newly reaped, and finds that the corn stands in his way, (while it is not sufficiently dry for being taken in); if he carries it off, and sets it up in a small space, he may be said to *cutle* it. The term, indeed, necessarily includes the idea of confining the corn to a smaller space than that which it formerly occupied.

CUTLE, *s.* The corn set up in this manner, *W. Loth.* It is sometimes removed to give liberty to the cattle to eat the foggage.

CUTTABLE, *adj.* What may be cut or mowed.

"I am just now to advise—to consume all the *cuttable* grass of the nearest field, when it happens to be in grass." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 204.

CUT-THROAT, *s.* 1. A dark lantern or *bowet*, in which there is generally horn instead of glass; but so constructed that the light may be completely obscured, when this is found necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act, *S.*

2. The name formerly given to a piece of ordnance.

"Item, tua cairtis for *cutthrottis* with aixtreis quheillis schod, having their pavesis.—Item, sex *cutthrottis* of irne with their mekis." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 169.

This seems the same piece which in the Complaynt of Scotland is called a *Murdresar*. For *Fr. meurtrier*, (whence *meurtriére*, a piece of ordnance), signifies a cutthroat.

CUTTY, **CUTTIE**, *adj.* 1. Short.] *Add*;

He gae to me a *cuttie* knife,
And bade me keep it as my life.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 208.

It is singular that in *Isl. kuti* signifies cultellus, expl. in *Dan.* "a little knife;" Haldorson. *Add* to etymon; *C.B. cwt*, a rump or tail; *cwtla, cwtlan*, short, bob-tailed; *cota*, short, without a tail.

2. Testy, hasty; or to expl. it by another *S.* idiom, "*short* of the temper;" *Fife.*

CUTTY, **CUTTIE**, *s.* 2. A spoon.] *Add*;

—"Clean trenchers, *cutty spoons*, knives and forks, sharp, burnished, and prompt for action,—lay all displayed as for an especial festival." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 306.

4. "A short stump of a girl," *Dumfr.*

CUTTY-BROWN, *s.* Apparently a designation for a brown horse that is crop-eared, or perhaps docked in the tail.

I scoured awa to Edinborow-town,
And my *cutty-brown* together.

Herd's Coll. ii. 220.

CUTTY-GUN, *s.* A short tobacco-pipe, *Mearns.* *Cuttie* *synon.*

But wha cam in to heese our hope,
But Andro wi' his *cutty-gun*?

Old Song, Andro, &c.

CUTTY-MUN, *s.* *Cutty-mun* and *Treeladle*. Supposed to be the name of an old tune.

He fits the floor syne wi' the bride

To *Cuttymun* and *Treeladle*.

Thick, thick, that day.

Christ's Kirk, Cant. II.

Cutty-mun, if denoting a spoon with a very short handle, as its connection with *Treeladle*, a wooden

ladle, would intimate, must be viewed as tautological; *Munn* itself, *q. v.*, bearing this sense.

CUTTIE-STOUP, *s.* A pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart, *S.*

The *cuttie-stoup* bit hauds a soup,

Gae fetch the Hawick gill O. *Burns.*

CUTTY-QUEAN, *s.* 1. A worthless woman, *S.* 2. Ludicrously applied to a wren.

Then Robin turn'd him round about,

E'en like a little king;

Go, pack ye out at my chamber door,

Ye little *cutty-quean*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 167. *V. KITTIE.*

CUTTIE, *s.* A hare, *Fife, Perth, Berwick.*

"*Lepus timidus*, Common Hare.—*S. Maukin, Cuttie.*" *Edin. Mag.* July 1819, p. 507. *C.B. cwt*, a rump or tail, a scut.

CUTTIE-CLAP, *s.* The couch of a hare, its seat or lair, *Kinross, Perth.*

CUTTIE'S-FUD, *s.* A hare's tail, *Ibid.*

Perhaps from *Gael. cutach*, bob-tailed. *Cutag*, according to *Shaw*, denotes "any short thing of feminine gender." *Armor. gat*, a hare.

CUTTIE, *s.* The Black Guillemot, *S.O.*

"On the passage I observed several Black Guillemots, *Colymbus Grylle*, which the boatmen called *cutties*." *Fleming's Tour in Arran.*

CUTTIE, *s.* A horse or mare of two years of age, *Mearns.*

Supposed to be a dimin. from *Cout*, i. e. a colt.

CUTTIE-BOYN, *s.* A small tub for washing the feet in, *Lanark, Ayr.*

This has been expl. *q.* for washing the *cutes* or ankles. But the first part of the word may be rather from *Cutty*, short, *q. v.*; if not from *Cude*, *Cudie*, a small tub.

CUTTILIE, &c. *adv.* 3. Laconically and pertly.] *Add*;

I find that it occurs, in this sense, in *O.E.* "*Cuttedly*, frowardly; *Fr. cauesne.*" *Palsgr. F.* 440, a. To **CUTTLE**, *v. n.* To smile or laugh in a suppressed manner, *Teviotd.*; *synon. Smurtle.*

CUTTUMRUNG, *s.* That part of the *Tree-and-tranthum* which goes under the tail, *Aberd.*

This is illustrated by an ancient proclamation transmitted by tradition.

"Onie body saw a reid hummel yallow marie [little mare] gain o'er the Brig o' Don, three days afore Sunday; wi' a wand hilter [halter], a wand brank, a *cuttumrung* aneth her tail, a stramlach and a leuirich; three furichins o' saip, twa tress o' snischen. Onie body saw her sin I saw her, they may gang hame to my fader at the head o' Glenfowter, an' they'll get guded satisfaction for their pains."

CUTWIDDIE, **CUDWUDDIE**, *s.* 1. A piece of wood by which a harrow is fastened to the yoke, *Fife.*] *Add*;

"Here hae we travelt up to this town, what wi' wingling flails, and couters, and barrowtrams, an' *cudwuddies*, nae little forjeskit." *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 114.

2. *Cutwiddies*, *pl.* The links which join the *swingle-trees* to the *threiptree* in a plough, *Clydes.*

CWAW, **CWAY**, a contraction for *Come awa'* or *away*, *S.*

D.

DA, s.

"Ane *da* of crammosie velvot embroderit with gold, contening the ruif of the heid pece, and thre double pandis, quhairof thair is tua lang and ane schort, and ane of the same pandis wantis the freinyeis of gold." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 205.

Can this be from A.S. *dal* a division, or *dael* a portion, *l* being quiescent in the end of many words in S.?

A.S. *dag*, *daag*, is rendered "sparsum, any thing that is loose and hanging abroad;" Somn. S.B. *daw* denotes a very small portion. V. DAW, s. an atom. DAAR, *adj.* Dear, in price; compar. *daarer*, superl. *daarest*; Aberd. V. DARRAR.

To DAB, *v. a.* To peck, &c.] *Add*;

Teut. *dabb-en* suffodere, fodicare.

DAB, s. 1. A stroke from the beak, &c. S.] *Add*;

2. Used to denote a smart push with a broken sword or pointless weapon; in allusion, doubtless, to a bird's pecking with its bill.

"As he was recovering himself, I gave him a *dab* in the mouth with my broken sword, which very much hurt him; but he aiming a second thrust, which I had likewise the good fortune to put by, and having as before given him another *dab* in the mouth, he immediately went off, for fear of the pursuers." Memoirs of Capt. Creighton, p. 82.

Here *dab* is obviously contrasted with thrust.

DABACH, s. A stroke or blow, Buchan.

Probably a dimin. from *Dab*, a stroke. Gael. *diobadh*, however, is a prick, a point.

To DABBER, DEVER, *v. a.* To confound or stupify one, by talking so rapidly that one cannot understand what is said, Dumfr.

This seems to be merely a provincial variety of *Dauer*, *Daiver*, *v. a.*

To DABBER, *v. n.* To jar, to wrangle, Aberd.

Probably allied to the first part of *Dibber-derry*, confused debate. Gael. *deabh-am* signifies "to battle, to encounter," Shaw.

DABBIES, s. *pl.* *Haly*, also pronounced *Helly*, *Dabbies*. 1. The designation still given, in Galloway, to the bread used in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This is not baked in the form of a loaf, but in cakes such as are generally called *Shortbread*.

2. The vulgar name still given in Edinburgh to a species of cake baked with butter, otherwise called *Petticoat-tails*; in Dundee, *Holy Doupies*.

They have obviously been denominated *Dabbies*, as being punctured, from the *v. to Dab*; and *Haly*, *Helly*, or holy, as being consecrated to a religious use. *Helly* is the pronunciation of the term in Dumfriesshire. This kind of bread, it is supposed, had been preferred to that in the form of a loaf, in imitation of the unleavened cakes used by the Jews in the Passover, and of course in the first celebration of the Supper. The learned Bingham, however, contends that, in the first ages of Christianity, leavened

bread was commonly used in the Supper; and shews, that it was not till the eleventh century that unleavened bread was introduced in the Roman ritual. Antiq. Christ. Church, B. xv. c. 2.

Du Cange refers to some kind of bread resembling this, when quoting from the Monasticon Anglicanum, Tom. i. p. 498. Molendarium septem panes de conventu, et septem panes de *Pricked-Bread*. Vo. *Panis*. DABERLACK, s. 1. "A kind of long sea-weed;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

2. "Any wet dirty strap of cloth or leather;" *ibid.* In this sense it is often used to signify the rags of a tattered garment. Evidently denominated from its resemblance to long sea-weed.

3. Applied to the hair of the head, when hanging in lank, tangled and separate locks; *ibid.*

DACHAN, (gutt.) s. A puny dwarfish creature, Buchan; synon. with *Ablach*, *Wary-drag*, &c.

Gael. *daoach*, a periwinkle; Teut. *docke*, a puppet.

To DACRE *one*, *v. a.* To inflict corporal punishment on one; as, "I'll *dacre* ye," spoken jocosely, Dumfr.

A worthy friend conjectures that the term had originated from the severity of Lord *Dacre* in his inroads on the Border.

To DACKER, DAKER, DAIKER, *v. n.* 3. To toil as in job-work, &c.] *Add*;

This corresponds to one sense given of the E. provincial *v.* "To *daker*, to work for hire, after the common day's work is over, at 2d. an hour." Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 326.

4. To truck, to barter.] *Add*;

It properly signifies to deal in a piddling and loose sort of way; as allied in sense to E. *higgle*.

5. To be engaged about any piece of work in which one does not make great exertion; to be slightly employed; S.

One is said to *daiker* in a house, to manage the concerns of a family in a slow but steady way. One *daikers* with another, when there is mutual co-operation between those who live together. They are said to *daiker* fine, when they agree so well as to co-operate effectively, S.

6. To stroll, or go about in a careless manner, not having much to do, Roxb.

"The d——'s in the daidling body,' muttered Jeany between her teeth; 'wha wad hae thought o' his *daikering* out this length?' Tales of my Landl. 2d Ser. i. 237. "Daikering, sauntering;" Gl.

7. To go about in a feeble or infirm state, Ettr. For. 8. To *Daiker* on, to continue in any situation, or engaged in any business, in a state of irresolution whether to quit it or not, to hang on, S.

"I hae been flitting every term these four and twenty years; but when the time comes, there's aye something to saw that I would like to see sawn,—and sae I e'en *daiker* on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end." Rob Roy, i. 135.

9. *To Daiker up the Gate*, to jog or walk slowly up a street, S.

"I'll pay your thousand pundts Scots, plack and bawbee, gin ye'll be an honest fallow for anes, and just *daiker up the gate* wi' this Sassenach." Rob Roy, ii. 216.

DACKER, s. Struggle, Ang.

— I fear our herds are taen,

An' its sair born o' me that they're slain.

For they great *dacker* made, an' tulyi'd strang,

Ere they wad yield an' let the cattle gang.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 23.

The original reading *Docker* is used, 3d Ed. This corresponds with sense 2. of *Dacker*, to grapple, S.B. A.Bor. "*Daker*, a dispute or argumentative conversation;" Grose.

DACKLE, s. 1. A state of suspense, &c.] *Add*; 2. *Dackle* is expl. "the fading of the fire when the heat abates;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

In *Lincolns. to Dacker* signifies to waver, to stagger. This Skinn. deduces from Belg. *daecker-en* motitare, volitare, from *daeck*, nebula, because the cloudy vapours are driven hither and thither by the slightest puff of wind.

DACKLIE, adj. 1. Of a swarthy complexion, Ayrs.

2. Pale, having a sickly appearance, *ibid*.

Isl. *dauck-r*, *doeck-r*, obscurus. It is conjoined with many other words; as, *daukkblar*, nigro-coeruleus, dark-blue; *daukkraud-r*, nigro-ruber, dark-red, &c. To DADE.

— Which nourish'd and bred up at her most plenteous pap,

No sooner brought to *dade*, but from their mother trip. Drayton's *Polyolb*. p. 663.

But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently *dades*. *Ibid*. p. 938.

My learned friend Archdeacon Nares, in his valuable Glossary, has said; "From the context, in both places, it seems to mean to *flow*; but I have not found it any where noticed, nor can guess at its derivation."

In reading the passage, it occurred to me that the natural sense of the term, in the first quotation, was to suck: and I am confirmed in this idea from observing that it so nearly resembles the Moes.G. v. This is *dadd-jan*, lactare. *Vai thaim quithuhastom jah daddjandein*, "Wo to them that are with child, and that give suck." Mar. xiii. 17.

The meaning of the first quotation seems to be, that they had no sooner learned to *suck* than they forsook their mother. In the second, it may without any violence bear the same signification. Isis may poetically be said to suck or draw her supplies from her source, in allusion to a mother's breast.

Notwithstanding the change of letters of the same organ, we recognise the Moes.G. term in A.S. *titt*, Fris. *tittle*, Gr. *τιτλη*, and E. *teat*. In Germ. it appears in the form of *dutte*, and in C.B. of *diden*. The Moes.G. v. most nearly resembles the Heb. s. *דד*, *dad*, mamma.

To DAD, DAUD, v. a. 1. To thrash, S.] *Add*;

I'm livin' yet and weel,

Tho' cuft and *dauded* gayan sair,

Since last I left that luckless A—,

Thro' mony a moor an' fiel'.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 235.

It seems to be used as synon. with *cuft*, i. e. beat; both terms bearing a metaphorical sense.

"I was gaun hame thinkin nae ill, an' weary fa' the hizzies they hae cuffed me an' *daddit* me, till they hae nae left a hale bane i' my buik." Saxon and Gael, i. 94.

"Growing warm with his ungospel rhetoric, he began to rail and to *daud* the pulpit, in condemnation of the spirit which had kithed in Edinburgh." R. Gilhaize, ii. 112.

DAD, s. 1. A sudden and violent motion or stroke.

It is also used to denote a blow given by one person to another; Galloway, South of S.

At fairs, aboon the countra lads

Gib held his head right canty;

Whoe'er did slight him gat a *daud*,

Whenever he was ranty.

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 15.

Still he cuff'd, an' still she knuckl'd,

Waesucks! when she daugh na cheep,

Tho' her skin wi' *dads* was speckl'd,

Black an' white, like Jacob's sheep.

Train's *Poetical Reveries*, p. 66.

2. Used to denote the act of beating with the hands, as expressive of a plaudit, Dumfr.

Dumfries, and a' its bonny Lasses,

And gallant Lads,

Were drank in magnum-bonum glasses,

Wi' ruffs and *dads*!

Mayne's *Siller Gun*, p. 57.

"*Ruffs and Dads*. Thumping with hands and feet." Gl. *ibid*.

DADDINS, s. pl. A beating; *I se gie you your daddins*; I will beat you, Fife.

DAD, s. A large piece. V. DAWD.

DAD. *Dad a bit*, not a whit; a minced oath, *dad* being expl. as equivalent to devil, Mearns.

In short he was wi' gab sae gifted,

That *dad a bit* could I get shifted, &c.

Taylor's *S. Poems*, p. 181.

DADDIE, s. A father; the term most commonly used by the children of the peasantry, S.

Dr. Johns. gives *Daddy* as an E. word, but without any example; nor has Mr. Todd given any.

My *daddy* is a kanker'd carle,

He'll nae twin wi' his gear;

My minny she's a scalding wife,

Had's a the house a-steer.

Song, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 64.

To DADDLE, DAIDLE, v. n.] *Give*, as sense

3. To be feeble or apparently unfit for exertion, S.

"Ye seem a thriftless and *fizzenless* carle; what can ye do for a night's lodging?"—"Aweel, thriftless bodie,—can ye kame wool? that's dainty wark for sic a *daidlen* bodie." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 407.

5. Applied to one addicted to prostitution, Ayrs.

DAIDLING, part. pr. Silly, mean-spirited, pusillanimous, S.

"He's but a coward body after a',—he's but a *daidling* coward hody. He'll never fill Rumbleberry's bonnet—Rumbleberry fought and flyted like a fleeing dragon." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 79.

To DAFF, v. n. 1. To be foolish.] *Add*;

2. To make sport, Lanarks.
—We'll hauld our court mid the roaring lins,
And *daff* in the lashan' tide.
Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.
But dinnae pu' the dead men's bells,
That sae proud ower the grey craigs hing;
For in their cup, whan the sun is up,
Daff our noble queen an' king.
Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.
3. To toy, rather conveying the idea of wantonness, Ayrs., S.B., S.O.
Come yont the green an' *daff* wi' me,
My charming dainty Davy.
Picken's Poems, i. 175.
—On the fields, they tak them bields,
An' clank them side by side,
To *daff* that night.
Tarras's Poems, p. 97.

DAFFING, DAFFING, *s.*] *Transfer* the proof from sense 4. to sense 3., *adding*;

5. Loose conversation, smutty language, S.

"For yoursel, Jenny, ye'll be civil to a' the folk, and take nae heed o' ony nonsense and *daffing* the young lads may say t'ye;—your mother, rest her saul, could pit up wi' as muckle as maist women—but aff hands is fair play; and if ony body be uncivil ye may gi'e me a cry." *Tales of my Landlord, ii. 71.*

6. "Dallying," indelicate toying, S. Gl. Shirrefs.

7. Derangement, frenzy.

"Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzie and *daffine* which kept him to his death." *Melville's MS. p. 58.*

DAFFING, *part.adj.* Merry, gay, light-hearted, S.

"See that ye make a good husband to her, Willie; for, though she has a *daffing* way with her, she could never bide a hard word a' her days." *Petticoat Tales, i. 266.*

DAFT, *adj.* 1. Delirious, insane, S.] *Add*;

This term seems to be used by Balfour, as synon. with *idiot*.

"He that is maid and constitute under the quarter seill—to be curatour, guyder and governour to ane persoun, as unnatural, *daft*, and idiot, hes powar be vertue of his office, to have and retene in his keiping the said idiotis persoun," &c. *Practicks, p. 123.*

7. Extremely eager, &c.] *Add*;

"*Daft*,—fond, anxious;" Gl. Shirrefs.

DAFTISH, *adj.* In some degree deranged, S.; a diminutive from *Daft*.

DAFTLY, *adv.* 1. Foolishly, S.] *Add*;

2. Merrily, gayly, S.

—Toddling lammies o'er the lawn
Did *daftly* frisk and play.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 48.

DAFTLIKE, *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of folly.] *Add*;

"Never think you, Luckie," said I, "that his honour, Monkbarns, would hae dunesica *daft-like* thing, as to gie grund weel worth fifty shillings an acre, for a mailing that would be dear o' a pund Scots." *Antiquary, i. 84.*

2. Having a strange or awkward appearance, S.

"This he absolutely refused, for fear lest she should 'turn him into some *daft-like* beast,' as he expressed it." *Brownie of Bodsbeck, &c. ii. 331.*

3. Resembling derangement, S.

"The other broke suddenly out into an immoderate *daft-like* laugh that was really awful." *The Steam-Boat, p. 86.*

DAFTNESS, *s.* Foolishness.] *Add*;

2. Fatuity, insanity, S.

"But, Jenny, can you tell us of any instance of his *daftness*?" *The Entail, ii. 175.*

To DAG, *v. n.* 1. To rain gently, S.] *Add*;

Lancash. *deg* is evidently a cognate term. "To wet, to sprinkle water on;" *Tim Bobbins.*

DAG, *s.* 1. A thin, or gentle rain.] *Add*;

In Dan. *d* assumes the form of *t*, a very common change in the northern languages; *taage*, a mist or fog, *kaalde taage*, a cold mist, as we say in S. "a cauld *dagg*."

3. A heavy shower, Ayrs. Hence;

To DAGGLE, *v. n.* To fall in torrents, Ayrs.

DAGGIE, *adj.* Drizzling. *A daggie day*, S., a day characterised by slight rain. *Dawkie* synon.

DAGE, *s.* A trollop, a dirty mismanaging woman, Teviotd.

This is probably the same with *Dan*, *Da*, *s.* as used in sense 2., only differing in pronunciation. It may, however, be the Dan. term *daegge*, preserved from the time of the Northumbrian kingdom. This signifies "a minion, a darling;" and often the line of distinction cannot easily be drawn between a darling and a *daw*.

DAGGLER, *s.* A lounge, an idler, Fife.

Perhaps from E. *daggle*, *v.*, as denoting one who bemires himself in going from place to place.

DAGH, *s.* Dough.

"But the wind will blow that god to the sea, the rain or the snow will make it *dagh* again, yea, which is most of all to be feared, that god is a pray (if he be not wel kept) to rattes and mise. For they will desyre no better denner than whiteround gods ynew." *Ressoning, Crosraguell, &c. Prol. iii, a. V. DAIGH.*

DAY, *s.* A canopy. "Ane black cordoun for a *day*." *Inventories, A. 1576, p. 242.*

O.Fr. *day* is synon. with *dais*, "a cloth of estate, canopie, or heaven, that stands over the heads of princes thrones;" *Cotgr.*

* DAY, *s.* Used as denoting a portion of time, the extent of which is determined by the word conjoined with it; as, *A month's day*, the space of a month; *A year's day*, the space of a year; "He has been awa this *month's day*," he has been absent for the space of a month, *Aberd.*

I am inclined to think that this phraseology had been originally meant to limit the term specified, q. exactly a month, a month and neither more nor less.

Lye renders A.S. *daeg*, tempus vitae humanae; referring to Aelfric, Can. 28, of which, I must acknowledge, I do not see the application.

* DAY. *The day*, a Scottish idiom for *to-day*; as, *How are ye the day?*

"But we maun a' live *the day*, and have our dinner; and there's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his dorchach," &c. *Waverley, ii. 289.*

As in A.S. *to daeg* signifies hodie, whence the E. term, in Isl. Su.G. and Dan. the preposition *i*, signifying in, is prefixed, *i dag*, also in Isl. *i deige*. I

have not observed any thing that exactly corresponds with our vulgar phraseology. The Belg. most nearly resembles it, as *deezen dag* signifies to-day, literally "this day," which is undoubtedly the sense in which the article is used in the present instance in S. The same idiom appears in *the morn*, the phrase invariably used in our vernacular language for to-morrow.

DAY AND WAY. 1. *To make day and way o't*, to support one's self for the *day*, so as to clear one's *way*, without any overplus, S.

2. "Ye've made the *day* and the *way* alike *lang*;" a common phrase, expressive of reprehension, applied to those who have taken much longer time in any excursion than was necessary, especially when they do not return till nightfall, S.

DAY-DAW, s. Dawn of day, Fife.

"We'll better slip awa' soon to our beds the night, that we may rise with the *day-daw*." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 28. V. **DAW, v.**

DAY NOR DOOR. It is said that one can *hear* neither *day nor door*, when a person cannot distinguish one sound from another. It is more generally used, I think, to express the stunning effect of loud noise, S.

Now by this time the house is heels our head,
For ae thing some, and some anither said;
That *day nor door* a body cudna hear,
For every thing was put in sic a steer.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 86.

"She's as deaf as Corra-linn; we canna mak her hear *day nor door*." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 180.

I suspect that it should be *D nor Door*, in the same manner as it is said of a stupid person, that he *disna ken a B frae a bull's fit*, S.

TO DAIBLE, v. a. To wash in a slight way, Roxb.; E. *dabble* is synon.

DAIBLE, s. A slight washing; as, "The claise has gotten a bit *daible*," *ibid*.

Teut. *dabbel-en*, subigere.

TO DAIBLE, v. n. To go about in an inactive and feeble way; generally applied to children, Ettr. For.

Fr. *debile*, feeble, infirm; Lat. *debilis* id.

TO DAICKLE, v. n. To hesitate, to feel reluctant, Ayrs. V. **DACKLE.**

TO DAIDLE, v. n. To trifle, S. V. **DADDLE, DAIDLER, s.** A trifler, Dumfr.

DAIDLE, DAIDLIE, s. A larger sort of bib, used for keeping the clothes of children clean, a pin-afore, S.

This I have formerly given as *Daddle*, which does not so well express the sound.

I have met with this word only in a party-song, meant to expose to ridicule the whole conduct of the Covenanters in abolishing episcopacy. By "the sark of God," must be meant the surplice.

Jockey shall wear the hood,

Jenny the sark of God,

For—petticoat, dishclout and *daidle*.

Jacobite Relics, i. p. 7.

DAIGHIE, DAICHY, (gutt.) adj. Doughy.] *Add*;

3. Applied to rich ground, composed of clay and sand in due proportions, Banffs.

"A dry mellowy soil, made up of a due mixture of clay and sand, very deep,—passes under the name of *daichy* haughs." Gl. Surv. Banffs.

DAIGHINESS, s. The state of being doughy, S. **TO DAIK, v. a.** To smooth down; as, "to *daik* the head," to smooth down the hair, Mearns.

This might seem allied to Isl. *deig-ia*, primarily macerare, secondarily mollire; as moisture is used not merely for softening, but often for smoothing down. But perhaps it is merely a provincial pronunciation, and oblique use, of the E. *v. to Deck*. O. Teut. *ghe-degen* signifies formosus; Kilian.

DAIKER, s. A decad.] *Add*;

This term is of great antiquity in E. For by the Stat. de Compositione Ponderum, 51 Hen. III. every *Dakir* consists of ten hides, Cowel. *Dicker* is used in the same sense. L.B. *dicra*, *dacrum*, *dakrum*. Thus in Fleta; Item lastus coriorum consistit ex decim *dakris*, & quodlibet *dacrum* ex decim coriis. Lib. ii. c. 12, § 4. The term is also used with respect to iron, but as including double the number. *Dacrum* vero ferrorum equorum ex viginti ferris. Ibid. *Dicra* is used in the same sense in Domesday-Book, Gloucester. The city of Gloucester gave xxxvi. *Dicras* ferri. The L.B. term was also used in France. Thus in the Taxation of St. Omers, we read of *Dacra* de pellibus salsis; and in the Chartulary of the Trinity at Caen, the phrase, *unam Dacram* de ferris, occurs. Ap. Du Cange, vo. *Dacra*, Blount's Anc. Ten. p. 192.

The word must be traced to Gr. *δεκάς*, a decad.

TO DAIKER, v. n. V. **DACKER.**

TO DAIKER out, v. a. To dispoise in an orderly way, West of S.

"If she binna as dink and as lady-like a corse as ye ever looked upon, say Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in *daikering* out a dead dame's flesh." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1820, p. 652. V. **DACKER, v.** **DAIKINS, interj.** An exclamation or kind of oath, Galloway.

As Jocky passed through the slap—

Ilk lass cock'd up her silken cap,

Saying, *Daikins!* here's the fellow

For them, that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 76.

This is undoubtedly the same with E. *dickens*, which, according to Dr. Johns., seems to "import much the same with the *devil*." Mr. Todd has nothing in addition. Bailey gives it *devilkin*, i. e. little devil. *Dickons*, Lanc. Dial. Bailey mentions *Odds Dickens* as the full phrase. Now as this so nearly resembles the old profane expression, *Odds bodikins*, I am inclined to view *dickens* as an abbreviation of the latter; and therefore as an oath by God's body, q. the little body, or that supposed to be contained in the host.

DAIL, s. A part, a portion.] *Add*;

3. *Nae great dail*, of no great worth or value, Aberd.

DAIL, s. A field, Fife.

Teut. *dal*, *dael*, vallis; A.S. *dael*, Su.G. *dal*, id. Gael. *dal*, "a plain field, a dale."

DAIL.] Add;

TO HAVE DALE, to have concern or interest in any thing, to intermeddle.

—"That the said Alexr. Cunningghame sall in continent devoide & red—the said akris of the landis of Milgarholme with the pertinentis, and that he sall *hase na dale* nor entermeting tharwith in tyme to cum, bot as the courss of commone law will." Act. Audit. A. 1469, p. 9. V. also p. 14.

DAYIS. V. ANGUS DAYIS.

Since the article referred to was printed, I have been indebted, among many other obligations, to my friend Thomas Thomson, Esq. Depute Register, who published these curious Inventories from the original in the Record-Office, for a correction which seems perfectly well founded. He views this as a corrupted spelling of *Agnus Dei's*; supposing that the things meant are "those little amulets, as one may call them, commonly made of fragments of the wax lights used at Easter, and impressed with the figure of the Paschal Lamb."

From the Dict. Trev. we learn that they are often made in the form of a heart, and covered with a piece of stuff which is usually embroidered. The pronunciation of the term, which seems to have been imitated by the writer of this Inventory, is like that of *besogne* and *Cologne*; and may therefore be viewed as fairly expressed by *Angus*. The Pope gives his benediction to these by means of the *holy chrism*; and commits them to the charge of the master of his wardrobe. They are distributed to the people for perfuming their houses, and fields, and vineyards; and are, we are assured, very effectual, not only in preserving from storms, but in chasing away evil spirits.

DAYITHIS, *s. pl.* Debts; Aberd. Reg.

DAYLIGAUN, *s.* The twilight. This is almost the only term used in this sense in Clydes.; *q. daylight gain* or going. Synon. *Gloamin*.

"Ae bonnie simmer e'enin', after *dayligaun* began, as sho was sittan on a restin'-chair afore the door,—the childer wha war playan around saw a rose come whirlan to her fit.—Bonnie May cleekit it up, gi'ed a loud gaffaw, vanished in a widdrim, and was ne'er mare seen." Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 329.

DAILL, *s.* Used in the sense of *E. dealing*, as denoting intercourse.

"It sall not be lauchfull to hir to dispoine—the same in all or in pairt, ather to hir said pretendit housband and adulterair, or to the successioun proceeding of that pretendit mariage or carnall *daill*." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

DAILL-SILVER, DAILL-SILUER, *s.* Money for distribution among the clergy on a foundation.

"Oure souerane lordis dearest mothir—gaif and grantit to the provest, &c. of Edinburghe for the sustentation of the ministry and hospitalitie within the samyn, all landis, annuellis, obitis, *daill siluer*, mailis, rentis, &c. pertening of befoir to quhatsumeir benefice, alterage, or chaplanrie within the said burghes," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 169. Also, *ibid.* p. 500.

"As also, we have given—all and sundry chaplainries, altarages, and annual rents, formerly pertaining and belonging to the saids chaplainries of the foresaid parish church of Aberdeen, called Saint Nicholas, and with all anniversarijs and *daill-silver* whatsoever, which formerly pertained to any chaplainries, prebendaries, and altarages," &c. Chart. Confirm.

Aberd. A. 1638. Thom's Hist. Aberd. V. II. App. p. 116.

From its connexion with *Anniversaries*, it seems to denote what was to be *dealt* or divided; from A.S. *dael*, Teut. *deel*, *deyl*, pars; whence *deyl-brood*, panis qui elemosynae loco egenis distribuitur. V. ANNIVERSARY.

To DAIMIS, *v. a.* To stun, Aberd.; the same with *Dammish*, *q. v.*

DAINE, *adj.* "Gentle, modest, lowly;" Gl.

—Ane countenance he bure,

Degeist, devote, *daine*, and demure.

Kitteis Confession, *Lyndsay*, ii. 208.

Mr. Chalmers refers to Fr. *daigne*. But there is no *adj.* of this form in Fr. The word is probably formed from the *v. daign-er*, to vouchsafe.

DAINSHOCH, *adj.* Nice or squeamish, puling at one's food, Fife, Berwicks.; E. *dainty*.

Gael. *deanmhasach*, prim, bears some resemblance.

DAINTESS, *s.* A rarity, a delicacy, Ang.

One might at first view be struck with the resemblance between this term and Su.G. *daendis*, vir eximius. But it appears to be merely a corruption of the *s. Daintith* as used in the plural.

DAINTY, *adj.* Insert, as sense

1. Large, as applied to inanimate objects; as, a *dainty kebbuck*, a large cheese, S.

2. Plump and thriving; as regarding a child, S. It is also used of adults in the same sense with *stately* in S. A *dainty bird indeed*, a large or well-grown person, S.B.

3. Nearly as synon. with E. *comely*, S. This idea seems conveyed by the language of the old song;

Weel's me on your curly pow,

Dainty Davie, &c.

4. Agreeable, pleasant, good-humoured, S.

—But how's your daughter, Jean?

Jan. She's gayly, Isbel, but camstrairy grown.

Isb. How sae?—She used to be a *dainty* quean.

Donald and Flora, p. 85.

—Round my neck his arms entwined,

He kiss'd me weel,

And fond on wedlock was inclin'd,

Sweet *dainty* chield.

The Old Maid, A. Scott's Poems, p. 86.

5. Worthy, excellent.] Add;

—"Ensign Murray was shot dead with the cannon, his thigh bone being broken, who was much lamented, being a *daintie* souldier and expert, full of courage to his very end." *Monro's Exped.* P. II. p. 172.

6. Liberal, open-hearted. *She's a dainty wife*; *she'll no set you awa' tume-handit*, S. This sense is very common in the north of S.

7. It is sometimes used ironically; *That is a dainty bit truly!* applied to a scanty portion, S.B.

In addition to what is said in the etymon of *Dandie*, it may be observed that Haldorson renders Isl. *dáindi* excellenter bonum quid; *dáindis madr*, homo optimus, homo virtuosus, frugi; as we say, "A *daintie* man," S. He expl. the latter phrase by *Dan. en braw mand*, S. "a braw man."

DAJON-WABSTER, *s.* A linen-weaver, Ayrs.

To DAIR AWAY, *v. n.* To roam, to wander;

applied to sheep, forsaking their usual pasture; Roxb.

It may be merely a softened, provincial pronunciation of *Daver*, *Daiver*, to become stupid.

DAIRGIE, *s.* The entertainment given to the company after a funeral, Ang. V. DREGY.

"Immediately after the funeral, the same females and others concerned assembled to what is termed the *dairgie*, probably a corruption of *dirge*, although the rites observed are very dissimilar." Edin. Mag. March 1819, p. 224.

DAYIS-DARLING, *s.* A sweetheart.

Quhen his Grace cummis to fair Stirling,
Thair sall ye sé a *dayis-darling*.

Lyndsay, Chron. S. P. ii. 154.

It is not easy to determine the meaning of this compound term. "Perhaps *darling of my days*," Sibb.; "A darling, or woman, bright as the day," Chalm. Gl. But the formation of the term does not well admit of this figurative interpretation. What if it should be, one worthy to be set at the *dais* or *deis*; q. worthy of the seat of honour?

DAIS, *s.* V. **DEIS**, and **CHAMBRADDESE**.

DAYS, *pl.* *A' the Days of the Week*, a game among children. V. **BIRDS**.

DAIS'D, *part. pa.* A term applied to wood, when it begins to lose its proper colour and texture, S. V. **DASE**, *v.*

To **DAISE**, *v. a.* To stupify. V. **DASE**.

DAISE, *s.* The powder, &c.] *Add*;

2. To get a *daise*, to receive such injury as to become rotten or spoiled, applied to clothes, wood, &c. V. **DASE**, **DAISE**, *v.*

To **DAISE**, *v. n.* To wither; to become rotten or spoiled, from keeping, dampness, &c. Roxb.

2. To be cold or benumbed, *ibid.* V. **DASE**, *v.*

DAISIE, **DAIZIE**, *adj.* Applied to the weather; as, "a *daisie* day," a cold raw day, without sunshine; Roxb., Dumfr.

Perhaps as having the power to benumb, from *Dase*, *Daise*, *v.*

DAISING, *s.* A disease of sheep, called also *Pining* and *Vanquish*, S.

"*Daising* or *Vanquish*. This disease—is—most severe upon young sheep," &c. Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 404. V. **PINE**, **PINING**, *s.*

Isl. *das* languor, *das-az* languescere.

DAY-SKY, *s.* The appearance of the *sky* at break of day or at twilight, Ettr. For.

"It was a while before the *day-sky*—when I thought I saw something white on the muir." Perils of Man, ii. 256.

To **DAIVER**, *v. a.* 1. To stun, &c. S. V. **DAUER**.

2. This term is used in an imprecation; *Daiver ye*, which seems equivalent to the unwarrantable language of wrath, "Confound you," Dumfr.

DAIVILIE, *adv.* Listlessly; Lanarks.

This is evidently formed from the old *adj.* *Daue*, q. v., *synon.* with Isl. Su.G. *dauf* stupidus. See its cognates under **Dowf** and **DAW**.

DAYWERK, **DAWERK**, **DARK**, *s.* A day's work, &c.] *Add*;

2. This term seems to have been used, in a se-

condary sense, to denote a certain quantity, as being the result of the labour or *work* of a *day*.

—"That Johnne Kessesome, &c. sall deliuer again to Johnne lord Drummond for—nyne hundreth thre skore of thraifis of foder, price of the thraif iij d., fiftj *dawerk* of hay, price xx merkis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1489, p. 140.

"In the actioun—aganis George Campbele Scheref of Are—for the spoliatioun of vj *dawarkis* of hay, spuilyeing of his hous," &c. *Ibid.* p. 147.

DAKYR, *s.* "Twa *dakyr* o' hyds;" Rec. Aberd. The same with *Daiker*, q. v.

DALE, *s.* Part, interest, management. *To Have Dale.* V. **DAIL**, *s.* 1.

DALE-LAND, *s.* The lower and arable ground of a district, Clydes.; from *dale*, a valley.

DALE-LANDER, **DALE-MAN**, *s.* An inhabitant of the lower ground, *ibid.*

DALEIR, *s.* A dollar. "Twa siluer *daleiris*. Aucht *daleiris* & tuelflup schillingis." Aberd. Reg. V. 24, 25.

Teut. *daler*, *id.* Kilian derives the term from *dal*, a valley, "because the silver of which it was made was dug from valleys."

DALESMAN, *s.* An inhabitant of a small valley or *dale*, S.A.

"Last year, when the *dalesman* were cried out,—there was ane o' Fairniehirst's men got strong breast-plates of steel made to defend his heart." Perils of Man, i. 249.

DALK, *s.* A term used by miners.] *Add*;

This is undoubtedly different from E. *dawk*; and is probably of Scandinavian origin; as Dan. *daelg* or *daelk* denotes a baulk, or ridge between two furrows; an idea nearly allied to that suggested by our *dalk*: Isl. *dalk-r* the backbone of animals.

DALMES, *s.* Damask cloth.

"Item ane gryt cannabie of cramasy *dalmes* pasmentit with silver and frenyeit with reid silk and silver." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1542, p. 97.

DALL, *s.* A large cake, made of sawdust mixed with the dung of cows, &c. used by poor people for fuel, Angus.

O.Fr. *dale*, *dalle*, a slice of any thing, a mass of stone, &c. Roquefort.

DALL, *s.* A sloven, Ayrs.

Perhaps originally the same with *Daw*, properly a sluggard, in a secondary sense, a drab. They may, however, be different terms, as *daw* is elsewhere the uniform pronunciation. But they have cognate sources. As *daw* is from Isl. *daa* deliquium, *dwale* has the same signification, Sopor, et deliquium, G. Andr. p. 55; the latter being a derivative from the very ancient primitive *daa*. Su.G. *dwala*, stupor; sopor gravis, medius inter vitam et mortem; Ihre.

DALLISH, *adj.* Slovenly, *ibid.*

DALLOP, *s.* *Train's Mountain Muse.* V. **DOOLLOUP**.

DALPHYN, *s.* The denomination of a French gold coin in our old Acts. V. **DOLPHIN**.

DALT, *s.* The designation given, in the Hebrides, to a foster-child.

"There still remains in the islands, though it is passing fast away, the custom of fosterage. A laird, a man of wealth and eminence, sends his child, either male or female, to a tacksman, or tenant, to be fostered. It is not always his own tenant, but some distant friend, that obtains this honour: for an honour such a trust is very reasonably thought. The terms of fosterage seem to vary in different islands. In Mull, the father sends with his child a certain number of cows, to which the same number is added by the fosterer. The father appropriates a proportionable extent of ground, without rent, for their pasturage. If every cow brings a calf, half belongs to the fosterer, and half to the child; but if there be only one calf between two cows, it is the child's; and when the child returns to the parents, it is accompanied by all the cows given, both by the father and by the fosterer, with half of the increase of the stock by propagation. These beasts are considered as a portion, and called *Macalive* cattle, &c.

"Children continue with the fosterer perhaps six years; and cannot, where this is the practice, be considered as burdensome. The fosterer, if he gives four cows, receives likewise four, and has, while the child continues with him, grass for eight without rent, with half the calves, and all the milk, for which he pays only four cows, when he dismisses his *dall*, for that is the name for a fostered child." Johnson's *Journey, Works*, viii. 374, 375. V. MACALIVE.

Shaw gives Gael. *daltan* as used in the same sense; and also renders *dallach* "betroted." V. DAWTIE.

I am inclined to think that this term, like many others used in the Western islands, may have had a Norwegian origin. Isl. *daelt* signifies one's domestic property; Domesticum familiare proprium. Hence the proverbial phrase, *Daelt er heima huort*; Quod tibi domesticum id tibi magis commodum; *Domus propria, domus optima*. Havamaal, apud Verel. Ind.

This corresponds to our Prov.; "Hame's ay couthy, although it be never sa hamely." *At thakia daellt vid annan at eiga*; Commodum sibi habere, in aliquem agere. G. Andr. p. 44.

Daellt is properly the neuter of *dael*, felix, commodus (G. Andr.), mansuetus. We may add *daella*, indulgentia, Verel.

It may be viewed as a confirmation of this idea, that the practice of giving out their children to be fostered was common among the northern nations. V. Ihre, also Eddae Gloss. vo. *Fostra*. Hence perhaps the Gael. term *dailtin*, a jackanapes, a puppy, as the *dall* would be in great danger of being spoiled, and of course of assuming airs of superiority.

* DAM, s. Improperly used to denote what is otherwise called a *mill-lade*, Kinross.

DAM, s. The quantity of urine discharged at once; a term generally applied to children, S.

To MAK one's DAM, &c. Add here;

To TYNE one's DAM, to bepiss one's self, S.

— Whiles ye moistify your leather,

Till whare ye sit, on craps o' heather,

Ye tine your dam. Burns, iii. 27.

DAMALL COMBRONE, a designation anciently given to the usher of a grammar school.

In the records of the borough of Linlithgow, it is required that the *Damall Combrone* "pay attention

to the boys' play." He is afterwards designed the "under Doctor of the school;" and his salary is fixed at *twelve pund* (i. e. Scots) per annum.

As the names of offices were often imported from the continent, it appears that this, which seems to have been merely a local designation, had been introduced by the founder of the school, or by some religious, who had been educated abroad; and that, as found in the records, it is much corrupted. It is therefore only a vague conjecture that can be formed as to its etymon. Could we suppose it to have been borrowed from some Spanish monastery, it might have originally been, *Dom el Camarin*, q. the *master of the chamber*, or place where the vestments were kept. The term *camarin* also signifies a kind of cupboard. *Dom* and *Don* are used as synonymous. Hence, it might be applied, by some person who was attached to foreign terms, to the usher or under Doctor, who had the charge of the chamber in which the school met, or who acted as purveyor for the boarders. Cotgr. says that, even in his time, in Fr. the governors of the Charterhouse monks were styled *Dams*.

A good zealous Celt might perhaps claim this as a Gael. designation; from *Damhamhuil*, a student, and *caolmhaor* an apparitor; q. one whose work it was to execute the orders of the Rector in regard to the pupils. But the pronunciation would be rather *da-vuil colvar*. *Comhrionn*, a meal, a portion, or *comh-thron* justice, would have more resemblance, from the idea that the usher was employed to overlook their meals, or *ex officio*, as a sort of whipper-in.

DAMBORDED, *adj.* Having square figures; also called *diced*.

"See that upland loon wi' the *damborded* back is drapping them down his Highland weasan, as gin they were lordly dainties." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 154.

DAMMER, s. A miner, S.

DAMMERTIT, *part. adj.* Stupid, Renfr.; synon. *Doitit*.

This might seem to have some affinity to Dan. *dummer-hoved*, a dunce, a blockhead; or perhaps it is rather from Teut. *dom* stupid, and *aerd*, Belg. *aart* nature, disposition.

DAMMES, DAMMAS, s. Damask-work.

"Item, ane nycht gowne of gray *dammes* with ane waltin traies of gold." Inventories, p. 32.

"Item, ane pece of gray *dammes* with ane litill pece of claith of gold." Ibid. p. 25.

Fr. *dammes*, id.

DAMMIN AND LAVIN', a low poaching mode of catching fish in rivulets, by *damming* and diverting the course of the stream, and then *laving* or throwing out the water, so as to get at the devoted prey, S.

"*Damming and laving* is sure fishing," S. Prov. given by Kelly, as "an advice to prefer a sure gain, though small, to the prospect of a greater with uncertainty." Prov. p. 90. *Loving* occurs instead of *laving*. Both words are used in E.

DAMMYS, s. The city of Damascus.

"Tapestryis.—Item vi pece of the cietie of *Dammys* garnest with canves." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 49. Fr. *Damas*, id.

DAMMIT, *part. pa.* The same as *damish't*, stunned, Ang.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *dom obtusus*, stupidus, stolidus.

DAMS, DAMES, *s. pl.* The game of draughts.] *Add*;

"There he played at the *Dames* or draughts." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, p. 94.

"Ye see I was just stappin' hame thinkin' nae ill, after playing twa or three games at the *dams*, an' taking a chapin o' ale wi' a gude ald neebor, whan some ane gae a rug at my hat." Saxon and Gael, i. 94.

DAMPNIS, *s. pl.* Damages; or perhaps expenses.

"*Dampnis* and *expensis*;" *Aberd. Reg. V.* 20. A. 1545.

From Lat. *damn-um*, with *p* inserted as in L.B. *dampnificare*, O.Fr. *dampnifier*. G. Douglas uses *Dampne* to damn or condemn. L.B. *damn-um* signifies sump-tus, as well as mulcta.

DAMSCHED, *s.* A portion of land bordering on a *dam*.

"All and sindry the landis of Estir Wischart—the dene of Logy, dame and *damsched* tharof, and thair pertinentis," &c. *Acts Ja. V.* 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379. V. **SHED**.

DAN, *s.* A term,—equivalent to *Lord, Sir*.] *Add*,

See an explanation of this term; Letters from the Bodleian Library, Aubrey's Coll. 1. 120, &c.

DAN, DAND, DANDIE, contracted forms of the name Andrew, used in the South of S.

"We are haunted," cried *Dan*.—He was interrupted by a—voice that said in a jeering tone,—*Andrew* Chisholm, is that you?" *Perils of Man*, ii. 35.

"In the actioun—be Margrete Ker the dochter of *vmquile Dand Ker* on the ta parte, aganis Patrick of Murray of Fallowhill & James Hoppringill sone & ayre to *vmquhile Daud Hoppringill* of Smalhame," &c. *Act. Audit. A.* 1482, p. 105. It occurs also in the act immediately following.

"*Dand* Armestrang.—*Dandy* and Mingo [Mungo] Armistranges." *Acts* 1585, III. 393. Every one is acquainted with honest "*Dandie* Dinmont" of our own times.

* **TO DANCE**, *v. n.*

"Ye'll neither *dance*, nor haud [hold] the candle." S. Prov. "that is, you will neither do, nor let do;" Kelly, p. 367. More properly; You will neither do one thing, nor another; you will neither act your own part, nor assist another.

DANCE-IN-MY-LUFE, a designation for a person of a very diminutive appearance, Roxb.

Apparently in allusion to a child's toy. V. **LUFE**, the palm of the hand.

DANDER, DAUNER, *s.* The act of sauntering, S.; *dauner*, Renfr.

DANDERER, DAUNDERER, *s.* A saunterer, one who habitually goes about, S.

"My auld man," said the youth, 'thou art but a *daunderer* a-down the dyke-sides, and can be in the sun and warm thee, while the sweat of sore labour reeks on honest men's brows." *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 1821, p. 407.

DANDERIN, *s.* A sauntering, S.

DANDERS, *s. pl.* Refuse of a smith's fire.

R. DANDER, *s.* 1. A bit of the refuse of a smith's fire, a cinder from a smithy, S.] *Add*;

And when the callans romping thick,

Did crowd the hearth alang,

Oft have I blown the *danders* quick

Their mizlie shins amang.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 146.

2. A piece of the *scoriae* of iron, or of the refuse of glass, S.

"Here we observed the foundation-stones of houses, and what are said to be large heaps of ashes; which reminded me of the information I had received from Mr. A. S., who had been born, and lived long in the distant Highlands, and who still retained in his memory many of Ossian's Songs;—that there was an iron-work here, and that the swords and arms of Fingal were made at Locher Leour, two miles in the valley below; and that the iron was brought from this place seems the more probable, because peats, cast hard by, when burnt in large fires, as in kiln-pots, leave a plate of yetlin, which they name a *dander*, amongst their ashes." *Hist. P. of Monivaird*; *Papers Antiq. Soc. Scotl.* p. 71.

DANDIEFECHAN, *s.* A hollow stroke, &c.] *Add*;

The same word, written *Dandyfakens*, has been expl. to me as strictly signifying wounds given by dogs fighting; and deduced from Fr. *dents des faquins*; q. the teeth of porters, or of base fellows.

DANDILLY, *adj.* Celebrated, especially for beauty.] *Add*;

Perhaps, like *Dandie* of northern origin. Should we trace it to Isl. *dae waenn* and *daelug r*, it would seem a pleonasm, as both signify *eximie formosus*; G. Andr. *daecends*, however, signifies *excellenter*, and Dan. *deilig pulcher*, *formosus*.

DANDILLIE CHAIN, a chain used by children as a toy or ornament, made of the stems of the *dandelion*, Roxb.

DANE, *part. pa.* Done, Gl. Shirrefs, Aberd.

DANGER, *s.* In his *daunger*.] *Add*;

It sometimes conveys the idea of being subject to a legal prosecution.

"Upon the 22d of September 1593, proclamation was made at the market-cross of Edinburgh, that the earl of Bothwell and his accomplices, being in *his majesty's danger*, should not come into his majesties presence, nor within a mile or two,—as they would answer upon their obedience." *Moyse's Mem.* p. 210, 211.

DANNARD, *part. adj.* In a state of stupor, Ayrs.

But wad heaven be so gracious,

As to send me ane sincere;

Cripple, *dannar'd*, dais'd, or fashionable,

What he was I wadna care.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 63. V. **DONNARD**.

TO DANNER, *v. n.* To saunter, Clydes., Dumfr.; softened from *Dander*, q. v.

"The haill bune saw a wee bit crynit-lukin woman,—bussit in a gown o' the auldest fasson, gang *dannerin'* through amang the stouks." *Edin. Mag.* Sept. 1818, p. 155

Lang, lang they *danner'd* to and fro,

Wha miss'd a kinsman or a beau.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 86.

DANSKEINE, DANSKENE, *s.* Denmark.

"At this feild the erle of Bothuell fled away with

all hes company, and passed out of Scotland to *Danskeine*, where he deceissit miserablie." *Marioreybanks' Annals*, p. 19.

Formed, perhaps, without sufficient reason, by mariners, from the name which an inhabitant of that country takes to himself, *Danske*.

It is uscd, however, by Skene.

"The merchandis vsis to pay fraucht for their guds to Flanders be the sek [sack], to France, Spayne, and England be the tun: and to *Danskeine*, and the Easter Seas, be the serplath." *De Verb. Sign. vo. Serplath*.

Archdeacon Nares has satisfactorily proved that Mr. Chalmers, in the *Gl. to Lyndsay*, has given "an erroneous interpretation" of the term *Danskens*, as used by Shakspeare, as if it meant *Dantzickers*; adding; "If he had looked at the context, he would have seen that Polonius's speech would have been nonsense with that interpretation, for how were they to find out Hamlet by inquiring for Dantzickers?" After all, Mr. Chalmers, who is never at a loss to prove what he has once imagined, may be able to shew that *Danskeine*, mentioned above as the place to which Bothwell fled, was no other than *Dantzic*. To DANT, *v. n.* To be afraid, S.

This is merely *E. daunt*, to intimidate, used obliquely, or in a neuter sense.

To DANTON, DANTOUN, *v. a.* To subdue.] *Add*;
2. To break in or tame a horse.

Here insert the quotation from *Quon. Attach. and add*;

"Quhair it is said in the said statute, of *dantonid* horse vn-schod: that it be interpreted and declared in time to cum, in this waies: That the said crowners sall haue *dantonid* horse depute to warke, and not to the saddle, that was never schod nor used to schone." *Acts Ja. III. 1487, c. 113.* Skene.

These may called *dantonid*, though still unshod, as being broken in to work. For it is customary, in the country, to put colts, destined to be work-horses, to light labour, as harrowing, &c., before they are shod, or accustomed to heavy work.

In *Ed. 1814*, the term used is *davntit*. V. DANT, *v.*

3. Still used in the same sense with the *E. v.* to *Daunt*, S. to intimidate.

Yet a' this shall never *danton* me,
Sae lang's I keep my fancy free, &c.

Old Song, Herd's Coll. ii. 20.

To DANYEL, *v. n.* 1. To dangle, *Upp. Clydes*.
2. To jolt as a cart on a rough road, *ibid*.

This seems radically the same with *E. Dangle*, as denoting inconstancy of motion. Skinner could find no better etymon for the *E. v.* than *hang, hangle*, changed to *dangle*. But the origin is *Isl. dangl-a*, which is used in two senses, pulsare; also, vibrare. We may add *Su.G. daengl-a, dingl-a, pendulum motitari*.

DAPIILL, *adj.*

—An vnthrifty *dapill* man,

A rebald, a ruffian.—*Colkelbie Sow, F. i, v. 101.*

Gael. *diopal* signifies severe.

DAPPERPY, *adj.* Of diapered, or variegated, woollen cloth.

O he has pou'd aff his *dapperpy* coat,
The silver buttons glanced bonny;
The waistcoat bursted aff his breast,
He was sae full of melancholy.

Annan Water, Minstrely Border, ii. 153.

"*Quere—Cap-a-pee?*" N. But the first part of this word must certainly be traced to *Fr. diapré*, diapered. The French formerly used diapered jackets or cassocks. Hence, Boileau, in a passage quoted, *Dict. Trev. in vo.*

Hoqueton diapré de mon maître la Trousse,
Je le suivois a pied, quand il alloit en housse.

From *hoqueton* was formed our *Acton*, *q. v.* From *O. Fr. diaspré*, *L. B. diasprus, diasperus*, is used to denote a more precious kind of cloth. Of this the *Pluviale*, a dress worn by bishops, was often made, adorned with lists of gold. *Similiter et pluviale diasprum, cum listis auro textis.* *Bulla Benedict. VIII. A. 1223.* *Residens in throno eburneo tunica & dalmatica indutus de Diaspero albo.* *B. Odo-ricus, A. 1307.* *Du Cange* observes, *vo. Diasperatus*, that *Ital. diaspro* signifies a jasper, and hence *Fr. diapré*, variegated, party-coloured like a jasper.

For the latter part of the word, *V. PY, RIDING-PY*. The only difficulty as to this etymon is, that *Diaper* does not appear in *Teut.*, nor *Py* in *Fr.* But *Pye* being used by the inhabitants of Flanders for coarse cloth, and also for a waistcoat with sleeves; and *Diapré* being a familiar term with their nearest neighbours; the compound might thus be formed by them. Or, we may view it as a composite of our own country; as it would seem that the term *Py* was anciently in common use.

To DARE (pron. *daar*), *v. n.* To be afraid.] *Add*;

It must be admitted, however, that *O. E. dare* is expl. as signifying to regard with circumspection. "*I dare, I pry* or loke aboute me; *Je aduise alen-tour.* What *darest* thou on this facyon; me thinketh thou woldest catche larkes." *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 104, a.*

Perhaps we may view as a cognate term, "*Dear'd*, hurried, frightened, stunned; *Exmore.*" *Grose. V. DERE, v. 2.*

DARE-THE-DIEL, *s.* One who fears nothing, and who will attempt any thing, S.

"I scared them wi' our auld tenantry, and the Mac-Ivors,—till they durst na on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the door-stane after gloaming, for fear John Heather-blutter, or some siccan *dare-the-diel*, should tak a baff at them." *Waverley, iii. 355.*

DARG, DARK, *s.* 1. A day's work, S.] *Add*;
3. Transferred to the ground on which a particular kind of work is done, as denoting its extent, *Perths*.

In an old title-deed of the lands of Noriestoun in Perthshire, *darg* is used to signify a certain extent of moss, asparently denoting as much as a person could cast in a day.

DARG-DAYS, *s. pl.* Cottars were formerly bound to give the labour of a certain number of days to the superior, in lieu of rent; which were called *darg-days*, i. e. *days of work*, S. B.

"To have eight days *dargs* of moss, each *darg* consisting of four ells."

LOVE-DARG, *s.* A piece of work or service done, not for hire, but merely from affection, S.

DARKENING, *s.* Evening, twilight. *Synon. Gloamin and Dayligaun, S.; Derkning, Roxb.*

"As it is nigh the *darkening*, sir, wad ye just step in bye to our house, and tak a dish of tea? and I am

sure if ye like to sleep in the little room, I wad tak care ye are no disturbed, and nae body wad ken ye; for Kate and Matty, the limmers, gaed aff wi' twa o' Hawley's dragoons, and I hae twa new queans instead o' them." Waverley, iii, 216.

This is evidently formed from the E. *v. Darken*. But I have not observed that the *s.* occurs in E. It corresponds to A.S. *deorcung* crepusculum; Gl. Aelfr. DARLE, *s.* 1. A small piece, properly applied to bread, Ayrs.

2. A small portion of any thing, *ibid.*

—Fortune has gi'en him a *darle*
O hamart rhyme,

An' says he'll no want scone or farl
Through length o' time.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 167.

C.B. *darn* and *dryll* both signify a piece, a fragment. To DARN, DERN, *v. n.* 1. To hide one's self.

2. To hearken, or listen, Fife. "He was *darnin* at my door." A secondary sense, borrowed from the idea of a listener posting himself in a secret place, or keeping himself in darkness.

3. To loiter at work; a still more oblique sense, as listeners generally slacken their diligence, Fife.

4. To muse, to think, Fife; perhaps *q.* to conceal one's mind.

5. To DERN behind, to fall back, Fife.

To DERNE, *v. a.* To cause to hide, to force to flee to a secret place.

—"His Majesties wisdom and diligence is praiseworthy, for prosecuting his victories so orderly on the hot sent, as the cunning hunter doth his prey, in giving one sweat after another, till he kill or *derne*, in putting the fox in the earth, and then hooke him out, or starve him." *Monro's Exped.* P. II. p. 122.

DARN, DARNE, DERN, *adj.* Secret.] *Add*;

"He—brint his hail lugeing foirsaid, and rasit the same in the air be force of gun pulder—placeit and inputt be him—within the voltis, laiche and *darne* partes and placeis thair of to that effect." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 305.

"There's not a *dern* nook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with." *Waverley*, i. 275.

DARN, *s.* A disease of cattle said to be caused by eating the wood Anemone, *Aberd.*; also called *Rinnin Darn*, Mearns.

"The most extraordinary of all the disorders to which cattle in this country are liable, is the *Darn*. This distemper seems to be owing to some poisonous herb among the pasture, and seems to be limited to woodland foggage, and this chiefly to the Deeside district. It does not, however, spread over the whole territory; some lands being free of it, and others contaminated notwithstanding every precaution; or rather, without having certainly ascertained from what cause it arises. Cattle bred on these *darn* lands are never affected with the disorder; but no stranger cattle are safe there for a single day. According as the animal is affected in its evaculatory functions, the disease is called the soft or hard *darn*. And in one or other of these extremes, the disorder first makes its appearance. No remedy has yet been found to stop its progress. It is always fatal. Sometimes the cattle affected become furious, and die apparently

mad." *Agr. Surv. Kincard.* p. 384. V. RINNIN DARN, under RIN, *v.*

DARRAR, DARRER, *adj.* 1. Dearer.] *Add*;
2. Higher in price, S.B.

"Na stabill fe be *darrer* nor ane hard heid the hors in the nycht." *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

DARREST, *superl.* 1. Most dear, most beloved.

—"His said vmquhile *darrest* grandschir deceis-sit frome this present lyff in the feild of Flowdoun," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 619.

This term is almost invariably prefixed to the name of any of the royal predecessors or relations of the reigning prince.

2. Highest in price.

"And gif the corn, or any other stuff, pertene to divers partneris, ilk partner sall give twa bollis of the best, or the *darrest* price thair of." *Balf. Pract.* p. 85.

To DASE, *v. a.* To stupify.] *Add*;

Adase seems to have been sometimes used in the same sense, O.E.

"Rochester bothe abhomynable and shameless:—and so *adased* in the braynes of spyte, that he can not ouercom the trouthe, that he—careth not what he saythe." *Tyndale's Obedyence of a Chrysten man*, F. 54, b.

The part. is frequently used to express the dullness, stupor, or insensibility produced by age. One is said to be *dais'd* who is superannuated.

3. The part. *dased*, *daised*, *dazed*, is applied to any thing that has lost its freshness and strength.

Daised Wud, rotten wood, S.

DASH, *s.* A Dash o' weet, a sudden fall of rain, *Dumfr., Roxb.* V. BLASH, *s.*

DASH, DASHIE, *s.* A hat, cap, &c. a cant term, *Aberd.*

DASH YOU, an imprecation, *Loth.* *Synon.* *Dise you.*

It might seem to be exactly of the same meaning with another expression of a similar description, *Confound you*. But it may be observed that G. Andr. renders *Isl. dask-a*, verbera et verba dura infligo; adding, ab interjectione Germanorum, seu particula *dask*, quam irati iterant.

DASS, *s.* *Dass* of a hay-stack, &c.] *Add*;

Hence, most probably, the *v. to dess*, "to lay carefully together;" *Cumb. Gl. Relph's Poems*; *q.* to lay compactly, like the *dass* of a hay-stack. *Dess*, indeed, as *Grose* informs us, is applied to "cutting a section of hay from the stack." *A.Bor.*

DASS, *s.* A small landing-place, *Selkirk.*

"They soon reached a little *dass* in the middle of the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 61.

This seems to be merely an oblique use of the term as signifying a heap. *Isl. des* not only has the sense of cumulus, but is also rendered tumulus, a mound; *Haldorson*.

DATCHIE, *adj.* 1. Penetrating; applied to intellectual power, *Ayrs.*

2. Sly, cunning, *ibid.*

3. Hidden, secret, *ibid.*

Shall we trace this to O.Goth. *dae*, denoting excellency and wit, skill, knowledge, like *dae-wenn*, *dae-fryd-r*, *eximie formosus*?

To DATCHLE, *v. n.* 1. To waddle, Fife; synon. *Haingle, Henghle.*

2. To walk in a careless manner, with clothes not adapted to the shape of the wearer, *ibid.* Evidently a dimin. from *Datch*, *v.*, *q. v.*

DATCHEL-LIKE, *adj.* Having a dangling appearance; as, "How *datchel-like* he looks! his plaid is torn," Perth.

This nearly resembles Isl. *datsl-a*, *aegris pedibus insistere*; *datsl*, *motus podagrorum vel claudorum*; Haldorson.

* DATE, *s.* To *Gie Date and Gree*, to give preference, Teviotd.

As *gree* signifies degree, quality, also superiority, (V. GRE), this phrase may respect the precedence given to one, according to the *date* of his charter or title, as distinguished from another whose honours are more recent. O.Fr. *date*, however, signifies debt. Thus, it might denote the superiority *due* to one; *q. dare debitum gradum.*

DAUB, *s.* A dash, a sudden stroke, S.

"Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel; but never a *daub* with a dishclout before," S. Prov.; "Spoken by saucy girls, when one jeers them with an unworthy sweetheart," Kelly, p. 256.

This seems to be rather from the E. *v. to Daub*, to besmear, than the same with S. *Dab*, *s.* The *s.* is not used in E.

DAUCH, *s.* "A soft and black substance, chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal dust." Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 289.

This seems to be the same with *Dalk*, *q. v.*

DAUDNEL, *adj.* Shabby in appearance, Larnarks.; apparently from the same origin with *Dawdie*, *q. v.*

To DAVEL, DEVEL, *v. a.* To strike with violence, West of S.

An honest, open, manly part

He ay uphol';

"Guile sould be *devel'd* i' the dirt,"

Said Will M'N—l.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 116.

DAVEL, DEVEL, *s.* A stunning blow.] *Add*;

In giddy, thoughtless mirth, a wee,

Let Fortune's vot'ries revel;

Yet, frae the tap o' fun, ye'll see

They'll get an unco *devel*.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 158.

I—gae my Pegasus the spur,—

An' sair his flank I've proggit, Sir,

Wi' mony a *devel*.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 114.

DAVELIN, *s.* The name given to the flat planks on the centres, for supporting the arch-stones of bridges, during the time of their being built, Ayrs.

To DAUER, DAIVER, *v. a.* 1. To stun, &c.] *Add*; Hence,

2. *Daver* is expl. to weaken, Gl. A. Douglas's Poems, in reference to the following passage, p. 141;

'Tis no the damag'd heady gear,

That donnar, dose, or *daver*.

Davert, *part. adj.* 1. Knocked down, stupified, Roxb.

2. Become senseless, from whatever cause, *ibid.*

To DAUER, DAIVER, *v. n.* 2. To be stiffened with cold.] *Add*;

We may perhaps view this as originally the same with E. provincial *daver*, "to fade like a flower; Devonsh." Grose.

He chappit at the dore, an' gif he cou'd,

He wad hae whistled too: but wi' the cauld

Sae *davert* he,—he cou'd na crook his mou'.

The Ghaist, p. 3.

3. To go out of one's road from stupor, Ang.; synon. *staver*.

"Here's the bed, man! Whare—are ye *davering* to?" St. Kathleen, iii. 115.

DAUGH, *pret. v.* Had ability, Renfrews., Ayrs.; the same with *Dought*.

Still he cuff'd, an' still she knuckl'd,

Waesucks! when she *daugh* na cheep,

Tho' her skin wi' dads was speckl'd,

Black an' white, like Jacob's sheep.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 66.

Here perhaps it is rather improperly used, as if equivalent to E. *durst*. V. Dow, to be able.

DAUGH, *s.* A certain division of land, determined by its being able to produce forty-eight bolls, S.B.

"The divisions of land marked by pounds and marks, &c. are frequent in the lower parts of Scotland; but *daughs* and bolls are unknown any where south of Inverness-shire. Every *daugh* seems to have consisted of forty-eight bolls, which comprehended a greater or smaller district of country, according to the quality of the soil." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 75.

I can form no other idea of this term than that it is the same with *Dawache*, only used in a more limited sense.

DAUGH, *s.* A very heavy dew, or drizzling rain, Stirlings.; synon. *Dag*, Angus; *Dauk*, Fife.

Hence the *adj. Daughy*. V. DAWK and DAWKY.

DAVIE, *s.* The diminutive of the name *David*, S.

This name, even as applied to a king, was softened into *Dawy* by our old writers.

Of thai the yhoungest wes *Dawy* our kyng.

Wynt. viii. 6, 7.

DAUK, *adj.* Expl. "dark, murky," Buchan.

Fell Death, wi' his lang scyth-en't spar,

'S lent Will a rackart,

An' trail't him aff i' his *dauk* car.

Tarras's Poems, p. 10.

—Drift out owre the hillocks blew;

Or roads wis *dauk*, wi' blinnin stew. *Ibid.* p. 38.

This appears to be a word of Scandinavian origin; Isl. *dauck-r*, *doeck-r*, niger, obscurus, given by Verel. and Seren., as synonym. with Sw. and Dan. *moerck*, S. *mirk*; *doekn-a* nigrescere; Alem. *doug-en* occultare. It seems highly probable, that this is from a common fountain with *Dauk*, a drizzling rain, and *Dauky* moist; or that the terms referred to under *Dauk*, are nearly allied to those mentioned above.

In this case I would consider *Dauk*, as used to denote darkness only in a secondary way; as the thickness or cloudiness of the atmosphere is a principal cause of obscurity. V. DAWK, &c.

DAUKY, *adj.* Moist, damp. V. under DAWK.

DAULER, *s.* A supine delicate person, Roxb. Evidently allied to *Dawlie*; Su.G. *daalig*, qui

animum cito despondet, qui debilis est; perhaps also to Isl. *dwali*, Dan. *dwale*, deliquium.

DAUNIE, *s.* The abbreviation of the name *Daniel*, *S.*

DAUNTIT, *part. pa.* Broken in. V. DANTON, *v.*

DAVOC, *s.* A dimin. q. "little David," S.O. Burns.

DAUPET, DAUPIT, DAWPIT, *part. adj.* 1. "Silly, inactive;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 691. Expl. "Having lost mental vigour," Lanarks.

2. "*Daupit*, stupid, unconcerned, foolish;" Gl. Picken.

3. In a state of mental imbecility, Ayrs.

Moes. G. *daubata*, sensu carens; Su. G. *dofw-a* stupefacere; Isl. *dap-ur* deficiens, moestus. V. DOWF.

To DAUR, *v. n.* To be afraid, to stand in awe, Ang., Fife. V. DARE.

DAUR, *s.* A feeling of awe or fear, *ibid.*

To DAUR upon, *v. a.* To affect, to make impression, Aberd. V. DERE upon.

To DAUT, *v. a.* To fondle, *S.] Add;*

I grant in deid quha preissis vprichtlie
To serue the Lord mon first thame selfis deny,
And na wayis dres to *daut* thame daintelie,
Bot thame prepair for troublis identlie.

Davidson's Commendatioun of Vprichtnes, st. 29.

To DAW, *v. n.* To dawn. *] Add;*

No more the morning cock, with rousing crow,
Awakens Gib to toil ere daylight *daw*.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 96.

This *v.* is still used in the West of S.

The *v. daw* seems in O.E. to have borne a sense nearly allied. "*Dawyng*, gettingyng of lyfe, [Fr.] resuscitation;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 28.

DAW, *s.* A cake of cow's dung, baked with coal-dross, and, when dried in the sun, used by the poor for fuel, Fife.

A similar custom prevails in Egypt; with this difference, that clay is mixed with the cow's dung. The cakes are dried in the same manner. V. Clarke's Travels, vol. v.

Denominated perhaps from their heaviness, by a figurative use of the term *Daw*, as denoting a heavy inactive person.

DAW, *s.* Used in Ayrs. to denote a trull or bad woman. Although *Dall* might seem to be the same word, it is used simply for a sloven.

DAWACHE, DAVOCH, DAVACH, *s.] Substitute* as definition;—A considerable tract of land, a small district, including several ox-gangs, *S.* After the extracts in Dict., *Add;*

According to Skene, the *Dawache* included four plough-gates, which some understood as double, amounting to eight ordinary plough-gates.

Apud priscos Scotos, *ane Dawach of land*, quod continet quatuor aratra terrae, quorum unumquodque trahitur octo bobus: Alii quatuor aratra duplicia intelligunt, quae sunt octo simplicia: Sed servari debet usus, et consuetudo locorum. In nonnullis libris hic legitur, *Bovata terrae*, contra fidem veterum codicum authenticorum. *Bovata* autem terrae continet 13 acras. Cujus octava pars comprehendit unam acram, dimidium acrae, et octavam partem acrae. Not. in Quon. Attach. c. 23.

He adds this measurement of the *Bovata*, to shew that the eighth part mentioned in the text cannot apply to the oxen-gate, as being so very small. How, indeed, could the landlord have the *best aucht*, or principal beast, from one who had scarcely ground for one? Sibb., however, viewing the *Davach* as merely a plough-gate of thirteen acres, supposes that "eight husbandmen" were wont "to club an ox a piece to make up this formidable draught."

From want of sufficient attention, and not having observed Skene's Note to the Lat. copy of Reg. Mag., I fell into a similar mistake, viewing the word as synon. with *oxen-gate*, *ox-gait*.

The term, it appears, was sometimes used as equivalent to *barony*.

Et quod in hujusmodi captionibus seu providentiis faciendis, non fiet taxatio juxta numerum *davatarum*, seu *baroniarum*; sed secundum verum valorem bonorum. Stat. Dav. 2. c. 48.

"The parish of Kirkmichael," as we learn from a passage quoted in the Dict., "is divided into 10 little districts, called *Davochs*." P. Kirkmichael Banffs. Stat. Acc. xii. 426. Now this parish extends in length about 10 computed, or 15 English miles; and from one to three computed miles in breadth. *Ibid.* p. 428. This allows about a measured mile and a half square to each *davoch*.

"The parish of Rhynie, which is 5 English miles long, and nearly as broad, contains 8 of the 48 *davachs* or *davochs* of the lordship of Strathbogie. A *davoch* contains 32 oxen-gates of 13 acres each, or 416 acres of arable land." P. Rhynie and Essie, Stat. Acc. xix. 290.

This exactly corresponds with Skene's lowest calculation of the *davach*, as including four plough-gates (quatuor aratra), each of these containing eight oxen-gates, (i. e. reckoning them severally at 13 acres,) 104 acres each. According to this calculation, the eighth part of a *davach*, referred to in Quon. Attach., would be 52 acres.

DAWAYTT, *s.* A thin flat turf.

—"To pull heddir, cast fewel fail & *dawaytt*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21. V. DIVET.

To DAWCH, (gutt.) *v. a.* To moisten as with dew, to damp, Ayrs.

Isl. *doegg-va*, Dan. *dugg-er*, rigare, irrigare. V. DAWK and DAWKIE.

DAWD, DAD, *s.* A considerably large piece, &c. *] Add;*

Haldorson expl. Isl. *todde* integrum frustum vel membrum rei.

DAWDS AND BLAWDS. *] Add;*

Dawd, denoting a large piece of any thing, as of bread, the phrase is understood in Fife, as referring to large pieces of bannocks eaten with *lang kail*, the blade being only stripped off the stem, and twisted, before it is put into the pot. It occurs in the following lines.

Hae, there's a short-shankit cuttie,
Or there's a ram's-horn spune;
There's *dawds and blawds* to yer dinner,
And cheese to yer kitchen whan dune.

M.S. Poem.

2. The phrase appears to be sometimes used to denote the greatest abundance, Fife.

DAWDGE, *s.* A tatterdemalion, Lanarks.

This apparently claims the same origin with *Dawdie*, q. v. It may be observed that E. *dowdie* is synon. with our *Dawdie*.

DAWERK, DAWARK, s. V. DAYWERK.

DAWGHIE, *adj.* Moist, damp; as, "a *dawghie* day," Ayrs. V. DAWKIE.

DAWIKIS, s. *pl.*

"Omittit capons, poultry, grassumes, *dawikis*, and all other services and small dewties." Abb. of Aberbroth. Keith's Hist. App. p. 183.

This must be an error for *dawrkis* or *dawerkis*, i. e. occasional services by day's labour. V. DAWERK and DARG.

DAWK, s. A drizzling rain, Fife, Loth., Ayrs. To DAWK, v. n. To drizzle, *ibid.*

DAWKIE, DAWKY, DAUKY, *adj.* Moist; as, "a *dawkie* day," a day characterized by thick mist, or by drizzling rain, *ibid.*

"It was a raw *dauky* sour-lookin' mornin' when we set out, but it's a bra sunny day now." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 172.

"I set my nose o'er the Hird knowe, a wee aboon Deans-yett,—and was beginning to clear my een frae the dew draps, for it was a *dauky* morning." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 201.

Sax. *dak-en* is nearly synon. Dicitur de nebula guttatim decidente; Ihre, vo. Dugg. Also, Belg. *dookig*, cloudy, overcast, misty; *een dookig lucht*, a cloudy or dark sky; Sewel. But *dauk* may be merely a variety of S. *Dag*, (q. v.) used precisely in the same sense.

DAWLESS, *adj.* Lazy, inactive, destitute of energy, Roxb.

Perhaps from A. Bor. *daw*, to thrive, or *daw* to rouse, with the negative particle.

DAWLIE, *adj.* Slow in motion, Ayrs.; apparently from *Daw*, a sluggard, or *Dall*, *id.*

To DAWNER, v. n. "To wander, as if a person knew not whether, to saunter;" Gl. Picken.

This is the local pronunciation of the west of S. DAWNER, DAUNER, s. A stroll, Ayrs.

"I was taking my twilight *dawner* aneath the hedge." Ann. of the Par. p. 27. V. DANDER and DANNER.

DAWPIT, *part. adj.* Having lost vigour of mind. V. DAUPET.

DAWRD, s. "A push or fling," Gl. Aberd.

Gleyd Gibbie Gun, wi' a derf *dawrd*,

Beft o'er the grave divine.—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 132.

This seems radically the same with *Dird*, a stroke, a blow. I hesitate whether both may not have received this sense obliquely, as originally the same with Teut. *daegh-vaerd*, iter unius diei; Alem. *doch-vart*, *id.* V. DIRD, s. 1. "a deed."

DAWSIE, *adj.* Stupid and inactive, Loth.

It conveys both the idea of constitutional folly or imbecility of mind, and of bodily torpor. The term is conjoined with *creature*, or some substantive expressive of contempt; and often, perhaps merely for the sake of the sound, applied to a slovenly foolish woman in this form, *dawsie mawsie*.

It is most probably allied to Isl. *das-ast* languescere; whence, as would seem, Su.G. *das-a* to yawn.

Teut. *dwaes*, stultus, insanus; *dwaes-en* desipere. Thus, it is evidently akin to *Dase*, v. The common fountain may be seen under *Daw*, a sluggard.

DAWTIE, DAWTE', s. 2. A darling, a favourite.] *Add*;

"He [Wodrow] wastes time and paper, giving an account of old Quintin Dick, one of his *Dawties*, how he was cleared in paying of it [the Cess], by his Balaam-like prayers. I knew more of Quintin Dick and James Gray, whom he speaks so meikle of, than he did, being in prison with them." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 122.

Add to etymon;

To some, however, it may appear that S. *dawtie* may have had its origin from Gael. *dalt*, which in the Hebrides denotes a fostered child. V. DALT.

To DE, DEE, v. n. To die.] *Add*;

In to this feruent furoure suffir me

To go enragit to batal or I de.

Doug. Virg. 436. 4.

"And gif it be forthought felony, he sall *dee* tharfor." Acts Ja. I. A. 1432, Ed. 1814, p. 21.

DEAD, s. Death; with its composites. V. DEDE. DEAD, (Mode of speaking of the)

De mortuis nil nisi bonum, is an adage which may at first view be ascribed to the humanity of the living. But, from all the evidences that we have of the operation of this principle towards men while alive, when it is in our power to do them good or evil, it seems very questionable whether it may not justly be traced to superstitious fear.

In our own time, when men speak of the dead, especially if any thing is said to their dispraise, it is common to qualify it by some phrase, apparently expressive of sympathy or regard,—as, "poor man!" "honest man!" or, "worthy man!"—while what is said often directly contradicts the mollifying qualification. Some good Protestants are accustomed to say, "Rest his soul!"

The latter must undoubtedly be viewed as a remnant of the Popish service for the dead, as in effect a prayer for a *requiem* to the departed spirit. It nearly resembles the language of our Acts of Parliament before the Reformation, when it seems to have been thought that a sovereign, although dead several generations before, might not be mentioned without this saving clause,—"*quhom* God assoilyie."

This, like the whole of the service for the dead, had its origin in heathenism. The ancient Romans, in speaking of the dead, seem to have been afraid, not merely of causing disquietude to them, but of being themselves troubled with their unwelcome visits, if they should say any thing to provoke them. "How is it," says Pliny, "that in making mention of those that be dead, we speake with reverence, and protest that we have no meaning to disquiet their ghosts thereby, or to say any thing prejudicial to their good name and memorial?" Hist. B. xxviii. 2.

DEAD-LOWN, *adj.* Completely still; applied to the atmosphere, Lanarks. V. LOUN, *adj.*

A' was *dead-lown*, whan in a stoun

A whirlwind fell frae the air, &c.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

In Isl. the correspondent term *logn* is used in a beautiful and expressive combination; *Duna-logn*, so

lown as not to stir the down on a bird; Adeo mollis aer, ut mollissima pluma nullam sentiat auram; Hal-dorson.

DEAD MEN'S BELLS, Fox-glove.] *Add*;

But dinnae pu' the *dead men's bells*,
That sae prow'd ower the grey craigs hing,
For in their cup, whan the sun is up,
Daff our noble queen an' king.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

Some of the vulgar, in Loth., make a superstitious use of these bells. When they suppose that an infant has been injured by magical influence, or as they express it, *gotten ill*, (perhaps also for preserving them from this dreaded calamity) they pull a quantity of fox-glove, and put it in the cradle.

DEAD MEN'S SHOON.] *To wait for dead men's shoon*, to wait for a place till it become vacant by the *death* of the present possessor, S.

"And ye're e'en come back to Libberton *to wait for dead men's shoon*?" *Heart of Mid Lothian*, i. 123. A similar phrase is used in E.

This corresponds with the old adage; "He goes long bare-foot that wears *dead men's shoon*," S. "Spoken to them who expect to be some man's heir, to get his place, or his wife, if he should dye;" *Kelly*, p. 148.

DEAD-RIPE, *adj.* So ripe that all growth has ceased, S.

"Some assert that cutting [wheat] quick is the surest way of having the grain perfect, while others are of opinion that it should be *dead-ripe*, in other words, that the circulation, in both straw and corn, should be over before it is cut down." *Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*, p. 115.

DEAD-SWEIR, *s.* Extremely averse to exertion, as lazy as if one were dead, S.

"Work for nought makes folk *dead-sweir*," S. Prov. illustrated by the E. one; "Great pains and little gains make men soon weary." *Kelly*, p. 341. V. SWEIR.

DEAD-THRAW, *s.* The last agonies of expiring nature. V. DEDE-THRAW.

DEAF, *adj.* 3. Rotten, S.] *Add*;

A.Bor. "deaf, blasted or rotten;" *Grose*.

Thus it has the two last senses mentioned. A *deaf-nut* is expressly defined, "a nut whose kernel is decayed." *Id.*

DEAL, DEALLE (*of land*), *s.* A division of land, q. a distinct portion.

"The croftis callit Balnascrath. The cottaris *deallis*, and aucht akeris of land occupyit be the fischeris of Ferne, with the teindschaves thair of and thair pertinentis." *Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 241.*

"The said Maister Andro Aytoune is infest in—the lands callit the Staine Haltoune, with the tua *dealles* of land lyand betuix the lands of Grange and Haltounhill." *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 125.*

A.S. *daelas*, portiones. V. DEIL, DEILLE.

DEAM, *s.* Apparently for E. *dam*.

"Sir John would have us divide in three parties, and goe over a little *deam* to charge them; I would have them takeing meat, and sitting a gaird on a stone dike, to defend the *deam* by turnes." *Sir P. Hume's Narrative*, p. 64.

DEAM, *s.* A girl, Berwicks. This term, in va-

rious parts of S., is used in the same sense, as corrupted from E. *dame*, and generally expressive of contempt or displeasure.

To DEAR, *v. a.* To hurt, to injure. V. DERE, DEIR, *v.*

DEARIE, DEARY, *s.* A sweetheart, a darling, S.; a dimin. from E. *dear*, *id.*

The auld auld men came out and wept,

"O maiden, come ye to seek your *dearie*?"

Jacobite Relics, ii. 198.

"Tak a gude waught—I'm sure ye're weary,"

Quoth Annie Kaillie to her *deary*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 36.

To DEART, DEARTH, *v. a.* To raise the price of any thing; *daarted*, raised in price; Orkn. Evidently from E. *dearth*.

This *v.* has anciently been in common use.

"That thay *dearth* the mercat and countrey of eggis buying." *Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract.* p. 583.

DEARTHFU', *adj.* High-priced, S.O.

Ye Scots, wha wish auld Scotland well,—

It sets you ill,

Wi' bitter, *dearthfu'* wines to mell,

Or foreign gill. *Burns*, iii. 16.

DEARTH-CAP, *s.* The name given in the Carse of Gowrie to a species of fungus which in its form resembles a bowl, or what is in S. called a *cap*, containing a number of seeds.

It must have received its name from its being supposed to afford a supply in a time of *scarcity*.

DEAS, *s.* A turf-seat on the outside of a cottage. V. DEIS.

DEASIE, *adj.* A term applied to the weather; as, "a *deasie* day," a cold, raw, uncomfortable day, Roxb. V. DAISIE.

DEASOIL, DEISHEAL, *s.* R. Motion according to the course of the Sun, &c.

We learn from Pliny, that this custom prevailed among the Gauls as early as his time.

"In adoring the gods and doing reverence to their images, we use to kisse our right hand and turne about with our whole bodie: in which gesture the French observe to turne toward the left hand; and they believe that they shew more devotion in so doing." *Hist. B. xxviii. c. 2.*

DEATH-CANDLE, *s.* The appearance of what is viewed by the vulgar as a preternatural light, giving warning of death, S.

"She had for three nights successively seen a *death-candle* flitting from the battlements of the Kaim along the cliffs, till it finally settled amid the tombstones on the Wheel; from which omen she augured nothing less than the death of some personage connected with the family." *St. Kathleen*, iv. 23.

DEATH-ILL, *s.* Mortal sickness. V. DEDE-ILL.

DEATHIN, *s.* Water hemlock, *Phellandrium aquaticum*, Linn., *Teviotd.*; denominated perhaps from the *deadly* nature of the herb.

DEATH-SOUGH, *s.* The last inspiration of a dying person, South of S.

"Heard nae ye the lang drawn *death-sough*? The *death-sough* of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave." *Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1820, p. 652.*

To **DEBAIT**, *v. n.* This verb is used in a singular sense in Perth., also in the South of S. When one has eat as much at a meal as he deems sufficient, and thinks it is time to lay down his knife and fork, it is commonly said, *I'll debait now.*

This has been understood, as if it were meant that the person being refreshed with food, was ready for strife; the word being viewed in the sense of the E. *v. to debate*. But the term might seem to be rather used as signifying to refrain, to give up, *q.* to give over eating. In this sense, however, I observe no other word to which it can be allied, unless we suppose that it alludes to the legal sense of Fr. *debat-re* to demur upon, or to that of O.Fr. *debast-er*, *debât-er*, to take off the pack-saddle from a beast of burden when his work is done. It may, indeed, be from *se debat-re*, to bestir one's self; *q.* having satisfied my appetite, I will now eagerly engage in work.

DEBATEABLE, *adj.* A debateable person, one who makes a good shift to gain a livelihood, Gal-
loway; *q.* one who *debates* or fights every inch of his way; synon. *Fennie*, *i. e.* *Fendie*.

To **DEBAUSCH**, *v. a.* To squander, to dissipate.

"The Lords,—pitying the poor lady, reserved it to be heard *in praesentia*, to the effect some composition might be had by way of arbitrament, since her husband had *debausched* all, and left nothing to her." Foord, Suppl. Dec. p. 399.

O.Fr. *desbauch-er*, "to marre, corrupt, spoyle;" Cotgr.

DEBAURD, *s.* Departure from the right way.

"It's suspected, were the question put, the known answer would be returned, 'We have not so much as heard if there be any Holy Ghost! that is, heeded, or felt, what those gifts are, whereof the Holy Ghost is inspirer, which verily is the ground of all our sinful *debaurds*, (*viz.*) our unbelief, leaving off heavenly matters, if not acquir'd by a wish, a look." Annand's *Mysterium Pietatis*, p. 118.

To **DEBORD**, *v. n.* To go beyond proper bounds, &c.] *Add*;

It is also written *deboard*.

"It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to *deboard* in their cloathing, which is the badge of their perfidiousness, and was at first appointed to cover their shame and nakedness." Durham, X. Command. p. 362.

To **DEBOSH**, *v. n.* To indulge one's self in the use of any thing to excess; as tea, snuff, &c.

The prep. *wi* or *with* is more generally used; in Aberd. *to debush upon*.

DEBUSH, *s.* 1. Excess, intemperance, Aberd.

2. One who is intemperate in the use of any thing, *ibid.*

* **DEBT**, *s.* To come in the debt o', to break; to destroy; to kill; to make an end of; Aberd.

DEBTBOUND, *part. pa.* Bound by engagement, or legal obligation.

"That the saidis landis lordis and baillies be *debt-bound* to satisfie the pairtie skaithit, and to refund &c. thair heirschippis and skaithis of thair awin proper guidis and landis, to the avall and quantitie tane fra the complenaris." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 4612.

DEBTFULL, *adj.* 1. Due, honest.

—"The said nobill and mychtie Lord James Erle of Murray &c. ressavit and acceptit—the office of Regentrie of our soverane Lord his realme and liegis, and gaif his ayth for *debtfull* administratioun thair-of." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 553.

2. Indebted.

"That umquhile Patrick Keir, father to the charger, was *debtful* to him in greater sums," &c. Foord, Suppl. Dec. p. 434. V. **DETT**.

To **DEBUCK**, *v. a.* To prevent any design from being carried on; a term chiefly used in the game of Nine-pins, Clydes. Hence,

DEBUCTION, *s.* In the game above mentioned, if a player strike down more of the pins than make up the number required in the game, he loses thirteen. This is called a *debuuction*, *ibid.*

To **DEBURSE**, *v. a.* To disburse; Fr. *debours-er*.

"Thairfor sall the proprietar and land baith be bundin—to refund the thrid part of the money quhilkis thay *deburse* in bigging of the saidis tenementis." Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 491.

DEBURSING, *s.* Disbursement.

—"Be the daylie greit incress of necessar *debur-singis* in thair hienes the prince and princessis maist honorabill effairis and furnissingis, his heines thesaurarie is of the self becum vnabill to discharge the burding quhilk presentlie it vnderlyis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 179, 180.

To **DECAID**, *v. n.* To fail. "To faill or *decaid*;" Aberd Reg. Cent. 16. Lat. *de* and *cad-o*.

DECADEN, *adj.* Apt to fall.

"*Decaden* & abill to fall done [down.]" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. L.B. *decadentia*. "*Decad nocht*," do not fall, or be not lost, *ibid.*

DECANTED, *part. pa.* What is much spoken of.

"Therefore this *decanted* notion of a popular action, can never found a title in this country; where such actions are only known by sound." Forbes, Suppl. Dec. p. 79.

Lat. *decant-are*, "to report or speak often;" Cooper. The good Judge seems to have Latinized the common vulgar phrase, applied to any thing that is much extolled, or gives occasion to a great deal of talk; "That's a pretty affair to mak a *sang* about, S."

DECEDENT, *s.* Used to denote one who has demitted an office.

"In the vakance following Mr. James Fairly was called to the ministry at Leith.—The Provost, &c. having a particular design for Mr. Robert Rankin,—being also brother-in-law to Mr. James Fairly *decedent*, had drawn a faction in the council," &c. Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 100, 102.

The term might seem properly to signify deceased; Fr. *decedé*, *id.* But the sense is evidently borrowed from that of Lat. *deced-ere*, to depart, to retire.

I am not certain whether we ought not to view it in reference to death in the following passage.

"Mr. Andrew Young, besides an honorary for his pains, was appointed to succeed to the next *decedent*." *Ibid.* p. 52.

DECEIVERIE, *s.* A habit or course of deception, Clydes.

To DECERN, *v. a.* To adjudge.

“That the personis brekaris tharof be callit—before the kingis grace & his consale, to here thaim be *decernit* to haif incurrit the panis contenit in said actis.” Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 306.

“The lords *decernit* him to give Frendraught a new tack of the saids teinds.” Spalding, i. 51.

To DECERN, *v. n.* To determine, to pass a decree; a forensic term; Lat. *decern-ere*, id.

“The saidis lordis and estatis of parliament findis, *decernis*, and declaris, that the said Frances, sumtyme erll Bothuile, hes committit and done oppin and manifest tressoun aganis our said souerane lord.” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 11.

DECERNITURE, *s.* A decree or sentence of a court, sometimes as enforcing payment of a debt.

—“Found—a minister’s assignation to a tack-duty, being fortified with seven years’ possession,—sufficient to maintain his right of the stipend, and to infer *decerniture* against the heritors.” Newbyth, Suppl. Dec. p. 517.

To DECEST, DECIST, *v. n.* A strange orthography for *desist*.

—“Johnne Tynklare & ane callit Primross sall *decest* & cess [cease] fra the occupatione and intro-metting with the fischingis of the watter of Forth,” &c. Act. Audit. A. 1494, p. 200.

Dicest frequently occurs in the same sense.

DECHLIT, *part. pa.* Wearied out and way-worn, Roxb. or Clydes.

Perhaps of Welsh origin; C.B. *diffygiaml*, wearied. Shaw gives Gael. *duaigh* as signifying fatigue.

DECHT, *part. pa.* Dressed, cooked. V. DICHT. “For the taking out of his hous of ane hen redddy *decht* for his syppar [supper].” Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

DECLARATOUR, DECLARATOR, *s.* A legal or authentic declaration; a forensic term.

—“And thairfoir desyring our souerane lord, &c. to gif *declaratour* to the said William Dowglas of Lochleuin, that he hes done his detfull diligence, in ressaung, and keiping of our said souerane lordis derrest mother.” Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 28.

—“The rents forfeited by non-entry are computed in the maist favourable way for the heir, in the period from the death of his ancestor till he himself be cited by the superior in an action of general *declarator* of non-entry.” Ersk. Inst. B. ii. Tit. 5, sec. 30.

According to our laws, there is both what is denominated a *general* and a *special declarator*. Ibid. sec. 36, 42.

DECLINATURE, DECLINATOR, *s.* An act by which the jurisdiction of any judge, or court, is declined; a term used both in civil and in ecclesiastical courts, S.

“*Declinature* is founded, 3dly, *ratione suspecti judicis*, where either the judge himself, or his near kinsman, hath an interest in the suit.” Ersk. Inst. B. i. T. 2, sec. 25.

“The earl of Rothes—and others that were with him, chose Arthur Erskine &c. to go to the council, and make a *declinator* against the bishops, saying they should not be judges in the common cause.” Spalding, i. 63.

Fr. *declinatoire*, “an exception taken against a judge, or to the jurisdiction of a court of justice;” Cotgr.

DECOIRMENT, DECORMENT, *s.* Decoration, ornament.

—“The erectioun of the port and toun of Brint Iland in ane frie burgh regall is—very commodious and convenient for the policie and *decoirment* of this realme,” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 506.

—“That parkis and plantingis ar great *decormentis*, and much profiteabill to the kingdome,” &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 500.

Fr. *decoremment*, id.

DECOMPONIT, *part. adj.* Decomposed, compounded a second time; Lat.

“How many figures is there in ane pronowne? Thre. Quhilk thre? Ane sympil, & ane componit, and ane *decomponit*. The sympil as is, the componit as *idem*, the *decomponit* as *identidem*.” Vaus’ Rudiment. Dd. iiij. b.

DECOMPT, *s.* An account.

—“Thair obligationis and *decompt respectiue*, meid be thair commissaris deput be thame to that effect, particularlie thairvpoun will testifie.” Acts. Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 325.

Fr. *descompt*, “an account given for things received; a back-reckoning;” Cotgr.

To DECREIT, *v. a.* To decree.

“Quhat they sall *decreit* and determine—declares that the same sall haue the force—of ane act of parliament.” Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 42.

L.B. *decret-are*, *decernere*, Du Cange.

DECREIT, DECREET, *s.* The final sentence or determination of a judge; Lat. *decret-um*.

“Frendraught crossed the marquis every way mightily, and as was said obtained a *decreet* against him for 200,000 merks, for the skaith he had sustained in thir troubles, and another *decreet* for 100,000 pounds for spoiliation of the lands of Dumblate and parish thereof.” Spalding, i. 51.

DEDE, DEID, *s.* 1. Death, S.] Mark, as sense 3. It is by way of eminence, used—as denoting the pestilence.] Add;

“Gaf him to keip in the tyme of the *deid*.” Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

DEIDIS PART, that portion of his moveable estate, which a person deceased had a right to dispose of before his death, in whatever way he pleased, S.

“As to the *deidis part*, the samin micht have bene disponit be him the time of his deceis to quhatsum-ever persoun or persounis he pleisit: Bot gif he maid na lauchful dispositioun thair of in his lifetime, the samin part, all and haill pertenis to the bairn, as only lauchful bairn on life the time of his fatheris deceis; and swa twa partis of the saidis thré partis, viz. the said bairnis part and the *deidis part*, aucht and sould pertene to the said bairn; and swa consequentlie the said thrid part pertains to the said wife,” &c. Bal-four’s Pract. p. 238–9, A. 1570.

“What remains over the *jus relictæ*, and the children’s legitim, is the absolute property of the deceased, of which he has the free disposal, even to a stranger;—and it is called the *dead’s part*, because

the deceased had full power over it." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. T. ix. sec. 18.

DEDE-AULD, *adj.* Extremely old, Aberd.

DED-BED, *s.* Deathbed.

"The lordis assignis to Johne of Knollis, &c. to preif sufficiently that Alex^r Halyburtoun haid in his possessioun the tyme of his decess, & quhen he lay on his *ded bed*, the gudis vnderwritten," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 284.

DEDE-BELL, *s.* 1. The passing-bell, the *bell of death*, S.

And every jow that the *dead-bell* geid
It cry'd, Woe to Barbara Allan!

Herd's Coll. i. 20.

2. The designation given by the superstitious to a ringing in the ears, South of S.

O lady, 'tis dark, and I heard the *dead bell*,
And I darena gae yonder for goud nor fee.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 17.

"By the *dead bell* is meant a tinkling in the ears, which our peasantry—regard as a secret intelligence of some friend's decease." Ibid. N. p. 25.

DEDE-CANDLE, *s.* A preternatural light, like that of a candle, seen under night by the superstitious, and viewed as the presage of the death of some one. It is said to be sometimes seen for a moment only, either within doors, or in the open air; and, at other times, to move slowly, from the habitation of the person doomed to death, to the church-yard where he is to be interred, S.B.

DEDE-CHACK, *s.*] *Add*;

2. By a *paronomasia* rather of an unfeeling kind, this term has been transferred to the dinner prepared for the magistrates of a burgh after a public execution, S.

As it was thought, that the entertainment itself was not quite consistent with nice feeling, it has of late very properly been disused in the metropolis of Scotland.

DEDE-CHAP, DEAD-CHAP, *s.* A stroke supposed to be a premonition of death, S.; *dead-swap*, *synon.*

DEDE-DEAL, DEAD-DEAL, *s.* The stretching-board for a dead body, S.

"It is written on his brow, Annie Winnie,—that hand of woman, or of man either, will never straight him—*dead-deal* will never be laid to his back." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 231.

DEDE-DOLE, *s.* A dole given at funerals, S.

"I like to pack the *dead dole* in my lap, and rin o'er my auld rhyme." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 95.

"*Dead dole*, that which was dealt to the poor at the funerals of the rich;" Gl. Antiq. One sense of E. *dole*, as used by itself, is, "Provisions or money distributed in charity, at any time; formerly at funerals more especially;" Todd's Johns.

DEDE-DRAP, *s.* A drop of water falling intermittingly and heavily on a floor, viewed by the superstitious as a premonition of death, S.

DEDE-ILL, *s.* 1. Mortal sickness, S.] *Add*;

—"Yon's a hale and gausy carle, meat-like and clath-like.—Na, na! there's nae *dead-ill* about Loui." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 292.

2. A deadly hurt, a mortal injury, Aberd.

3. This term at times assumes a more modern form; as denoting the death of the soul.

"What may here be the *death-ill* of a natural unrenewed man may be the dangerous distemper of a child of God." Durham, Ten Command. To the Reader, d. 1, b.

DEAD-KNACK, *s.* A loud stroke as of a switch, upon the door or bed, the cause of which is unknown; supposed by the common people to announce the death of some relation of the person who hears it, S.

"The *dead-knack* is now heard only by a few old women, who get very little credit from the discovery." Agr. Surv. M. Loth. p. 168.

DEDE-LIGHTS, *s. pl.* The name given by the peasantry to the luminous appearance which is sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies, and which arises probably from the disengagement of phosphorated hydrogen gas.

"At length, it was suggested to the old man, that there were always *dead lights* hovered over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air; and it was a fact that two drowned men had been found in a field of whins, where the water had left the bodies, by means of the *dead lights*, a very little while before that." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 318.

DEDE-MAN'S-SNEECHIN, *s.* The dust of the common Puff-ball, Mearns.

The idea mentioned by Linnæus, as prevailing in Sweden, that the dust of this plant causes blindness, is also prevalent in this country.

DEDE-NIP, *s.*] *Add*;

The *dead-nip* is viewed by the vulgar, in Clydesdale at least, as a prognostic of death.

To GIE ONE THE DEDE-NIP, suddenly and effectually to check one, Clydes.

Kilian says, that when the *dood-nepe* is observed on any person, the vulgar view it as a warning of the death of a relation.

DEDE-RATTLE, DEATH-RATTLE, *s.* The sound emitted by a person for some time before death, when he is unable to force up the phlegm which is collected in his throat, S. V. DEDE-RUCKLE.

"She spake not a single word. There was a sound in her convulsed throat like the *death-rattle*." Lights and Shadows, p. 194.

DEDE-RUCKLE, DEAD-RUCKLE, DEATH-RUCKLE, *s.* The noise made by the phlegm in the throat, which the patient is unable to bring up, before death, Loth., Roxb.

"He has had a sair struggle—but its passing—I knew he would pass when ye came in. That was the *death-ruckle*—he's dead." Guy Mannering, i. 89.

Teut. *ruchel-en*, rauco voce tussire, screare cum murmure, &c. *recunssel*, spuma lethalis. Sw. *rackl-a*, to hawk, to force up phlegm with a noise; Wideg. Isl. *krigla*, asthma, in speciali moribundorum; Hal-dorson.

DEDE-SPALE, *s.* That part of the grease of a candle, which, from its not being melted, falls over the edge in a semicircular form; denominated from its resemblance to the shavings of

wood, S. This, by the vulgar, is viewed as a prognostic that the person to whom it is turned will soon die. By the E. it is called a *Wind-ing-sheet*.

DEDE-SWAP, DEATH-SWAP, *s.* A supposed warning of death, South of S.

"The *death swap*—is a loud sharp stroke." Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 27, N. He distinguishes this from the *death-watch* and the *death-tap*.

DEDE-THRAW, &c. *s.* 1. The agonies of death.] *Add;*

The superstition is pretty general in S., that the soul of a dying person cannot escape from its prison, how severe soever the agonies of the patient, as long as any thing remains locked in the house. It is common, therefore, among those who give heed to such follies, to throw open drawers, chests, &c. This superstition still remains in Angus. From the following passage, it appears that it extends even to the border of England.

"Wha ever heard of a door being barred when a man was in the *dead-thraw*? How d'ye think the spirit was to get awa' through bolts and bars like thae?" Guy Mannering, ii. 94.

4. This term is used concerning the weather, when the temperature of the atmosphere is in a dubious state between frost and thaw, S.A.

"It was one of those sort of winter days that often occur in January, when the weather is what the shepherds call in the *dead-thraw*, that is, in a struggle between frost and thaw." Perils of Man, iii. 199.

DEDE, or DEAD TIME, O' THE YEAR, midwinter, when there is no vegetation, S., Ruddiman vo. *Mort*; the same with the E. phrase, *dead of winter*.

DEDE-WATCH, DEAD-WATCH, *s.* The death-watch, S.; the same with *Dede-chack*.

An' when she heard the *Dead-watch* tick,

She raving wild did say,

"I am thy murderer, my child,

"I see thee, come away."

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 94.

To DEDEN, *v. n.* To deign.

—My lordis to heir that will *deden*.

Colkelbie Sow, Prohem. V. DEDEINYIE.

DEE, *s.* A dairy-maid, Loth., Tweedd.

And herds wi' bonnets, mauds, and kents,

For loupin' burns and dykes,

And *dees*, wi' snoods, and kirtles blue,

As glaiked as their tykes.

Comic Poems, p. 132. V. DEY.

To DEE, *v. n.* To die. V. DE.

DEED, *adv.* A common abbreviation of the E. *adv. Indeed*, S.

DEED, *s.* *Upo' my deed*, upon my word, Aberd.

DEED-DOER, *s.* The performer of any act; in a bad sense, the perpetrator.

"Captain Arnot, with a party of musketeers, was ordered down to Fyvie, to take or kill him who had slain Forsyth the serjeant, as ye have heard before; but the *deed doer* was fled." Spalding, i. 272.

Printed as if two words, but properly one.

To DEEDLE, *v. a.* To dandle, as one does an infant, Fife; *doodle*, Lanarks.

C.B. *dedyll-ian* signifies to suckle: but it does not appear that there is any affinity. Gael. *didil* denotes "great love, kindness;" and *deidhal*, "fond of;" Shaw. To DEEDLE, *v. n.* To sing in a low key; generally, *to deedle and sing*, Fife.

No less than four different terms are used in this county, to express different modes of singing, or the various gradations of sound. These are *Crune*, *Deedle*, *Lilt*, and *Gell*. *Deedle* denotes an intermediate key between *cruning* or humming, and *lilting*, which signifies lively singing; while *lilting* does not convey the idea of the same elevation of voice with *gelling*. V. GELL.

I have found no word resembling *Deedle*, in this signification, unless we should view it as a different form of Isl. *dill-a lallo*, nutricum more infantibus occinere; q. *didl-a*.

DEEDS, *s. pl.* The gravel, or coarse soil, &c. which is taken out of the bottom of a ditch, S.A.

"The side of the ditch next the planting to be faced up with the sod raised in forming the ditch, and what is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) thrown behind this facing to support it." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 131.

This term, like many others towards the south of S., must certainly be viewed as a remnant of the kingdom of Strathclyde. For to this day C.B. *dywod* and *tywod* signify "gravel, round little pebble stones, coarse sand, grit;" Lhuyd, vo. *Glarea*.

It is most generally written *tywod*.

To DEEK, *v. a.* To spy out, to descry. I *deekit* him, I descried him, Lanarks.

Germ. *entdeck-en*, to discover, to find out.

DEEMER, *s.* One who judges, or forms an estimate of the conduct of another.

"*Ill doers, ill deemers*," S. Prov. "suspecters." Kelly, p. 176. I have more generally heard it thus expressed, *Ill doers are aye ill dreaders*.

DEEMIS, *s.* A *deemis of money*, a great sum, Kinross.

O.Fr. *demiaus*, a measure of corn; L.B. *demens-um*. But I suspect, that although the negative prefix has been dropped, it is originally the same with *Undemus*, q. v.

DEEMIS, *adj.* A *deemis expense*, great cost, *ibid*.

Undeemis money, a countless sum, Ang.

DEEPIN, *v.* A net, Ayrs. Hence,

DEEPIN-WORKERS, *s. pl.* Net-weavers, *ibid*. Gl. Picken.

Gael. *dipinn*, a net; Shaw. But this term seems to stand quite isolated, without a single cognate.

DEEP-SEA-BUCKIE, *s.* The Murex Corneus.

"Murex Corneus, Long Wilk, vulgarly called *Deep Sea Buckie*." Arbuthnot's Peterh., Fishes, p. 33.

DEEP-SEA-CRAB, *s.* The Cancer Araneus.

"Cancer Araneus, Spider Crab, vulgarly called *Deep Sea Crab*, *Lobster Toad*." Arbuthnot's Peterh., Fishes, p. 30.

DEER-HAIR, DEER'S HAIR, *s.* Heath Club-Rush.] *Add;*

"It is now some years since he has been missed in all his usual haunts, while moss, lichen, and *deer-hair*, are fast covering those stones, to cleanse which

D E F

had been the business of his life." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 24.

To **DEFAIK**, *v. a.* 1. To relax, to remit.] *Add*;
2. To defalcate, in relation to money.

"The skipar aucht to *defaik* samekle of his fraucht as wald fuyr the merchandis gudis to the port of Sanctandrois." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

To **DEFAISE**, **DEFESE**, **DEFEASE**, *v. a.*] *Give*, as sense

1. To discharge, to free from, to acquit of.

"The lordis ordanis him to pay tha xxxvj merkis.—Becauss thethane of Caldor allegis that he has charteris to *defese* him tharof, the lordis assignis him the x day of Maij, with continuacioun of dais, to schew tha charteris, & sufficiand defesance, or elss to mak payment tharof." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 22. *Add* to this the proof from the Acts of Mary.

Fr. *se defaire de*, "to rid or deliver himself from, to quit himselve, or cleare his hands of." Cotgr.

2. To deduct.

"The Lords found that the same wadset came not under the compass of the Act of Parliament, notwithstanding of the twenty shillings Scots to be *defeased* to the defender upon the boll under and beneath the fiar of the year, which they found not to be an usuary paction, but that the defender ought to have *allowance* thereof conform to the contract." Newbyth, Suppl. Dec. p. 499.

The words, *to have allowance thereof*, seem to fix the sense of *defeased*, as above defined.

DEFAISANCE, *s.* 1. *R.* Acquittance from a claim.

It is thought, that it may denote the extinction or determination of a right, whether by discharge of the creditor, or by some other fact to which he may not be a party. It is therefore viewed as a more general word than *discharge*. O.Fr. *desfaicte*, a riddance; as *se desfaire* signifies to rid.

DEFAIT, **DEFAITE**, *part. pa.* A term used to denote the overpowering effect of sickness, or fatigue, *S.* *Defett*, Aberd.

—"She got sic a load o' cauld at that ball, the pap o' her hass down, an' a' *defaite* thegither." Saxon and Gael, i. 96.

Fr. *defaict*, *part. pa.* of *defaire*, to defeat.

To **DEFAULT**, *v. a.* To adjudge as culpable; a forensic term.

"The court beand fensed, the seriand thereof sall call the soytes, and *default* the absentes, that ar not lauchfullie essoinyied." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Sok*.

To **DEFER**, **DIFFER**, *v. a.* 1. This old law term seems used as nearly allied to *E. yield*, or pay regard to, in relation to the judgment of a cause, or the evidence necessary for this end.

"The said James Gibsone producit na preif in writt, bot certane witnes [witnesses], to the quhilkis witnes wald nocht *defer*, becauss it concernit fee & heretage." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 177.

"The lordis abone writtin wald nocht *defer* to the said excepcioun, bot tuk the mater one thaim, nochtwithstanding that the said James wes nocht callit to here the said act retrett." Ibid. p. 194.

2. It is used where *refer* would be substituted in modern language; to submit.

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"The lordis will *differ* the hale mater to the said Robert spoussis aitht;" i. e. the oath of the spouse of Robert. Ibid. p. 204.

Fr. *defer-er à un appel*, "to admit, allow, or accept of; to give way unto, an appeale;" Cotgr. *Rendre des respects*,—lui ceder, acquiescer à ces sentiments, —avoir des egards. *Alicui honorem deferre*. Dict. Trev. L.B. *deferre*, avoir de la deference; Du Cange.

3. It seems also to signify, to offer, to exhibit.
"The wife, compearing, *deferred* a promise of quitting all to the oath of Margaret Wardrope, her mistress." Foord, Suppl. Dec. p. 437.

Lat. *deferr-e*, to shew, to offer. *Pollicere et deferre*, to promise and offer, Cic.

To **DEFESE**, **DEFEASE**, *v. a.* **V. DEFAISE.**

To **DEFIDE**, *v. n.* To distrust. **V. DIFFIDE.**

To **DEFINE**, *v. n.* To consult, to deliberate; Aberd. Reg.

Lat. *defin-ire*, to determine, to discuss.

To **DEFORCE**, *v. a.* To treat with violence; as to take any thing out of the possession of another by forcible means, *S.*

"The herald was evil entreated in the execution of his summons, and was manifestly *deforced*, and his letters riven." Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 137.

It occurs in Aberd. Reg.—"And quha *deforcis* him," &c. A. 1538, V. 16.

Fr. *deforc-er*, "to dispossesse, violently take," &c. Cotgr.

DEFORCE, **DEFORSS**, *s.* Violent ejection, in the *E. law* *deforcement*.

"That Johne Lindissay—sall restore to James lord Hammiltoun,—of the profitis & eschetis of the baltery of Craufurde,—a kow of a *deforce*, a salt mert, a mask fat," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 33.

That is, a cow taken by violence.

—"The lordis—declaris that the said George has *deforcit* our souuerain lordis officiaris, & failyeing of that preif that he has made na *deforss*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 38.

Fr. *deforc-er*, L.B. *deforc-iare*, per vim et contra jus auferre; whence *deforceamentum*, Reg. Mag. Lib. I. c. 6. s. 1.

DEFRAUD, **DEFRAUDE**, *s.* Act of defrauding.

"That for the *defraude* done to our souerane lord in his custumis be strangearis and alienaris of vther realmes;—the maister or merchandis of the said schip sall tak his lugeing & innys in the principelle toun of the said port," &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 234.

"Ane article for thame that—makis assignationis of thare guidis in *defraud* of the execution of decreittis." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 214.

"Anent escheittis gevin in *defraud* of creditouris." Ibid. p. 215.

DEFTLY, *adv.* Fitly, in a proper manner, handsomely, Ayrs. Obsolete in *E.*

Indeed, Gudewife, the lad did weel enough, Was eident ay, and *deftly* hel' the pleugh.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 12.

To **DEG**, *v. a.* 1. To strike a sharp-pointed object into any thing, by means of a smart stroke; as, "*Deg* the knife into the buird," strike the knife into the table, Ayrs., Upp. Lanarks.

"He snored like one who was in haste to sleep

more than enough, insomuch that Winterton, when he lay down, gave him a *deg* with his elbow, and swore at him to be quiet." R. Gilhaize, i. 127.

2. To pierce with small holes or indentations by means of smart strokes with a sharp-pointed instrument, *ibid.*

DEG, *s.* 1. A stroke of this description, *ibid.*

2. The hole or indentation thus produced, *ibid.*

DEGGER, *s.* One who *degs*, *ibid.*

Teut. *dijck-en* fodere, Dan. *dig-er*, *id.* may be the origin. Or it may have been primarily applied to the use of a dagger, Teut. *daaghe*, Fr. *dague*, whence *dag-uer*, to stab with a dagger.

To DEGENER, *v. n.* To degenerate; Fr. *de-gener-er*.

"Is he not able, though all the naturall seed should *degener*, yet of stones to raise children to Abraham?" Forbes's Defence, p. 22.

DEGESTLIE, *adv.* Sedately, deliberately.] *Add*;

"My lord gouvernour and lordis of parliament suld advise *degestlie* quhat is to be done herein, & nocht to hurt the quenis grace anent her privilege," &c. Acts Mary, 1544, Ed. 1814, p. 449.

DEY, DEE, *s.* A dairy maid.] *Add*;

Palsgr. renders *dey wyfe* by Fr. *meterie* [for *metayere*], *q.* a female who has the charge of a farm.

The very term occurs in a compound form in Dan. *Budeje*, "a dairy-maid," Wolff. This seems to have been formed from Isl. *bu* cattle, (for I do not find the term in Dan.) and *degg-ia*, or some similar verb; signifying "the person who milks cows."

DEY, (pron. as Gr. *dei*) *s.* A father; *Grand-dey*, a grandfather; terms most commonly used by children; Fife.

In the language of Estonia, *die* or *thie* signifies a father, *diar* fathers; whence Stiernhelm supposes that the twelve companions of Odin were denominated *Diar*.

DEID, *s.* Death; also pestilence. V. DEDE.

DEIDIS PART. V. under DEDE.

To DEIGH, DECH, *v. a.* To build, applied to turfs; as, "Ye're *deighin* your toors," Fife.

Merely a guttural pronunciation of the same *v.* with Teut. *dijck-en*, *aggerare*, *aggerem jacere*, *q.* to make a dike or wall of them.

DEIL, *s.* The devil.] *Add*;

"Between the *Deel* and the deep sea; that is, between two difficulties equally dangerous." Kelly's S. Prov. p. 58.

"I, with my partie, did lie on our poste, as *betwixt the devill and the deepe sea*; for sometimes our owne cannon would light short, and grase over us, and so did the enemies also,—till I directed an officer to our owne batteries, acquainting them with our hurt, and desiring they should stell or plant their cannon higher." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 55.

DEIL'S-BIT, *s.* The *Scabiosa succisa*, Linn., an herb; so denominated because it seems to have a *bit* or *bite* taken off the root, which by the vulgar is said to have been done by the devil; South of S.

In E. it is also called *Devil's-bit*; *Morsus Diaboli*, Linn. Flor. Suec.

DEIL'S BUCKIE, a person of a perverse disposition, an imp of Satan, S. V. BUCKIE.

"It was that *deevil's buckie*, Callum Beg,' said Alick; 'I saw him whisk away through among the reises.'" Waverley, iii. 133.

DEIL'S-DARNING-NEEDLE, *s.* The name given to the Dragon-fly, Ayrs.

DEIL'S DOZEN.] *Add*;

It has been supposed, rather whimsically, that this superstition has some connexion with card-playing, there being "thirteen cards in each suit of the *Deil's-books*."

It is most probably borrowed from the last supper of our Lord and his twelve apostles, one of whom was Judas. A person is often dismissed from table, when this unlucky number happens to meet together.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, *s.* Petty spurge, *Euphorbia peplus*, Linn. S.O.

"*Euphorbia peplus*, *Devil's Churnstaff*, or Petty spurge." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 675.

DEILISMAN, *s.*

"The awnaris and *deilismen* of the said schip." Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

This word is in common use Aberd. as signifying, "a divider, a distributor, an apportioner, a dealer." Here it would rather suggest the idea of a partner.

A.S. *dael*, gen. *daeles*, a part, and *man*.

DEILPERLICKIT, *s.* Nothing at all; as, "Hae ye gotten ony thing?" "Na, *deilperlickit*," Mearns.

DEIN, *adv.* Very, in a great degree; the provincial pronunciation of Aberd. for S. *doon*.

What tho' fowk says that I can preach
Nae that *dein* ill,

I tell you, man, I hae nae speech
For critic's skill.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 179. V. DOYN.

DEIR, *adj.* Bold, daring.] *Add* to etymon;

Isl. *dyrr*, pretiosus, carus, is also used in the following senses; *praestans*, *venerandus*, Gl. Lodbrok, str. 25. p. 88. *magnificus*, Worm. Literat. Runic. p. 103.

DEIS, DESS, *s.* 1. The place at the head of a hall, &c.] *Add*;

5. A seat on the outer side of a country house or cottage, S.A.

"The turf-seat, which occupies the sunny side of a cottage wall, is also termed *the dais*." Minstrelsy Border, ii. 229, N.

"The old man was seated on the *deas*, or turf-seat, at the end of his cottage, busied in mending his cart-harness." Heart M. Loth. ii. 158.

CHAMBER OF DAIS. V. CHAMBRA-DEESE.

DELACIOUN, *s.* Procrastination, delay.

"This outrage might suffir na *delacioun*, sen it was sa ner approcheand to the wallis and portis of the town." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 25. *Dilationem*, Lat. Fr. *dilation*, *id.*

To DELATE, DILATE, *v. a.* To accuse.] *Add*;

"Whoso happens after publication hereof to receipt or entertain any of these fugitives,—or shall not *delate* or deliver them in manner aforesaid, shall be reputed enemies to the good cause,—and the half of his moveable goods ipso facto forfeited; the one half thereof to be employed to the use of the public, and the other half to be given to him who *delates* the receptors, and qualifies the same." Spalding, i. 273.

—“Archibalde, sumtyme of Kilspindy, than being *dilatit* of tresoun & crymes of lese maieste,” &c. Acts Ja. V. 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 354. This is the usual orthography of the records.

DELATION, s. An accusation.

“Thir persons had power from the committee of the kirk—to meet, sit and cognosce Mr. Andrew Logie minister at Rayne, upon a *delation* given in against him to the said committee,—for unsound doctrine.” Spalding, ii. 91.

This is given by Johns. as one sense of the E. word. Mr. Todd gives an example from Wotton. To **DELE, v. a.** To divide, S. *Deal, E.*

Teut. *deel-en, deyl-en*, A.S. *dael-en*, id. V. **DEIL, s. 1.** and **CAVELL, v.**

DELF, s. 3. Crockery is vulgarly called delf.] *Add;*

4. A sod. In this sense the term *delf* is used, Larnarks. and Banffs. ; q. what is *delved*.

“If a *delph* be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord.” App. Agr. Surv. Banffs. p. 42.

The word, as signifying a pit, (V. sense 1.) is evidently the same with Goth. *daelf*, locus subterraneus ; Seren.

DELF, adj. Of or belonging to crockery, S.

“On the shelf that projected immediately next the dresser, was a number of *delf* and wooden bowls, of different dimensions.” Cottagers of Glenb. p. 144.

“A knife and fork, which had not been worn out by over-cleaning, flanked a cracked *delf* plate.” Guy Mannering, ii. 93.

DELGIN, DALGAN, s. The stick used in binding sheaves, Fife ; *Dally*, Border.

A.S. *dalc*, a clasp ; Gael. *dealg*, a pin, a skewer.

DELICT, s. A term used in the Scottish law to denote a misdemeanour.

They—sall punische seveirlie the dissobeyaris off the ordoure appoynted by thame according to the qualitie of the *delict*.” Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 537.

“*Crime*—is generally divided into crimes properly so called, and *delicts*. *Delicts* are commonly understood of slighter offences, which do not affect the public peace so immediately ; and therefore may be punished by a small pecuniary fine, or by a short imprisonment, as petty riots, injuries, offences against inferior judicatories,” &c. Ersk. Inst. B. iv. t. 4, § 1.

Lat. *delict-um*, a fault, an offence.

DELIRIET, adj. Delirious.] *Add;*

DELIRIETNESS, s. Delirium, Ayrs.

“I won’er—that my mother did na send word o’ the nature of this *delirietness* o’ Charlie.” The Entail, ii. 33.

DELIUER, adj. Light, agile.] *Add;*

“*Delyuer* of ones lymmes, as they that proue masteryes, [Fr.] souple ;” Palsgr. B. iii, f. 86, a.

2. Disburdened of a child.

He—gert a tent sone stentit be ;

And gert hyr gang in hastily,

And othyr wemen to be hyr by,

Quhill scho wes *deliuer*, he bad.

The Bruce, xi. 285, Ed. 1620.

In other editions it is *delivered*. But *deliuer* is the reading of the MS.

O.Fr. *delivre*, libre, affranchi, débarrassé, quitte ; Roquefort.

DELIUERLY, adv. 1. Nimble, cleverly.] *Add;*

2. In our own time, it is provincially used in a very different sense ; “incessantly, continually ;” Gl. Surv. Nairn. A child is said to *greet deliuerly*, when it cries almost without intermission ; Caithn.

A phrase is used, S.B. ; “There’s a quintray ca’d the Cabrach, where it dings on *delyverly* for sax ouks, un-ever uppling.”

This term seems to resemble the Fr. phrase *à delivre*, at full scope.

To **DELYVER, DELIVER, v. n.** To determine, to resolve.] *Add;*

“In sa fer as pertenes to me, I am *deliverit* to departe hastelie of your ciete, and to returne hame.” Bellend. T. Liv. p. 164. In animo est, Lat.

Fr. *deliber-er*, to determine.

DELIVERANCE, s. 1. Deliberation, consultation.

“Thir novellis maid the Faderis sa astonist, that thay usit the samen *deliverance* that thay usit in extreme necessite.” Bellend. T. Liv. p. 212. Senatus consulti, Lat.

2. Determination, sentence.

“Both parties were compromit by their oaths to stand at the *deliverance* of the arbitrators chosen by them both.” Pitscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 14. Sentence, Ed. 1814, p. 35.

DELL, s. The goal in games, Aberd. ; perhaps merely the provincial corr. of *Dule*, q. v. Teut. *delte*, however, is expl. by Kilian, meta, a boundary.

To **DELT, v. a.** To fondle ; *deltit*, caressed, Moray ; synon. *Dawt*.

DELTIT, part. pa. Treated with great care and attention, for the prevention of any possible injury, Banffs. It is understood also in Aberd. as equivalent to *Dawtit* ; as, “a *deltit* brat,” a spoiled child.

Isl. *daellt* denotes any domestic property which is useful ; Domesticum familiare proprium, utile ; Verel.

Perhaps rather allied to Isl. *daella* indulgentius, Id. ; or *dálaeti* admiratio ; *Vera í dálaeti*, haberi in deliciis ; Haldorson. V. **DALT, s.**

DELTIT, part. adj. 1. Hid from public view, Ayrs.

2. Applied also to the retired habits of one devoted to a literary life, *ibid*.

This may certainly be traced to Isl. *dyl-ia*, pret. *duldi*, celare, occultare. G. Andr. gives the pret. in the form of *dylde*. Su.G. *doel-ja*, id. ; or we may view it as allied to C.B. *deall-u*, to understand ; *deallt*, intellect ; *dealltnrus*, intelligent, skilful.

To **DEMEMBER, v. a.** To dismember, to maim, to mutilate ; Fr. *desmembr-er*.

“Quhare ony mane happinis to be slane or *demem-bit*,—the schirref—sall pass & persew the slaaris or *demembraris* ane or maa, and raiss the kingis horne one him,” &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 225.

DEMEMBRARE, s. One who mutilates or maims another. V. the v.

D E M

DEMENTED, *adj.* 1. Insane.] *Add*;
3. Foolish, stupid, nonsensical.

"Of late they have published some wild, enthusiastick, deluded, *demented*, nonsensical pamphlets." Walker's Peden, p. 14, 72.

DEM-FOW, *adj.* Quite full. It is sometimes said that the hands are *dem-fow*, when one has too much work to do, Loth.

It would seem that this term had been originally applied to liquids, or the vessel containing them, *q.* as full as a *dam*.

DEMY, *s.* A gold coin, anciently current in S.

"Item, That the *demy*, the grot, and the half grot, that now rinnis, haue thair cours, that thay now haue vnto the tyme of the proclamatioun, and the cours of the said new money." Acts Ja. II. A. 1551, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

"Item in *demyis* & Scottis crounis four hundreth & tuenti." Inventories, p. 1.

From the name, this appears to have been a French coin, allowed to be current in S. But although its designation imports, that it was the *half* of a certain denomination of coin, I cannot ascertain what this was; most probably half of the *Escu* or gold crown. By our old acts, it was equal in value to the *Lyon*, both being estimated at twelve shillings, and only sixpennies below the French crown." Acts Ja. III. A. 1467, c. 22, Ed. 1566.

DEMYOSTAGE, *s.*

"A hogtone of *demyostage* begareit with veluot." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

This seems to have been a kind of *temming* or *taminy*; corr. from O.Fr. *ostade*, *estame*, *sorte d' étoffe*, Roquefort; "the stuffe worsted; *A demy ostade*, cut in panes, like a Spanish leather jerkin;" Cotgr. V. HOGTONE.

To DEMIT, DIMITT, *v. a.* To resign, to abdicate, to give up; generally applied to an office, S. Lat. *demitt-ere*.

"The rest of the lords enterprisers, after they had secured the queen in Lochleven, began to consult how to get her majesty counselled to *demit* the government to the prince her son." Melvill's Mem. p. 85.

"Mr. James Sandilands *demitted* his place as canonist with great subtilty, because our kirk would not suffer him to bruik it;—but he finds out moyan to be civilist." Spalding, i. 216.

"I Mr. A. B. Minister at C, for such causes *dimitt* my ministry at the said parish of C. purely and simply in the hands of the Presbytery of D." &c. Pardovan's Coll. p. 25.

DEMISSION, DIMISSION, *s.* The act of laying down an office, S.

"So at my Lord Lindsay's coming, she subscribed the signature of renunciation and *demission* of the government to the prince." Melvill's Mem. p. 85.

"That old Ministers and Professors of Divinity shall not, by their *dimission* of or cessation from their charge thro' age and inability, be put from enjoying their old maintenance and dignity." Act Sess. 2. July 30. Ass. 1641.

To DEMIT, *v. a.* To give intimation of, to announce.

—"Thay *demittit* na were to Romanis, quhil thay

D E N

war cummin with arrayit batall in thair landis." Bel-lenden's T. Livius, p. 22. Statius uses the phrase, *Dimittere bellum*.

To DEMIT, *v. a.* To dismiss, to permit to depart.

"However Mr. John was *demitted*, and Balmerino sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh." Guthry's Mem. p. 12.

"The ministers were *demitted* for that time." Ib. p. 31.

DEMMIN, *adj.* Rare, occasional, Dumfr. V. DAIMEN.

"At a *demmin* time I see the Scotchman." Ed. Mag. April 1821, p. 352.

To DEMONT, *v. n.* To dismount.

"This Tempanius—cryit,—'All horsmen that desiris the public weill to be saiffit, *demont* haistilie fra thare hors.'" Bellend. T. Liv. p. 361.

Fr. *desmont-er*, *démont-er*, id.

DEMPLE, *s.* An instrument for setting potatoes, a dibble, Aberd.

I am at a loss whether to view this as a corr. of the E. term; or as allied to Flandr. *dampel-en*, *conculcare*, from Germ. *demp-en*, id.

DEMSTARY. The office of *demstary*, Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21; probably, that of pronouncing doom.

DEN, *s.* 1. A respectful title, &c.] *Add*;

I find that the conjecture I have thrown out that *Den* was equivalent to E. *dean*, is unfounded. It appears from the Chartulary of the Abbey here referred to, that *Den* or *Deyn* was indiscriminately given as a title of honour to religious men.

"And for the keping of this said writ, as is before writin, *Den* Richart Scot Suppriour that tyme off the Abbay of Aberbroth, *Deyn* Thomas Hercas, *Den* Thomas Bet, *Den* Thomas Grinlaw, et *Den* Ihon Driburgh, monks of the said Abbay, war oblist to the said Maister Thomas to ger this writ and condicionis to be observit and kepit," &c. Chart. Aberbroth. Fol. 127.

The person last referred to is "Maister Thomas Dekyson, Coronar of the Regalite of Aberbrothoc." The deed is dated A. 1428.

To DEN, *v. n.* To get into a cavern or *den*, often applied to the fox, Roxb.

To DEN, *v. a.* To conceal, to secrete, Ayrs. *Den't*, pret.

—"That as often as they fell in with or heard any body coming up, the bailie should hasten on before, or *den* himself among the brechans by the road-side." R. Gilhaize, i. 86.

"Hide yoursel,' said he, 'among the bushes.' And I *den't* mysel in a nook of the glen, where I overheard what passed." Ibid. ii. 302.

This can scarcely be viewed as a corr. of *Dern* id. Yet I see no better origin, unless we should trace it to Teut. *denne*, *antrum*, *caverna*.

DENEIR, DENNEYR, *s.* 1. A denomination of coin formerly used in S.

"His maiestie—ordinis ane penny or pece of siluer to be cunyeit of the fynnes of elleven *deneiris*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 108. *Denneyris*, *ibid.*, p. 150.

As far as I have observed, no coin of the Scottish mint received this denomination. It seems to have

been borrowed from France, merely as denoting the regulation given to the mint-master. Fr. *denier* properly signifies a penny, from Lat. *denar-ius*; the term being applied to a small copper coin valued at the tenth part of an English penny.

2. In *pl.* money.

Be symonie, was thair promotioun,
Mair for *deneiris* nor for devotioun.

Lyndsay's Dreme.

DENNER, DENNARE, *s.* Dinner, *S.*

Thair hors thay tuik, and grathit thame full bane,
Out of the town, for *denner* had thay nane.

Wallace, Ed. 1594, Fol. 45, b. V. DAGH.

"Quhy defend ye nocht that ane plebeane and ane
patriciane sitt togidder at ane *dennare*?" Bellend. T.
Liv. p. 317.

"Na consistorie may be begun or court fensit
quhill the sessionne be rissin. Be ressonne the com-
missaris ar owther Lordis of Sessionne, or procura-
touris befor the sessionne, and the aduocattis cane
not attend one the consistorie quhill the sessionne
aryiss. And than, for expeditiounne to pass to thair
dennaris, pure mennis meteris ar schifftit, tyme not
dewlie obseruit." Acts Ja. VI. 1567, App. Ed. 1814,
p. 41.

The gentlemen of the law must have had far keener
appetites then, than now-a-days; for no one can sup-
pose, that business is hurried over by them now, "for
expeditiounne to pass to thair *dennaris*."

This is still the vulgar pronounciation, *S.*

LITTLE DENNAR. When people rise earlier in
the morning than usual, and take a repast be-
fore the usual time of breakfast, the food thus
taken is called the *little dennar*, Roxb.

DENSAIXES, *s. pl.* *Dele* etymon, except these
words, Dens axes, i. e. Danish, and *Add*;

"A Danish *axe* was the proper name of a Loch-
aber-axe; and from the Danes the Isles men got them."
Note, Sir W. S.

"Ane *densh aix*, and ane wobsteris quheill." Aberd.
Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

DENSHAUCH, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Nice, hard to be
pleased; applied especially to food, Berwicks.

Gael. *deisdenach* signifies squeamish. But, besides
the difference of form, this term seems derived from
E. *disdain*. It may be allied to Isl. *daun* odor; whence
daun-a odorare, *daunsl-a* olfacere, *daun-vis* acris odo-
ratus; the transition from one sense to another being
very natural. Or shall we rather say, from Isl. *dáindi*,
excellenter bonum quid, and *sæk-ia* quaerere?

DENT. *To Tyne dent.* *Add*;

To tyne daintie is used in the same sense, Perth.
This seems to confirm the idea of its having the same
origin with *Dandie*.

DENTA, *s.* Affection, regard, Aberd.; the same
with *Dent*, *Dint*.

To DENT, *v. a.* To indent, to leave an im-
pression, *S.*

—Now Crummie's cloots

Dent a' the lone: now to the coots
In meadow lawn, umquhile sae hard,
Ye'll sink, and ablins will be lair'd."

Poems, Engl. Scotch, and Latin, p. 99.

O.E. id. "I *dente*, Jenfondre.—It was an horryble

stroke; se howe it hath *dented* in his harnesse."
Palsgr. B. iii. F. 208, a.

DENTELION, *s.* The vulgar name in *S.* for the
herb Dandelion, *Leontodon taraxacum*, Linn.

I do not think that it has been corrupted from the
E. name, but immediately formed from Fr. *dent de lyon*.

DENTIS, *adv.* Equivalent to E. *very well*, just
so; spoken in a careless and indifferent way,
Mearns.

It seems doubtful whether we should trace this to
the same Goth. origin with *Dandy*, or to Gael. *deontas*,
willingness.

To DENU'M, *v. a.* 1. To confound, to perplex,
to stupify; used in a general sense, Aberd.

2. To stupify by incessant foolish talk, Mearns.

Formed perhaps from E. *numb*, or corr. from *benum*.

To DEPART *with*, *v. a.* To part with, to dis-
pose of.

—"Personis—that haid keipin and depois of gold,
silver, &c. to schew how thai *departit with* the said
gold or jowellis, and quham to, and the avale tharof."
Collect. of Inventories, p. 18.

Fr. *se departir de*, to quit, renounce, &c.

To DEPAUPER, *v. a.* To make poor, to im-
poverish; E. *depauperate*, Lat. *depauper-are*.

—"Ye haue not onlie—*depaupereit* the inhabitantis
of the toun, bot hes maid your selfis contemptibill to
this haille nation." Acts Ja. VI. 1571, Ed. 1814, p. 69.

DEPARTISING, *s.* Division, partition.

"The lordis auditoris decretis—that the said Wil-
liam Broune of Hartre as scherif—has inordourly
procedit in the serving of the said breve of *departis-
ing* of the said half landis of Blyth," &c. Act. Audit.
1478, p. 86.

—"To tak ane inquisiciounne—gife the place &
chemys, & biggin of Medope—be set & byggyt one
the samyn landis, & within the boundis that war ly-
myt—the tyme of the divisounne & *departising* made
betuix vmquhile Henry Levinstoun of Manderstone
& vmquhile John Martin of Medope, quhilk *depart-
ising* was made the xx day of Julij," &c. Act. Dom.
Conc. A. 1480, p. 66. V. DEPART, *v.*

DEPESCHE, *s.* A despatch, a letter or message.

"We received your *depesche* sent by Captain Mure."
Lett. Q. to Abp. of Glasgow, 9th March 1566, Keith's
Hist. p. 330.

"Bot alwayis his Majestie maid ane *depesche* be-
foir sche fell seik, bot at this present may nocht be
inquest tharof." B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasgow,
ibid. App. p. 135.

This *v.* occurs in O.E.

—"Because your post, this berer, is very disyrours
to retourne to his charge, we have thought good to
depeche him with such matier as we here reported by
the common brute of Scottishmen," &c. Sadler's Pa-
pers, i. 45.

DEPYIT, *part. pa.* Cut off.

"He was *depyit* fra his craft & all exercitiounne
tharof." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

O.Fr. *depies* mutilation. Hence the legal phrase,
depie de fief, the dismembering of an inheritance.
L.B. *depitare*, discerpere, in *petias mittere*, Fr. *de-
piec-er*. For the word is traced to Fr. *piece*, L.B.
petia, *pecia*, fragmentum; although one might at first

suppose that *depie*, both from its form, and from its signification, pointed out *pied* a foot as its origin, q. having a foot lopped off.

DEPOIS, DEPOSE, *s.* Deposit.

"Inventare of ane parte of the gold and silver cunyeit and uncunyeit, jowellis and uther stuff per-tening to umquhile oure soverane lordis fader that he had in *depois* the tyme of his deceis and that come to the handis of oure soverane lord that now is,—M.CCCC.LXXXVJJ." Collect. of Invent., &c. p. 1.

"Assignis to the barnes of Daud Purves—the avale of the proffitis of the saidis gudis, togidder with the somez of the money that was in *depose* the tyme of the decess of the said Daud." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 54, 55.

In *depois* seems exactly to correspond with the modern Fr. phrase *en dépôt*, as denoting either what is in the keeping of another, or the place where this is kept. V. Dict. Trev.

To DEPONE, *v. a.* To deposit, Lat.

"The Lords,—in respect of a reason dipping upon David Gray his back bond, to umquhile Captain Gray, her spouse, who had *deponed* his money in David his hand,—thought good to try if the charger would have any more nor a third of that sum," &c. Foord, Suppl. Dec. p. 394.

DEPONAR, *s.* One who makes oath in a court; E. *deponent*, the term now used in S.

"The Duik of Lennox—deponis, that—this *deponar* for the tyme being in Falkland in companie with his maiestie, he saw maister Alexander Ruthven speikand with his grace besyd the stabillis betuix sex and sewin in the mornynge." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 203.

DEPONITION, *s.* Oath, the substance of what is deposed in a court.

"Ordinis the *deponitiouns* of the witnes now takin to be closit in the meyn tyme," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 284.

DEPOSITION, *s.* The act of depositing for the purpose of safe keeping.

"Instruments relative to the delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their *deposition* in the crown room in the castle of Edinburgh, M.DCC.VII." Inventories, p. 331.

To DEPURSE, *v. a.* To disburse.

—"With power—to borrow, vptak, and leavie moneyes,—and to give and prescrive ordor and directiones for *depurseing* thair of." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 479.

DEPURSEMENT, *s.* Disbursement.

"The remander of the tua termes payment thair off—is assigned to Sr W^m Dick for necessarie *depursements* bestowed be him." Ibid, VI. 16.

Fr. *desbours-er*, id.

DEPUTRIE, *s.* Vicegerency.

—"Confermis the gift—to Schir Robert Melvill of Murdocarnie knight of the office of *deputrie* and clerkship in the said office of Thesaurarie." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 300.

DERAY, *s.* 1. Disorder.] Add;

This term is oddly used in a sense directly contrary. "To be in thair best *deray* ilk persone." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

DERCHEDE, *s.* *Derchede male*, a phrase oc-

curring in the old Chartulary of St. Andrews. V. CHUDREME.

I can form no probable conjecture as to the signification. Could we understand it of animal food, it might be traced to A.S. *deor*, Isl. *dyr*, animal, and *ket caro*. It might seem allied to Gael. *dearc*, a berry, as referring to some species. But I hesitate as to a Celt. origin. Indeed, Mr. Chalmers appears satisfied that *Male* "seems to be a Celtic term for some payment," Caled. i. 433. But he does not observe, that, according to this application, it more naturally claims affinity with Su.G. *maal*, mensura.

To DERE, DEIR, *v. a.* 1. To hurt.] Add;

It is sometimes written *Dear*.

"When this ship past to the sea,—the king gart shoot a canon at her, to essay her if she was wight; but I heard say, it *deared* her not." Pitscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 108. In Ed. 1814, according to the older MSS. it is *deired*, p. 257.

DERE, DER, DEIR, *s.* Injury, annoyance.] Add;

It is still used in this sense Dumfr.; as, "He'll do him no *dere*," i. e. no harm. It is pron. *deer*.

DEREGLES, *s. pl.* 1. Loose habits, irregularities, Ayr.

2. Also expl., "deceptive, fraudulent informations," *ibid*.

Fr. *se deregler*, to be disorderly.

DERETH, *s.* The name of some kind of office.

"Robert, Abbot of Dunfermline, grants, Symoni dicto Dereth filio quondam Thome Dereth de Kinglassy, officium vel *Dereth* loci prenominati, et annuos redditus eidem officio pertinentes." Chart. Dunferml. Fol. 99.

DERF, *adj.* 2. Including the idea of hardness.]

Add;

In this sense it is used in Aberd., and also in Loth.

His cousin was a bierly swank,

A *derf* young man, hecht Rob. "Stout," Gl.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 128.

4. Hard, severe, cruel.] Add;

It retains this sense, Aberd.

Whan warlocks rant wi bleezin' coves,

On Fairie knaps, an' Fairie knowes,

While *derf* auld Brookie's bone-fire lowes,

Wi' rampin' gleed;

Wha'll guard us i' their haunted howes,

Sin Sautie's dead?

Tarras's Poems, p. 142.

Auld Brookie seems to be a cant term for the devil.

5. As applied to inanimate objects, it signifies massive, capable of giving a severe blow, Buchan.

— I counted as a man,

At least for size an' art o' han',

To wield the *derf* fore-hammer. *Ibid*. p. 28.

DERGY, *s.* An entertainment or drink given after a funeral, S. V. DREGY.

DERYT, *part. pa.* Raised in price.

—"That na vittal, mannys met, na horss met, be *deryt* apon our lorde the kyngis men in ony place vythin the kynryk." Acts Ja. I. A. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 7.

From A.S. *deor*, Dan. *dyre*, Isl. *dyr*, Teut. *dier*, *carus*, *pretiosus*. There seems to be no authority, from any of the kindred tongues, for using this word as a verb.

DERK, *adj.* Dark; the pronunciation of Roxb. A.S. *deorc*, id.

DERKENING, *s.* The evening twilight, *ibid.* V. **DARKENING.**

DERRIL, **DERLE**, *s.* A broken piece of bread, as of a cake or *scon*. "Ye'll gae daft upon *derrils*," a proverbial phrase spoken to children when making frequent applications for pieces of bread; Upp. Clydes.

As *farle*, a section of an oat-cake, is certainly from Teut. *vier-deel*, the fourth part; one might infer from analogy that *derril* were corrupted from Teut. *derde-deel*, triens, the third part. But as this term belongs to a district formerly possessed by the Welch, I suspect that we should rather trace it to C.B. *dryll*, a piece, a fragment, a part; Richards, Owen.

DERRIN, *s.* A broad thick cake or loaf of oat or barley meal, or of the flour of pease and barley mixed, baked in the oven, or on the hearth covered with hot ashes, Roxb.; *synon.* *Fadge*.

This term seems very ancient, and is most probably formed in allusion to the mode of preparation; Teut. *dar-en*, *darr-en*, *derr-en*, *dorr-en*, to dry, to parch, areferi, arefacere; whence *darine*, a term used in Flanders, Zeland, and Holland for a bituminous turf used for kindling up the fire. Isl. *thorn-a*, are-scere; Dan. *torr-er*, id.

To DESCRIBE, **DESCRYVE**, *v. a.* To describe.] *Add*;

Pleas'd, they recount wi' meikle joy,
How aft they've been at sic a ploy;
Describe past scenes, re-act the boy,
And a' his wheems.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 39.

O.E. id. "I *descryue*, I sette forthe the facyons or maners of a thyng." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 309, a. V. also Nares' Gloss.

To DESERT *the Diet*, to relinquish the suit or prosecution for a time; a forensic phrase, S.

"If the prosecutor shall either not appear on that day, or not insist, or if any of the executions appear informal, the court *deserts the diet*, by which the instance also perishes." Ersk. Inst. B. iv. T. 4, § 90.

DESERT, *part. pa.* Prorogued, adjourned; used instead of *desertit*.

"That this present parliament proceide & stande our without ony continuacioun,—ay & quhill it pleiss the kingis grace that the samin be *desert*, & his speciale commande gevin thareto." Acts Ja. V. 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 353.

This seems borrowed from Fr. *desert*, used for *deserté*, as in the phrase *Appel desert*, an appeal that is not followed.

DESTRUCTIONFU', *adj.* Destructive, wasteful, q. full of destruction, Roxb.

DETERIORAT, *part. pa.* Injured, rendered worse; L.B. *deteriorat-us*.

"That all houses, &c. rewinit, cassin down, distroyit, or *deteriorat*, within the fredome & libertie of the said burghes—sall be reparit," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1572, Ed. 1814, p. 76.

To DETERME, *v. a.* To determine, to recede, —"All the personis contenit in the said pretendit

decrett wes nocht lymmitt & ordinit be the thre estatist in parliament to *determe* all causis in the said parlyament." Act. Audit. A. 1489, p. 145.

"We now being all of one minde, are aggreit and *determit*, in all behalves, to put in executioun sic thingis as appertenis trew and faithful subjects of this realme." Lett. Earl of Arran to Hen. VIII. Keith's Hist. App. p. 12.

DETFULLY, *adv.* Dutifully, as bound in duty.

"That oure souuerain lord & his successouris, &c. sal—execut *detfully* the panys of proscriptioun & treason aganis the saidis personis attemptand in the contrare of the said Indult." Acts Ja. III. 1478, Ed. 1814, p. 123.

DETRUSARE, *s.*

With help of Christ thou sall, or Peace,

Thy kyndlie prince possess:

Detrusaris, *refusaris*

Of hir authoritie.

R. Bannatyne's Transact. p. 96.

Perhaps from Lat. *detrud-o*, *detrusi*, to thrust down, as denoting a violent opposer. It may, however, be traced to Fr. *detrouseur*, a robber.

To DETURNE, *v. a.* To turn aside.

—"Considering the great skaith that James Durhame of Pittarro—sustenit in the distroying of his policie and parkis—by the neirnes and vicinitie of the kingis [way] passing throw the samin, ffor remede quhairof his majestie grantit his express licence to the said James to alter and *deturne* a litill the said way, to the mair commodious & better travelling for the lieges," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1607, Ed. 1816, p. 388.

Fr. *destourn-er*, *detourn-er*, to turn aside, to divert, &c.

DEVAILL, *s.* An inclined plain for a waterfall, Lanarks.

O.Fr. *devalée*, *devallée*, a descent; a fall in ground. Armor. *deval*, id.

DEUCHANDORACH, **DEUCHANDORIS**, *s.* 1.

A drink taken at the door of a house, S.] *Delete* what follows in definition; and *Add*;

Franck, in the long account which he gives of the prosecution about the well known story of the Forfar cow, which drunk up a tub-full of wort at a door, introduces this term in its proper sense. He makes the advocate for the defender reason in this manner;

"My Lord, quo' he, they produce no precedent; nor was it ever known in the kingdom of Scotland, that a cow paid a plack for a standing-drink: nay, more than that, she never call'd for't, and *Doh and Doris* is the custom of our country; where note, a standing-drink was never yet paid for." Northern Memoirs, p. 161.

This rule is still invariably observed in the town of Forfar; as the story seems indeed to be credited.

2. Hence it has been used as equivalent to the phrase "stark love and kindness;" the custom having been introduced as an expression of regard to a friend at parting, nothing being charged for the drink, and as denoting a sincere wish for a prosperous journey to him, S.

This transition may be remarked in the progress of Franck's narrative.

He introduces the Provost of the borough acting as Judge, and interrogating the woman who prosecuted the owner of the cow.

"He demands to know of her how the cow took the liquor, whether she took it sitting, or if she took it standing? To which the brewster wife answered,—The cow took it standing. Then, quo' the Provost, your e'en [ain] words condemn ye; to seek satisfaction for a standing drink! This annihilates the custom of *Doh and Doris*. For truly sike another ill precedent as this were enough to obliterate so famous a custom as *stark love and kindness* for evermore." *Ut sup.* p. 163.

By mistake Franck views the term as consisting of two words united by the copulative, and apparently, as literally signifying, *stark love and kindness*. The term is evidently Gael. &c.

To DEVE, DEAVE, *v. a.* To supify, &c.] *Add*; *Deeffe*, O.E. "Thou *deeffest* me with thy kryeng so loude; Tu me assourdys," &c. *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 206, a.

To DEVEL, *v. a.* To give a stunning blow, *Roxb.* DEVEL, *s.* A severe blow, *ibid.*

—"Tak the pick till't, and pit mair strength man, —ae gude downright *devel* will split it, I'se warrant ye." *Antiquary*, ii. 258.

DEVELLER, *s.* 1. One celebrated as a boxer, *ibid.* 2. A dextrous young fellow; being transferred from eminence in pugilism, which appears an illustrious accomplishment to many *young* people, *ibid.*

DEVILRY, DEEVILRY, *s.* 1. Communication with the devil.

"I always thought there was *devilry* among you, but I never thought he did visibly appear among you, till now I have seen it." *Walker's Peden*, p. 65.

"We think there was both *devilry* and villany in the affair of those oracles, though perhaps most of the latter." *Brown's Dict. Bible*, vo. *Oracle*.

"I hae heard a sough—as if Lady Ashton was nae canny body.—'There's mair o' utter *deevilry* in that woman,—than in a' the Scotch witches that ever flew by moonlight ower North Berwick Law." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 97.

2. Used to denote mischief, but rather of a sportive kind, or a disposition to this, *S.*

DEVILLOCK, *s.* A little devil, an imp, *Aberd.* *Deilie* is used in the same sense, *S.O.*

To DEVER, *v. n.* To be stupid, *Roxb.* V. DAUER, DAIVER.

DEVINT, *part. adj.* Bound, under obligation; *Lat. devinct-us.*

—"The said lady [the countesse of Mar] being alsua of his maiesteis blude, and swa be nature and dewitie the mair obleist and *devint* to be cairfull of his hienes preseruatioun," &c. *Acts Ja.* VI. 1573, *Ed.* 1814, p. 81.

DEUKE, *s.* A duck, *S.*

"Mony a time he wad slip in to see me wi' a brace o' wild *deukes* in his pouch, when my first gudeman was awa' at the Falkirk tryst." *Antiquary*, i. 320. V. DUKE-DUB.

"It wad drive ane daft to be confeised wi' *deukes* and drakes," &c. *Heart M.* Loth. ii. 302.

The pronunciation of the word is like E. *duke*, Loth. and S.B.; *dyuck*, Perth; and S.O. *duk* (*u purum*) *Roxb.*

DEULE. Weeds, mourning weeds.] *Add*;

To wear the *deule* is also an O.E. phrase. Hence Randolph, writing to Cecil concerning our Q. Mary, says;

"She observed the old manner in all her doings; she could not perswade, nor get one Lord of her own to wear the *deule* for that day [a Popish festival], nor so much as the Earl Bothwell." *Keith's Hist.* p. 207.

Fr. *il porte le deuil*, he wears mourning weeds.

To DEUOID, DEWOID, DEWID, *v. a.* 1. To clear, to evacuate.

"That lettres be written the balye of Lawdirdale, chargeing him to *devoid* & red the saide landis of the saide Patric." *Act. Audit.* A. 1466, p. 5.

"Ordanis our soverain lordis lettres to be direkit to *devoid* & red the saide landis." *Ibid.* p. 7.

"To caus hir *devoid* & red the ground." *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1538, V. 16.

"To *devoid* the toun," to quit the town. *Ibid.*

Fr. *vuid-er*, id.

2. To leave, to go out from.

"He is ordanit to *dewid* the tovvnn within xxiiij houris, vnder the pane of birning of his cheik with ane hett irne." *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1545, V. 19.

DEVORE, DEUORE, *s.* *Insert*, as sense

1. Duty, service. *Add*;

Speik as ye pleis, it wes ane vailyeant ak (act), And Drurie deuly did his full *devoir*.

Sege Edin. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 295.

2. Good offices, exertions.

It occurs in the same sense in an *Act Ja.* VI. 1584.

—"It being permittit and licentiat to assist the Prince of Orange and estatis of the saidis Netherlands in thair weris, the said Colonell, &c., for the maist part hauing seruit for the space of ten or twelff yeiris, hes induring the said space omittit na *devoris* to the advancement of the said caus," &c. *Edit.* 1814, p. 325.

DEVORIE, *s.* A duty payable from land, or belonging to one from office.

—"And ten pundis of annuell rent yeirlie to be takin of the landis of Lochende, with all and sindrye landis, commoditeis, priuilegeis, fies and *deuories* pertenening to the keping of the said castell," &c. *Acts Mary* 1567, *Ed.* 1814, p. 550.

O.Fr. *devoir*, *devoir*, denotes both the homage or act of submission done to a landlord or superior, and a fee or toll due.

DEW-CUP, *s.* The herb called Ladies Mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, Linn., Selkirks.

"They [the fairies] 'll hae to—gang away an' sleep in their *dew-cups*—till the gloaming come on again." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 183.

"Mr. James Hogg—mentions the uniformly successful treatment of sheep affected with this disorder [Trembling ill]—by giving them a decoction of the *Dewcup* and Healing leaf boiled in buttermilk." *Essays Highl. Soc.* iii. 389.

To DEWID, *v. a.* V. DEUOID.

To DEWITT, *v. a.* To murder, to assassinate.

"They say the pursuers were 4 brethren of the

name of Sinclair, who coming to the Neip where the Parson had his ordinary residence, they apprehended and *dewitted* him, one of the brethren taking a sop of his heart-blood." Brand's Orkn. and Zetl. p. 116, 117.

The formation of this term affords a proof of the general detestation which the fate of the celebrated John and Cornelius *De Witt*, in Holland, excited in our country.

DIACLE, *s.* The compass used in a fishing-boat, Shetl.

"*Diacles* of wood, the dozen—xl *s.*, of bone, the dozen—viii l." Rates A. 1611.

In Rates A. 1670, this is *dialls*, but obviously by mistake of the printer.

"Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a *diacle*." Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 87.

L.B. *diecul-um* occurs in the sense of *dies*, a day. But I see no other term that has any resemblance.

DIB, *s.* A small pool of rain-water, Ayr., Loth.; the same with *Dub*, *q. v.*

"He kens the loan from the crown of the causeway, as well as the duck does the midden from the adle *dib*." Ayrshire Legatees, p. 100.

"The *dibs* were full, the roads foul," &c. Annals of the Parish, p. 312.

To DIBBLE, *v. a.* To plant by means of the instrument in S. and E. called a *dibble*.

An' he's brought fouth of foreign leeks,

An' *dibblet* them in his yardie.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 144.

Although the *s.* occurs in E., I have not observed that the *v.* is used, in this sense at least.

DIBBLE-DABBLE, *s.* Uproar, accompanied with violence, Fife.

The signal made, the culprit met his fate,
When lo! there rose a mighty *dibble-dabble*.

MS. Poem.

Perhaps of Fr. origin, as intimating the frequent repetition of the term *diable*, an expletive of very various use.

To DICE, *v. a.* *Give*, as sense

1. Properly, to sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment, S.B.

2. To weave in figures resembling dice, Loth.

"*Dic'd*, weav'd in figures like dice," Gl. Herd's Coll.

This is perhaps the sense of the following passage in the Gentle Shepherd.

He kames his hair, indeed, and gaes right snug,
With ribbon-knots at his blue bonnet lug;
Whilk pensylie he wears, a thought a-jee,
And spreads his garters *dic'd* beneath his knee.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

It seems probable, that the term here does not respect the form in which the garters were tied, as if making a square figure, but that in which they were woven, *q. "dic'd garters."*

In reference to this passage from Ramsay, a literary friend remarks, that this seems to signify, to display, to shew off.

3. Used figuratively, as signifying to do any thing quickly and neatly, S.B., Roxb.

Here insert the quotation from *Ross*.

O.Fr. *dis*, indeed, might seem more analogous to this signification of the term; *Diseours*,—vers, poesie;

Roquefort; whence *Diseur*, "a speaker, a prater," Cotgr.; and O.E. *dysours*, story-tellers, Weber's Metr. Romanc.; used in the same sense by Gower, Lib. vii. But there is no evidence that this word was known in S.

DICHEL, (gutt.) *s.* A bad scrape, Ettr. For. This, I think, must be allied to *Dichals*, *q. v.*

DICHELS, **DIGHALS**, (gutt.) *s. pl.* 1. Reprehension, correction. "*I gat my dichals*," I was severely reprov'd, Renfrews.; synon. *Dixie*.

2. Used also to denote a drubbing, *ibid.*, Dumfr.; as, "Well, my lad, I think ye'll get your *dichels*."

Tell us how our auld frien's the ———

Stan' 'gainst the warl crouse and stainch;

And how the bonny Fernig foichals

Gie G——n thieves and slaves their *dichals*.

Poems, Engl., Scotch, and Latin, p. 103.

Perhaps from Gael. *dioghla*, *dioghalt*, revenge, *dioghal-am*, to revenge.

But it seems more immediately akin to C.B. *digawl*, tending to anger, *dikl-honed* displeasure; from *dig-iam* to offend, to be offended, to be angry. This word may be viewed as a relique of the Cumbrian kingdom of Strathclyde.

DICHENS, (gutt.) *s. pl.* A beating, Galloway; synon. *licks*.

2. Severe retribution in whatever way, Selkirks.

"My master an' she hae this wark to answer for yet; they'll get their *dichens* for't some day.—They'll squeel for this—let them tak it." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 127.

This seems to be only a local variety of *Dichals*, *q. v.*

To DIGHT, **DYCHT**, *v. a.* 5. To make clean, to wipe, &c.] *Add*;

In this sense it is very often used to denote the wiping away of tears, S.

But they cannadight their tears now, sae fast do they fa',
Our ladie dow do nought now but wipe aye her een.

Lament L. Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 35.

It is singular that this *v.*, in Cheshire, has a sense directly inverted. "*To dight*; to foul or dirty one:" Ray's Collect. p. 21.

7. To sift, S.] *Add*;

"*To dight corn*, to cleanse it from the chaff by winnowing; Cumb." Grose.

DIGHTER, *s.* One who is employed in winnowing grain, S.

'Twas in a barn, where dighting bear,

A cloud of dust did hover;

The floating atoms did appear,

To dab the *dighters* over.

Dighting of the Barley, A. Scott's Poems, p. 69.

DICKIE, *s.* Filth, ordure, Aberd.

Isl. *diki* denotes a marsh; palus. Or shall we view this as having any connexion with the delicate mode of expression often used in the country, for easing nature? This is called "*ga'in to the dike-side*."

DICKIES, *s. pl.* Severe reprehension, Upp. Clydes.

This is merely a variety of *Dixie*. V. also **DICHELS**, **DIGHALS**.

DICTAY, *s.* Indictment. V. **DITTAY**, under

DITE, **DYTE**, *v.*

To DIDDLE, *v. n.* To shake to, jog.] *Add*;

In this sense it is probably allied to Fr. *dodelin-cr*, to rock, or jog up and down.

To DIDDLE, *v. a.* To shake, to jog, Roxb.] *Add*;
In his profession he had right good luck
At bridals his elbo' to *diddle*.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 34.

DIDDLE, *s.* A jingle of music, Ayrs.
As they through the reel are tost,—
Some old fam'd musician's ghost
Strikes up thunder to the dance.
In their ears it is a *diddle*,
Like the sounding of a fiddle.

Train's Poet. Rev.

DYED I' THE WOO', *i. e.* wool; a proverbial phrase signifying, naturally clever, Kinross.

DIET, DYETT, *s.* 1. An excursion, a journey.
"Sum of the conspiratouris, who hard tell of the kingis *dyett*, followed fast to Leith eftir him, and thought to have gottin him, bott they missed him." *Pitcottie's Cron.* p. 212. *Diet*, Ed. 1728.

—"The king—prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming:—for his *diet* would be sooner perhaps than was looked for," &c. *Calderwood*, p. 248. V. CUN THANKS.

2. Used in an ecclesiastical sense, to denote the discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time; as *a diet of examination*, *a diet of visitation*, on such a day, or at such an hour, S.

3. Used also in relation to the order in which ministers officiate in succession; as, *A. has the first diet of preaching*, *B. the second*, S.

These may be viewed as oblique senses of the E. word, which is confined to "an assembly of princes or estates." But it seems rather transmitted from the sense in which L.B. *dieta* has been used in times of Popery. *Cursus ecclesiae ordinarius*, seu officium quod *quotidie* celebrari solet in matutinis horis. Thus twelve Psalms, which were sung, were called *a diet*. *Du Cange*, vo. *Dieta*. For etymon, V. DIET-BOOKE.

4. The fixed day for holding a market.

"At—the Gatehouse of Fleet, there is a market for good fat kine kept on the Friday, &c. this market being ruled by the *dyets* of the nolt-market of Wigton." *Symson's Descr. Galloway*, p. 26.

To DIFFER, *v. a.* To cause difference between, to divide, S.

"For as gude and as bonny as she is, if Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to *differ* them." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 79.

To DIFFERR, *v. a.* To delay; E. *defer*.

"Nether do I in ony point *differr* the caus, nor will nocht." *Willock, Lett. to Crosraguell*, *Keith's Hist. App.* p. 198.

Fr. *differ-er*, Lat. *differr-e*, id.

DIFFERENCE, *s.* Delay, procrastination.

—"Utherwyse the hail warld may se that it is bot *differrence* that ye desyre, and not to haif the mater at ane perfyte tryall."—*Crosraguell*, ut. sup.

DIFFERRER, *s.* Delayer, the person who delays.

"I saye, quhilk of both is the *differrer* of the caus?" *Willock*, ut sup.

To DIFFER, *v. a.* To yield to, to submit. V.

DEFER.

DIFFERIT, *pret.* Submitted.

—"Decretis—that Johne Stewart—sall—pay to Archibald Forester of Corstorfin xx £ yerly of viii yeris bigain—becauss the said Archibald *differit* to his aith, and he refusit to suere in presens of the lordis." *Act. Audit. A.* 1479, p. 90. V. DEFER.

DIFFICIL, *adj.* 1. Difficult.] *Add*;

2. Backward, reluctant.

"Quhair many persones wer *difficill* and scroupulous to—len moneyes,—these—have given thair awin particular bandis." *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, V. 479.

The Fr. word is used in the same sense. I find indeed that it occurs in both senses in O.E.

To DIFFICULT, *v. a.* To perplex, to render difficult to, S. Fr. *difficult-er*, id.

"What most *difficulted* the judges was, that the ar-rester could not confirm a disposition to which he had no right." *Kames, Suppl. Dec.* p. 155. V. Todd, vo. *Difficulate*.

To DIFFIDE, DEFIDE, *v. m.* To distrust, with the prep. *of* added.

"Albeit James Douglas was destitute of his brother, kindred and friends;—yet, not the less never *diffiding* of good fortune, he passed to Donald Lord of the Isles, and Earl of Ross, being in Dunstaffnage for the time." *Pitcottie*, p. 55, Ed. 1728. "Evir *defiding* vpoun," Ed. 1814. This is an error introduced by some ignorant copyist.

Lat. *diffid-ere*, id.

DIGESTLIE, *adv.* Deliberately.

"And for sindrie vtheris sene and proffitable caussis *digestlie* considerit,—havethairfoir ratefeit," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 312.

Fr. *diger-er*, mediter; *Roquef. Gl. Rom.*

DIGGOT, *s.* A contemptuous designation given to a child, implying the notion of dishonourable conduct; as, "Ye dirty *diggot*;" frequently used among schoolboys; Roxb.

C.B. *dmgan* denotes a trull, a drab; in pl. *dugod*.

To DYIT, *v. a.* To endite, the same with *Dite*, q. v.

"Alsua we forbid to all our subjectis quhatsum-ever estait thai be, to present requeistis, mak ony supplicatioun, defend, supple, *dyit* or writ, counsal, help, procure, or mak advocatioun,—or assist ony-wayis to na heretikis futigivis therefor, or other condempnit personis," &c. *Act 14 March 1540–1*, *Keith's Hist.* p. 15.

To DIGNOSCE, *v. a.* To distinguish; Lat. *dignosc-ere*.

"Who sall haue power to *dignosce* and tak cognitioune whidder the same fallis within the said act of pacificatioune," &c. *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, V. 342.

DIKE, DYKE, *s.* 1. A wall.] *Add*;

DRY STANE DYKE, a wall built without mortar, S.

FAIL-DYKE, *s.* A wall of turf, S.

3. A ditch, S.] *Add*;

"Rather ere thou be idle in this lyfe, put to thy hand to a spade, or shouell, and dig *dykes*." *Rollon* on 1 *Thes.* p. 190.

"Goe keepe sheepe or nolt or digge *dykes* (if it please God thou haue no other trade) and be ay doing something." *Ibid.* p. 201.

DYKIE, *s.* A low or little wall; or, perhaps ra-

ther a small ditch, Aberd. Hence the metaph. but unfeeling phrase,

To LOUP the DYKIE, to die, *ibid.*

To DYK, *v. a.* 1. To inclose with ramparts.] *Add*;
2. To surround with a stone wall, S.

"He may cause twa or thre of his nichtbouris—cum and justlie teind the samin, and thairefter leid and stak the teindis upon the ground of the landis quhair they grew, and dike and park the samin surelie and keip thame sikkerlie, quhill the first day of November, callit *Allhallowmass*." A. 1555, Balfour's Pract. p. 145.

DYKE-LOUPIN', *s.* 1. Primarily applied to catttle, that cannot be kept within walls or fences, S.

2. Transferred to loose or immoral conduct, Roxb.

I am informed, that the old Session records of the parish of Hobkirk take notice of a female who was commonly known by the *soubriquet* of Bessy Loup-the-Dykes; and who is said to have been brought before the Session for having been guilty of *dyke-loupin'*.

DYKE-LOUPER, *s.* 1. A beast that transgresses all fences, S.

2. A person given to immoral conduct, Roxb.

DIKER, *s.* One who builds, &c.] *Add*;

"Commission for judgeing Elizabeth Crafford—Katharine Coupland spous to Thomas Johnstoun *dyker*,—dilate guilty of the abhominable cryme of witchcraft." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VII. 235.

To DIKE, *v. n.* To dig, to pick; applied to that kind of digging in which it is required to make only a small hole; as, "to dike a bumbee-byke;" also, to dike out, as, "to dike out the een," to pick the eyes out; Roxb.

But the Heronescho flappt, and the Herone scho flew,
And scho dabbit the fayir mayde blak and blewe;
And scho pykkit the fleche fre hirre bonny breist-bene;
And scho dykkit oute hirre cleir blewe ene.

Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 71.

Teut. *dyck-en*, fodere.

To DILATE, *v. a.* Legally to accuse. V. DELATE.

DILATOR, *s.* An informer; the same with *Delator*, *q. v.*

—"The ane halff to our souerane lordis vse, and the vther halff to the apprehendar and dilatar," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 427.

DILATOURE, DYLATOUR, *adj.* Having the power to cause delay.

"And rychtswa to haue powar to call the said spul-year befor the schiref, and that thair sall be na exceptioun dilatoure admittit agane that summoundis, it beand lauchfullie indorsat." Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1566, c. 99. In pl. *dylatouris*, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

DILDERMOT, *s.* An obstacle, a great difficulty, Ayr.

Perhaps of Gael. origin, as *dolidh* and *dolleir* signify difficult, and *dollidh* damage. But the last syllable seems to claim a Goth. affinity; *mot* conventus, Isl. *duldur*, occultatus, *q. a* secret meeting; or from *dvel-ia*, pret. *dvalde*, cunctari, *q. a* meeting which caused delay?"

DILIP, *s.* A legacy, Perth. This is merely Gael. *diolab*, *id.*

To DILL, *v. a.* To still, to calm, to mitigate.]

Add to etymon;

From the latter we may perhaps deduce "*dilling*, a darling, or best beloved child," mentioned by Ray among South and East Country words, p. 95.

As to the *v. Dill*, it may be observed, that its sense, as above expl., is retained in provincial language. A. Bor. "to dill, to soothe, blunt, or silence pain or sound;" Grose.

DILLAGATE, DELAGAT, *s.* The provincial corruption of E. *delicate*, as signifying a *dainty*, Fife. The greatest dillagate ava'

Was sandells fried wi' bacon, &c.

M.S. Poem.

To DILLY-DALLY, *v. n.* To trifle, to spend time idly, Fife.

Teut. *dill-en* fabulari, garrire instar mulierum; Kilian. Germ. *dal-en* nugari; ineptire. The E. *v. to dally* must be traced to the same origin.

DILLY, DILLY-CASTLE, *s.* A name applied by boys to a small mound of sand on the sea shore, on which they stand at the influx of the tide, until they are dispossessed of it by the waves demolishing it, Mearns.

Allied perhaps to A.S. *digle*, *digel*, secretus. Su.G. *doel-ja*, anciently *dylg-a*, occultare; *q. a* hiding-place.

DILLY-DAW, *s.* One who is both slow and slovenly, Fife.

"Then turning to Lord Glenlara, he added, 'Our Jean's thinkin' o' the auld by-word;

Ilka day braw

Maks Sabbath a dilly daw."

Saxon and Gael. i. 46.

"I'm no a man that's near mysel;—an' is it no anger-some to see her like a *dilly daw*, an' bits o' creatures, that she could keep at her fireside, basket up like Flanders babies?" *Ibid.* iii. 59.

Dilly is most probably from Isl. *dill-a* lallo, referred to under *vo. Dill*, *v. 2.* whence *dillildoo* amplexatio, G. Andr. p. 49. It would seem to have originally denoted one who has been spoiled by fondling or indulgence; like the term *dilling*, mentioned above, which denotes a darling. The word, however, might admit of a different meaning. Teut. *dille* is given by Kilian as synon. with *klappeye* garrula, lingulaca, mulier dicax; and *dill-en* with *klapp-en*, *klappey-en*, garrire instar mulierum. Thus *dilly-daw* might mean a talkative sloven. But I prefer the former etymon. V. DAW, which itself denotes a slattern.

DILLOW, *s.* A noisy quarrel; as, "What a great dillow thai twa mak," Teviotdale.

Isl. *deila* dissensus; *deil-a*, Dan. *del-er* litigare, altercari, *deilugiarn* contentiosus, *giarn* signifying eager; Su.G. *dela* lis.

DILSER, *s.* The Rock or Field lark, *Alauda campestris*, Linn., Mearns.

It is supposed to receive this name from its frequenting rocks on the sea-shore, and feeding on the sea-lice among the *Dilse* or *Dulse*.

DIM, *s.* The head of the dim, midnight, Shetl.

Isl. *dimma* tenebrae, caligo, at *dimma* tenebrescere. A.S. *dim*, *dym*, tenebrosus.

To DIMIT, *v. n.* To pass into, to terminate; Lat. *dimitt-ere* to cease; also, to let pass.

"That he may not lead the water of his own land

into the public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which *dimits* in the sea which is the latrons and receptacle of the universe, is *inauditum*." Fountainh. Suppl. Dec. p. 293.

DYMMOND, *s.* A wedder of the second year, Roxb.; viewed as of the third year, Dumfr.

"That Schir Robert Crechtoune—sall restore—xiiij^{xx} of yowis & wedderis, & vij^{xx} of gymmeris & *dymmondis*.—And ordinis—to distrenye the said schiref for the said schepe, or the avale of thaim,—for ilke wedder & yow owrhed v s. vj d, & for ilke gymmer & *dymmond* iiij s. vj d." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 358. V. DINMONT.

DIN, *adv.* Dun, of a tawny colour, S.

"If it be snails and puddocks they eat, I canna but say he is like his meat; as *din* as a docken, an' as dry as a Fintrum speldin." Saxon and Gael, i. 107.

C.B. *dy*, Armor. *diu*, Ir. *dunn*, id.

The Scottish language often changes *u* into *i*; as *bill* for *bull*, *pit* for *put* (Lat. *ponere*), *nit* for *nut*, &c.

DINE, *s.* Dinner.

We twa' hae paidlet i' the burn,

Frae mornin sun till *dine*:

But seas between us braid hae roar'd

Sin auld lang syne.

Burns, iv. 123.

I formerly left out this word, from the idea that it had been used by Burns merely *metri causa*. But I have since observed, that it was in use before his time.

The king but and his nobles a'

Sat drinking at the wine;

He would ha' nane but his ae daughter,

To wait on them at *dyne*. Brown Robin.

O by there came a harper fine,

That harped to the king at *dine*.

The Cruel Sister.

V. Ritson's Scot. Songs, Gloss. and Corrections.

This term is still used by old people in Lanarks. and Ayr.

O. Fr. *dine*, repas que l'on prend à midi; Roquef.

DYNE, *s.* Used for *den*, a dale.

With that he ran ouer ane *dyne*,

Endlongis ane lytill burne.

Battell of Balrinnis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 355.

To DING, *v. a.* 1. To drive.] Insert as sense

6. "To smash, beat to powder," Aberd. Gl. Shirrefs.

10. To DING *aff*, *v. a.* To drive or knock off, S. V. DING *off*.

11. To DING *back*, to beat back; applied to a state of warfare.

"But all thir arguments misgave this noble marquis; for the earls come in, and were *dung back* again, and such as he trusted in deceived him, and fled the cause, and left him in the mire, as ye shall hear. Others say they were not *dung back*, but recalled." Spalding, ii. 167.

12. To DING *by*, *v. a.* 1.) To thrust aside, to displace, Aberd.

2.) To set aside, to discard, to supersede, *ibid*.

3.) To reduce to a state of inability or disqualification; to be frustrated, by some intervening circumstances, as to the accomplishment of one's pur-

pose; as, "I meant to hae gane to see my friends in the country, but something cam in the gait, sae that I was *dung by*;" S.

4.) To bring on bad health, by imprudent exertion. *To be dung by*, to be confined by some ailment, Aberd.

13. To DING *in*, to drive in.

"The causeway was railed frae the Netherbow to the Stinking Style, with stakes of timber *dung in* the end, on both sides, yet so that people standing without the samen might see well enough." Spalding's Troubles, i. 25.

In the Gloss. to Spalding, it is rendered improperly, as would seem, "bent in."

19. To DING *up*, to break up, to force open.

"At the ludgings chosen men were plantit to *ding up* dures, and bring out prisoneris." Hist. James the Sext, p. 147.

To DING, *v. n.* 1. To drive.] Add as sense

3. To DING *on*. It is used impersonally, and applied to rain, hail, or snow; as, "Its *dingin' on*," or "*dingin' on o' weet*," S.

"Upon the 3d of October in the afternoon there fell out in Murray a great rain, *dinging on* night and day without clearing up while the 13th of October; waters and burns flowed over bank and brae, corn mills and mill houses washen down, houses, kills, cotts, folds, &c. all destroyed." Spalding, i. 59.

To DING *one's self*, to vex one's self about any thing, South of S., Loth.

DING-DANG, *adv.* This is used differently from E. *ding-dong*. 1. It denotes rapid succession, one on the heels of another; as, "They cam in *ding dang*," S.

"*Ding-dang*, one thing coming hastily on the back of another." Gl. Picken.

2. Pell-mell, helter-skelter, in confusion; as, "They faucht *ding-dang*," S.

Ding-dong is used by Shakespear; but only in a limited sense, as denoting the sound made by the motion of a bell. The term has a far more general application in S.

It is evidently from the *v. to Ding*, as signifying to strike; and must therefore be viewed as radically different from Su.G. *dingl-dangl*. V. DINGLE-DANGLE.

To DINGYIE, *v. a.* To deign.

"The lait duck of Somerset—became so cald in hering Godis word, that the yeir befor his last apprehensioun, hie wald ga visit his masonis, and wald not *dingyie* himself to ga from his gallerie to his hall for hering of a sermone." Knox's Lett. to the Faithful in London, Life, i. 396.

To DINGLE, *v. n.* To draw together, to gather, Gypsey language, Fife.

It might seem, however, to be allied to Isl. *dyngia* a heap, or *dingl-a*, to be moved, to be in a pendulous state.

DINGLE, *s.* The state of being gathered together, a groupe, Fife.

The grey gudeman raught down the Beuk,

The cat sat crunin' i' the neuk

While we crap round in canty *dingle*,

Toastin' our taes at bleezin ingles. M.S. Poem.

DINGLE-DANGLE, *adj.* Moving backwards and forwards. The word would seem to have formerly borne this sense in S., as it is used by Urquhart, who loses no opportunity of paying respect to his native language.

"At this *dingle-dangle* wagging of my tub what would you have me to do?" Rabelais, B. iii. p. 11.

Mr. Todd, I observe, has embodied this in the E. Dictionary as an *adv.*

Su.G. *dingl-dangl*, id. This is formed from *dingl-a* to dangle. De rebus pendulis et huc illuc pendentibus. Ihre, vo. *Fick-Fack*.

DING-ME-YAVEL, lay me flat, Aberd. V. YAVIL.

DINK, *adj.* Neat, trim, S.] *Add*;

2. Precise, saucy, Fife.

She's far frae dorthy, dull, or *dink*,

But social, kind, an' cheery.

A. Douglas's *Poems*, p. 24.

To DINK, *v. a.* To deck, to dress neatly, often with the *prep.* *out* or *up* subjoined, S.

In braw leather boots, shinin' black as the slae,
I *dink* me to try the ridin' o't.

A. Scott's *Poems*, 1811, p. 132.

"Ye may stand there,—*dinked out* and dished forth a willing mouthfou to some gomerall." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 154.

Now, the saft maid, whase yieldin' heart,
O' luve's keen flame has dreed the smart,
Recksnal, I trow, her want o' rest,
But *dinks* her out in a' her best.

Picken's *Poems*, i. 79.

Now, my wee book, whate'er betide,
Thou e'en maun face the warld wide;
—*Dink'd up* in hamely russet claes,
Thou now must face thy friends and faes.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 11.

DINKET, *part. pa.* Finely dressed, Ang.

To DINLE, **DYNLE**, *v. n.* 1. To tremble, &c.] *Add*;

"The proud step of the chief piper of the *chlain* Mac-Ivor was perambulating the court before the door of his chieftain's quarters, and as Mrs. Flockhart, apparently no friend to his minstrelsy, was pleased to observe, 'garring the very stane and lime wa's *dinnle* wi' his screeching.'" Waverley, ii. 318.

To DINLE, **DINNLE**, *v. a.* To produce a tremulous motion; as, "Dinna *dinnle* the table," S.

DINLE, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

2. A slight and temporary sensation of pain, similar to that caused by a stroke on the elbow, S.

3. A slight sprain, Roxb.

4. Thrilling sensation, as applied to the mind, S.

"Ane aye thinks at the first *dinnle* o' the sentence, they hae heart aneugh to die rather than bide out the sax weeks, but they aye bide the sax weeks out for a' that." Heart M. Loth. ii. 311.

DINMONT, &c. *s.* A wedder in the second year.] *Add*;

Dr. Walker expl. "*Dinman*, castratus trimus, Scot." i. e. of the third year. Essays on Nat. Hist. p. 522.

Probably the most correct orthography is that of *dymont*, which occurs in our parliamentary register.

"Item, Gymmer, *Dymont*, or Gaitis, ilk ane to

xij d." Acts Ja. I. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 4. *Dunmund*, Ed. 1566.

DINNA, do not, S.; the imperat. conjoined with the negative particle.

"*Dinna* be chappit back or cast down wi' the first rough answer." Heart of M. Loth. iii. 278.

Lancash. "*dunnaw*, do not;" Tim. Bobbins.

DINNAGUDE, **DO-NAE-GUDE**, *s.* A disreputable person, one of whom there is no hope that he will ever *do good*, Roxb.

DINNAGOOD, *adj.* Worthless, in a moral sense, ib.

"Sae ye haena heard o' his shamefu' connection wi' the bit prodigal, *dinnagood* lassie, that was here?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 163.

To DINNER, *v. n.* To dine, S.; more commonly *Denner*.

Ken ye wha *dinner'd* on our Bessy's haggies?

Four good lords, and three bonny ladies,

A' to *dinner* on our Bessy's haggies.

Jacobite *Relies*, ii. 190.

DINNOUS, *adj.* Noisy, from E. *din*.

"Ye're haudin' up your vile *dinnous* goravich i' the wuds here, it the vera craws canna get sleepin'," &c. Saint Patrick, ii. 357.

DYNNIT, *pret.*

I drew in derne to the dyke to dirken efter myrthis;
The dew donkit the dail, and *dynnit* the feulis.

Chron. S. P. i. 210.

This is altered by Mr. Pinkerton to *dynnarit*. But "the word in MS.," he says, "is *dynit*, I believe, but the end of the *y* is turned up backwards." Maitl. Poems, p. 385, N. This, I should suppose, merely marks the double *n*. I would consider as the sense; "The fowls made a noise or *din*."

DINSOME, *adj.* The same with *Dinnous*, S.

—Block and studdie ring and reel,

Wi' *dinsome* clamour. Burns, iii. 15.

DIPIN, *s.* 1. A part of a herring-net, Argylls.; Gael. *dipinn*, a net.

"Item taken be the said M'Ilvorie from James Boill ferryer at Caillintrave, sex herring nets with sex *dipins*, extending both to 20 lb." Depred. Argyll. A. 1685.

2. The bag of a salmon-net, Loth.

DIPPEN, *s.* "The stairs at a river side;" Gl. Picken, S.O.; perhaps, q. steps for *dipping*, or the place where women *dip* their buckets to bring up water.

DIPPING, *s.* The name given to a composition of boiled oil and grease, used by curriers for softening leather, and making it more fit for resisting dampness, S.

DIRA. Given as not understood in Gl.

Bot yit the menstrallis and the bairdis,

Thair trowand to obtene rewardis,

About his ludgene loudlie played;

Bot menstrallis, serving man, and maid,

Gat Mitchell in an auld poeke nucke,

Save *dira* adew his leive he tuick.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, *Poems* 16th Cent. p. 329–30.

This is undoubtedly meant as a sort of French. "*Save dira adew*," seems equivalent to "without saying adieu;" as we now say, "He took a French leave."

DIRDY, *s.* An uproar; the same with *Dirdum*, *q.v.*
Rowchruple outran
Weil mo than I tell can,
With sick a din and a *dirly*,—
The fulis all afferd wer.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 183.

To **DIRDOOSE**, *v. a.* To thump, Aberd.

A.S. *dir-ian* laedere, "to hurt or harme, to annoy," Somner; and *douss*, *doyce*, *duisch*, a stroke or blow. Some, from the indelible recollections of their early days, might perhaps prefer Isl. *daus*, *podex biclunis*.

DIRDUM, *s.* An uproar, S.] *Add*;

"There is such a *dirdum* forsooth for the loss of your gear and means; the loss of one soul is more than to burn up the fabric of the whole world." W. Guthrie's Serm. p. 17.

Add, after Gl. Grose.—*Dordum* is used in the same sense; "A loud, confused, riotous noise. North." Ibid.

2. Damage, disagreeable consequences, &c.] *Add*;

"This is a waur *dirdum* than we got frae Mr. Gud-yill when ye garr'd me refuse to eat the plumb-partridge on Yule eve, as if it were ony matter to God or man whether a ploughman had supped on minced pies or sour sowens." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 155.

"*Dirdum*,—an evil chance;" Gl.

"I'll gie you *dirdum*;" a threatening used to children, when they are doing what is improper," Roxb.

4. A great noise, Roxb., pron. *Dirdam*. "*Dordum*, a loud, confused, riotous noise. North." Grose.

5. Severe reprehension, act of scolding, S.

"My word! but she's no blate to shew her nose here. I gi'ed her such a *dirdum* the last time I got her sitting in our laundry, as might hae served her for a twelvemonth." Petticoat Tales, i. 280.

6. It seems to signify a stroke or blow.

"It may be some of you get a clash of the Kirk's craft, that's a business I warrand you, a fair *dirdim* of their synagogue. But I tell you news, Sirs, the poor man lost not all by that means," &c. Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 14.

7. It is used as if it had formerly been a personal designation, denoting a female who had been slighted by her lover.

But to the bridal I sall gang,

Although I'm sure I was nae bidden;

I care nae though they a' should cry,

Hech, see, sirs, yonder comes the *dirdam*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 216.

Perhaps, *q.* "she who drees the *dirdum*, or experiences the damage; who must wear the willow." V. sense 2.

8. In *pl. dirdums*, ridicule, sneering, scoffing; sometimes disgustful slanderings; Aysr.

Add to etymon;

As this word, in sense 2., denotes the disagreeable consequence of any action or event, it deserves to be remarked, that it might seem allied to Isl. *dyra-dom-r*, a judicial sentence, properly one pronounced at the door or gate, *judicium ad fores veterum*; or to *dyri-dom-r*, *extremum judicium*; Haldorson.

DIREMPT, *part. pa.* Broken off; Lat. *dirempt-us*.

—"Bodotria and Glota,—sum doe contend,—ar said to be clearlie *dirempt* on from the other, as Levinus and Glota ar not." Pitscottie's Cron. Intr. xvii.

DIRK, *adj.* Thick-set. V. DURK.

To **DIRLE**, *v. n.* To tingle, &c.] *Add*;

"Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not *dirl* or make a din on the stones, he led it cannily out, and down to the river's brink." R. Gilhaize, i. 131.

3. To move with the wind, Border.

DIRL, *s.* 3. A tremulous motion, S.] *Add*;

A *dirl* on the water, the motion caused by a slight wind, Border.

4. Applied to the mind, denoting a twinge of conscience, or what causes a feeling of remorse, S.

"A' body has a conscience, though it may be ill wunnin at it. I think mine's as weel out o' the gate as maist folks are; and yet its just like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit *dirl* on a corner." Heart of Mid Lothian, i. 103.

DIRLING, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. The sound caused by reiterated strokes on the ground, or on a floor, S.

"One of them [the Brownies], in the olden times, lived with Maxwell, Laird of Dalswinton, doing ten men's work, and keeping the servants awake at nights with the noisy *dirling* of its elfin flail." Remains of Nithsdale Song, App. p. 334.

DIRR, *adj.* 1. Torpid, benumbed, Loth.

2. Insensible, destitute of feeling; used in a moral sense; Loth.

To **DIRR**, *v. n.* *My fit dirrs*, a phrase used in relation to the foot, when there is a stoppage of circulation.

It seems originally the same with E. *dor*, to stun, which Seren. derives from Su.G. *daer-a* infatuare.

DIRRAY, *s.* Disorder.

Than dyn roiss and *dirray*.

Stok hornis blew stout.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 208. V. DERAY.

DIRT, *s.* Excrement, S.] *Add*;

Upon her sydes was sein that those could schute,
The *dirt* cleaves till hir tows this twenty yeir.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 71.

2. A mean insignificant person; an expression of contempt often used towards a troublesome child, or a troublesome person of any kind, Roxb.

DIRTIN, *adj.* 1. Filthy in the sense of the *s.*] *Add*;

Rotten crok, *dirten* dok, cry Cok, or I sall quell thee.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 60.

DIRTENLY, *adv.* In a dirty way.

Kelly gives this as a surly reply to one who asks, How do you do?—"I do full *dirtenly*, I wish they had the skitter that speers." Prov. p. 400.

This must surely be viewed as primarily the reply of one who was labouring under a severe diarrhoea.

DIRT-FEAR, *s.* Terror producing the same effect as that referred to under the *adj.*

How soon the boy, from heav'ns rigging,

Had cast his eye on earth's low bigging,

He trembl'd, and, which was a token

Of a *dirt-fear*, look'd dun as docken.

Meston's Poems, p. 131.

DIRT-FLEE, *s.* The yellow fly that haunts dung-hills, S. *Musca stercoraria*.

The term is sometimes proverbially applied to a

young woman, who, from pride has long remained in a single state, and afterwards makes a low marriage. "Ye're like the *dirt-flee*, that flees heigh a' day, and fa's in a turd at even," S.B.

DIRT-FLEYD, *adj.* Apparently the same with *Dirt-fear'd*.

Obstupuit Vitarva diu, *dirtflaida*, &c.

Drummond's Polemomiddinia.

DIRT-HASTE, *s.* A coarse and vulgar term, denoting the hurry occasioned by one's losing the power of retention, S.

The Selkirk Sutors aff their stools,

Ill-sitten but at the best,

In *dirt haste* raise, dang down their tools,

Declaring for the test. *Linton Green*, p. 6, 7.

DIRT-HOUSE, *s.* Apparently used for a close-stool; now a privy, S.

My daddie left me gear enough,—

A fishing wand with hook and line,

With twa auld stools and a *dirt-house*, &c.

W. Winkie's Testament, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 143.

DIRTRIE, *s.* A collective term expressive of the greatest contempt, denoting despicable good-for-nothing persons, Ettr. For.; from *Dirt*, q. v.

DIRTER (of a mill), *s.* A vibrating stick that strikes the large *Bolter*, Aberd.

TO DISABUSE, *v. a.* 1. To misuse, to abuse, S. *Disabeeze*, id., Aberd.

2. The term is also used Aberd., as signifying to mar, to spoil.

DISABEEZE, *s.* Stir, disturbance, *ibid.*

DISAGRIEANCE, *s.* Disagreement.

"They sall within the foresaid threttie dayis report the groundis and caussis of their *disagrieance* to his Maiestie," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 158.

TO DISSASSENT, *v. n.* To disapprove, to dissent. *Dissassentit*, Aberd. Reg. A. 1525.

DISBUST, *s.* An uproar, a broil, Loth.

This word has undoubtedly been introduced by the French, while residing in the Lothians. *Desboisté*, "unboxed, out of its right box; or as *Desboité*," which is rendered, "unboxed, put out of joint; *desboisement*, the being out of joint;" Cotgr. Hence, the term has been transferred to society, or to individuals, when in a tumultuous or disjointed state.

DISCEPCIONE, *s.*

"The lordis—has now in this cessionne determyt, decidit, & declarit a part of summondis that come before thame, and vthir part has continewit [delayed].—And for the *discepcione* of the kingis liegis be aulde summondis, the saidis lordis has in speciale contewit thir summondis & causis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 298.

Though the phraseology has an awkward form, the term seems to signify the determination of causes referred to in consequence of debate, without the necessity of renewed citations. Fr. *discept-er*, to debate or plead a cause; to arbitrate, or examine a controversy; Lat. *discept-are*, id.

* **TO DISCHARGE**, *v. a.* To prohibit, to forbid, S.

"Therefore the General Assembly—doth hereby *discharge* the practice of all such innovations in di-

vine worship within this church, and does require and obtest all ministers of this church—to represent to their people the evil thereof." Act against Innovations in the Worship of God, 21. April 1707.

"*Discharging* hereby all the lieges and subjects, that none of them, upon any pretence whatsoever, presume, nor take upon them to imprint, sell, buy," &c. Privilege prefixed to the Scottish Acts of Parliament, Edin. 1682.

The word is not used in this sense in E.

TO DISCERNE, *v. a.* To decree; the same with *Decerne*.

"I *decerne* and jugis all thir gudis—to be recoverit.—I consent hereto and *discernis* the samin to be done." Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 60.

Fr. *decern-er*, id.

TO DISCHONE, *v. n.* To take breakfast.

"And at his returning frome his Majestie this deponar desyrit maister Alex^r to *dischone* with him, be ressoun his awin culd nocht be sasone preparit." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 207. V. **DISJUNE**, from which this is corrupted.

DISCLAMATIOUN, *s.* The act of disowning one as the superior of lands; or of refusing the duty which is the condition of tenure; the same with *Disclaimer* in the law of England.

—"Off new gaif and dispoit, &c. togidder with all richt—to the few males—off quhatsumeir yeris and termes bygane, be ressone of ward, nonentres, releif, escheit, foirfaltour, recognitionis, purprusionis, *disclamatiounis*, bastardrie," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 604. V. Skene de Verb. Sign. in vo.

DISCOMFISHT, *part. adj.* Overcome, Dumfr. Fr. *desconfiz*, id., Cotgr.

DISCONTIGUE, *adj.* Not contiguous.

"Landis lyand *discontigue* fra uther landis, and not annexit or unite to the samin, may not be callit pertinentis thair of." A. 1538, Balfour's Pract. p. 175.

DISCONVENIENCE, *s.* Inconvenience, Aberd.

TO DISCONVENIENCE, *v. a.* To put to inconvenience, *ibid.*

DISCONVENIENT, *adj.* Inconvenient, *ibid.*

O.Fr. *desconvenüe*, *desconvenance*, malheur, defaite, douleur, &c. Roquefort. Cotgr. renders the former, "misfortune, inconvenience." Our S. terms seem more nearly allied to these than to Fr. *disconven-ir*, L.B. *disconven-ire*, non convenire.

DISCOURS, *adj.* Conversable, Aberd.

* **DISCREET**, *adj.* 1. Civil or obliging.] *Add*;

2. Not rude, not doing any thing inconsistent with delicacy towards a female, S.

In this sense, as would appear, it is used by a poet of our own nation.

Dear youth, by fortune favoured, but by love,

Alas! not favoured less, be still as now

Discreet.

Thomson.

Dr. Johns. renders it "modest, not forward." This, however, does not fully express its meaning, as used in S.

DISCRETION, *s.* 1. Propriety of female conduct, as opposed to lightness or coquetry, S.

—"I maun say afore her face what I wad say behind her back, we hae been our lane's at a' hours of

the night an' day, an' I never saw ony thing o' her but the height o' *discretion*." Saxon and Gael, iii. 96.

2. Kindness shewn to a stranger in one's house; nearly the same with E. *Hospitality*, S.

DISDOING, *adj.* Not thriving, Clydes.

To **DYSE**, *v. a.* *Dyse you*, a phrase commonly used in Lanarks. as an imprecation.

Whether this be used as a disguise for the E. term generally appropriated for the same impious purpose, under the false idea that a change of the word can palliate the intention, I cannot pretend to determine. This seems to be the case in some instances; as perhaps in the vulgar S. imprecation *Dog on it*, which has been viewed as an inversion of the Sacred Name; in *Dang it*, &c. I have observed no similar term, either in the Celtic or Gothic languages; unless we should consider this as allied to Isl. *Dys*, the goddess invoked for the purposes of revenge by the ancient Goths: *Dea profana et noxia, Numen ultorum, Opis*; G. Andr. p. 50. She has been viewed as the same with Frigga. Hence Verel. expl. *Disa blott* as denoting the anniversary sacrifice made at Upsal in honour of Frigga; Ind. Ihre, however, views this worship as given to all the goddesses.

DISFORMED, *adj.* Deformed, Aberd.

DISFREINDSCHIP, *s.* Disaffection, animosity.

"Gif the money that was offerit—be fals cunye and euill stuffe—the saidis officiaris sall clip and brek the said fals money,—sua that it mak na mar truble nor *disfreindschip* amangis the kingis liegis." Acts Ja. IV. 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 233.

"He wes neuir myndit to put the kyndlie possessouris thairfra,—ay quhill the *disfreindschip* fell out be resson of the saidis compleneris abyding at the defence of his hienes authoritie." Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 164.

To **DISGEST**, *v. a.* To digest, S.

"We see here, how easie it is for a victorious armie, —to take in frontier garrisons, while as they are possessed instantly with a panicke feare,—before they have time to *disgest* their feare." Monro's Exped. P. ii. p. 118.

DISGEST, *s.* The digestion. *An ill disgest*, a bad digestion, S.

To **DISH**, *v. a.* To push or strike with the horn, Lanarks., Renfrews. *A dishing cow*, a cow that butts; synon. *Put*, and *Dunch*.

"I'm thinking he's no that weel versed in the folk o' London, mair than mysel; for he would hae gart me trow, that they hae horns on their head to *dish* the like o' me, and hooves to tread upon us when doon." Sir A. Wylie, i. 70. V. **DUSH**, *v.*

If not originally the same word, it seems to have a common source, with the *v. Dusch*, to rush, whence *Dusche* a stroke. It especially resembles Teut. *does-en* to strike with force. V. **DUSCH**.

Norfolk, "to *doss*, to toss or push like an ox," (Grose), seems originally the same.

To **DISH**, *v. a.* To destroy, to render useless; as, "I'm completely *dish'd* wi' that journey," S.

This term has great resemblance to Isl. *dus-a*, cubare anhelitus et fessus, G. Andr.

To **DISH**, *v. a.* To make concave. This term is used by mechanics. The spokes of a wheel

are said to be *dished*, when made to lie towards the axis, not horizontally, but obliquely, S.

"Formerly the wheel was much *dished*, from a mistaken principle," &c. Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 74. *Dishing* is used as a *s.* in the same sense, E.

To **DISHABILITATE**, *v. a.* Legally to incapacitate, S.

"The Earl his father being forefault, and his posterity *dishabilitated* to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland," &c. Stair, Suppl. Dec. p. 243.

L.B. *habilit-are*, Fr. *habilit-er*, signify, idoneum, habilem reddere; although in neither of these languages have I found the term in its negative form.

DISHABILITATION, *s.* The act of legally depriving a person of honours, privileges, or emoluments formerly enjoyed.

"Dispenseand with all prior acts of *dishabilitatioun* pronuncit againes the posteritie of the said vmq' Francis sumtyme Erle Bothwell," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 55.

DISHALOOF, *s.* A sport of children, Roxb.

To **DISHAUNT**, *v. a.* To leave any place.

"He, his wife, children and servants and hail family, had *dishainted* his parish kirk of Birse, and had his devotion morning and evening within his dwelling-house." Spalding, ii. 52.

This word is still occasionally used, Aberd.

DISHEARTSUM, *adj.* Saddening, disheartening, Fife.

DISHERING, *s.* The act of disinheriting.

"That Andro Ogilby of Inchmertyn knycht, as procurator for Elezabeth & Gelis Melvele of Glenbervy sisteris, resignit in our souerane lordis handis all & sindry the landis of the barony of Glenbervy, &c. to be gevin to Schir Johne of Auchinlek of that ilk knycht, & the said Elezabeth, & to the langest leware of thaim twa, in distitutioun & *dishering* of the said Gelis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 262.

Distitution is the same with Fr. *destitution*, a disappointing. It is possible that *dishering* may be an error of the original writer, for *disherising*.

To **DISHERYS**, *v. a.* To disinherit.] *Add*;

2. To put in disorder, to put any thing out of place, in consequence of a person's meddling with it who has no right to do so, Loth.

Apparently used metaph., from the idea of putting one out of the proper line of succession.

DISH-FACED, *adj.* Flat-faced; applied both to man and beast, S., q. "having the *face* so hollow as to resemble a *dish*."

DISHINS, *s. pl.* A beating, a drubbing, Ettr. For.

This may be viewed as a derivative from the old *v. to Dusch*, q. *v.*, also *Doyce*. It seems nearly allied to Teut. *does-en*, pulsare cum impetu et fragore.

DISJASKIT, *part. pa.* 2. Having a downcast look, S.] *Add*;

3. Exhausted, whether in body or mind, S.O.

"In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very *disjaskit* state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind with the great fatigue I had undergone," &c. The Steam-Boat, p. 261.

4. *Disjasked-looking*, *adj.* Having the appearance of neglect or disrepair.

—"Gae down the water for twa miles or sae, as gin ye were bound for Milnwood-house, and then tak the first broken *disjasked-looking* road that makes for the hills." *Tales of my Landlord*, iv. 264.

DISJUNE, **DISIONE**, **DISIOON**, *s.* Breakfast. *Add*;

"With this being called to his *disione*, he desyrit vs earnestlie to tak part with him, as we did. He eat his *disione* with grit chearfulness, as all the company saw, and as appeared in his speiking." *E. of Mortoun's Confession*, *Bannatyne's Journ.* p. 513.

To DISLADIN, *v. a.* To unload.

—"With power—als to laidin and *disladin* the saidis merchandice and guidis." *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, V. 580. **V. LADEN**, *v.*

To DISLOADIN, *v. n.* The same.

"That no ship, crear, boat, &c. aucht to *disloadin* or breake builk vntill the tyme they come to the said burcht," &c. *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, V. 630.

DISMISSAL, *s.* Mr. Todd has introduced this as "a word of recent usage for *dismissal*."

But it is of long standing in S.

DISNA, does not.

"Caleb, we should want little, if your ability were equal to your will," replied his master. "And I hope your Lordship *disna* want that muckle," said Caleb." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 223.

—He that *disna* use you weel

Maun be an unco thoughtless cheel.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 130.

DISPARASSING, *s.* A term used in relation to marriage, as denoting a connexion below the rank of the person.

"The said lord Rothuen sall haue the proffite of the marriage of the said Henry [Broiss] to be *disponit* as it plessis him, in agreable & convenient place, but *disparassing*:" i. e. "Lord Ruthven, as superior, shall have a right, not only to choose a wife for his vassal, but to claim as his own her *tocher*; provided he do not marry him below his rank." *Act. Conc. A.* 1490, p. 162.

This refers to a feudal custom which prevailed in Scotland, and in most of the countries of Europe, during the dark ages, according to which the superior claimed the right above mentioned. In *Quon. Attach. c. 91.* it is granted to the superior, if his vassal has married while a minor, without his consent, that he may retain his lands till he be twenty-one years of age, if it can be proved that he offered to him *rationabile maritagium*, *vbi non alias disparagatur, vel dispersonetur*.

These terms are accordingly used as *synon.* in *L.B. Haeredes maritentur sine disparagatione*; *Chart. A.* 1215, ap. *Matth. Paris.* The version of this is obviously, but *disparissing*; in *O.Fr. sans la disparager*. *L.B. disparagare*; also, *disperson-are*, *injuriam afficere*.

DISPARIT, **DISPERT**, *adj.* Desperate. *Add*;

Dispert is often used as denoting excessive; and even as an *adv.* in the sense of excessively, *S.B.*

In the same sense *dispard* occurs.

Thea *dispard* birdis of Beliall

Thocht nocht but to advance thame sell.

Grange's Ballad, Poems 16th Cent. p. 280.

To DISPARPLE, *v. a.* To divide. *Add*;

Disparpyll occurs in the same sense in *Lydgate. V. Palsgr. F.* 214.

DISPEACE, *s.* Disquiet, dissension, *S.*

L.B. dispacatus is used for *iratus*, *minime pacatus*.

DISPLESANCE, *s.* Displeasure; *Fr. desplaisance*.

—"That quhatsumeuer prelait or lord, that beis absent the saide day, sall—be punyst—as accordis to thaim that dissobeis his commandment & incurris his indignacioun & *displesance*." *Acts Ja. III.* 1487, *Ed.* 1814, p. 180.

To DISPONE, *v. a.* To make over, or convey to another, in a legal form.

"The samin to be *disponit* to the narrest of his kin." *Acts Mary, Ed.* 1814, p. 600.

"He returns frae Edinburgh to his own place of Melgyne, and there *dispones* the same to—Maul of Byth." *Spalding*, i. 46.

To DISPONE of, to dispose of, used in a general sense.

"No casualty could fall to the king in Scotland but was *disponed of* by the advice of Cochran." *Pitt-cottie*, p. 120, *Ed.* 1768.

To DISPONE vpoun, *synon.* with to *Dispose of*.

—"That James Hammiltoun, eldest lauchfull sone to my lord Gouvernour—is withhaldin in the castell of Sanctandroiss be thame that committit the crewell and tressonable slauchter of vmquhill David archibishop of Sanctandroiss Cardinale, &c. And it is vncertane how thai will *dispone vpoun* him, and quether thai will let him to liberte or nocht." *Acts Mary 1546, Ed.* 1814, p. 474.

"That the airis, &c. sall frelie haif thair awin wardis, relevis, & mariages in thair awin handis, to be *disponit* thairupoun as thai sall think expedient." *Ibid. App.* p. 599.

DISPONEE, *s.* The person to whom any property is legally conveyed, *S.*

"Such right, after it is acquired by the *disponer* himself, ought not to hurt the *disponee*, to whom he is bound in warrandice." *Ersk. Inst. B. ii. t. 7, § 3.*

DISPONER, *s.* The person who legally transfers property from himself to another, *S.*

"He who thus transmits a feudal right in his lifetime, is called the *disponer* or *author*; and he who acquires it, the *singular successor*." *Ersk. ubi sup. § 1. V. DISPONEE.*

To DISPOSE upon, *v. a.* To apply to any purpose or use, like *E. dispose of*, *S.*

"It was answered, that, by the bond, he had power to *dispose upon* the money, notwithstanding the joint liferent of his wife," &c. *Gilmour, Suppl. Dec.* p. 488.

DISPOSITION, *s.* Deposition, equivalent to *forfaltre* or forfeiture.

"Where was William Sinclare—during this *disposition* and *forfaltre* of Malesius, and during the *forfaltre* of the Earl of Rosse?" *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.* p. 440.

"If the earl of Rosse was earl of Catteynes by the *disposition* of Malesius;—upon what ground can the earles of Catteynes, at this day, build such fantasies in the aire, and paint them upon their walles?" *Ibid.* p. 443.

Du Cange shows that *dispositum* is used in L.B. for *depositum*; though he gives no example of this use of *dispositio*. Statuimus de Monialibus Nigris, ne aliquem *dispositum* recipiant in domibus suis— nisi de licentia episcopi sui, &c. Constitut. Galter. Senonens. Archiep. A. 923.

To DISPURSE, *v. a.* To disburse.

“The estaits declaires they will sie the said John Kenneday thankfully—repayit of quhat he sall agrie for, *dispurse*, or give out for outreiking of the said ship,” &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 9. V. DEPURSE. DYSS OF IRNE.

“Item certane small bulletis, & *dyss of irne* serving to mak bulletis for moyane and cutthrottis.” Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171.

Perhaps for *dies*, used to denote moulds.

To DISSASSENT, *v. n.* To dissent.

“He for himselfe and the remanent of the Prelates—*dissassentit* therto *simpliciter*.” Keith’s Hist. p. 37.

DISSASSENT, *s.* Dissent.

“Add to this, Or reasons be givin of thair *dissassent* approvin be the Commissionaris.” Append. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 677.

DISSENTMENT, *s.* Dissent, disagreement.

“Among other things, the *dissentment* from the conclusion of the last meeting about Earlstoun’s going abroad, was very discouraging, and was the occasion of much contention and division.” Contend. of Societies, p. 21.

Fr. *dissentiment*, id.

DISSHORT, *s.* 3. An injury, &c.] *Add*; 4. Deficiency; as, “There was a *disshort* in the weight,” Roxb.

To DISSIMILL, *v. a.* To simulate, to dissemble.

“The cumpany of horsmen, that come with Romulus, wes impediment that he nicht nocht *dissimill* his fleing as weil as he desirit.” Bellend. T. Liv. p. 26.

From Lat. *dissimul-are*.

To DISSLE, *v. n.* To drizzle, Loth.; also, *It’s disslin’*.

I question if this can be viewed as softened from E. *drizzle*, because the latter is scarcely ever used by the vulgar in S. It may perhaps be derived from Celt. *dós*, stilla, gutta, (Davies, Boxhorn); q. what falls in drops. Hence *dosawl*, “tending to trickle,” Owen. To the same source most probably should we trace C.B. *distill*, stilla, guttula; which, as it signifies a small drop, seems to be a diminutive from *dós*, gutta. As *distill-io* signifies stillare, distillare; *dissil* may be immediately from this *v*.

DISSLE, *s.* 1. A slight shower, Lanarks., Loth.; a *drizzling* rain, E.

“Being some *dissle* of rain in the time, she went into a quiet place in the kirk.” Walker’s Remark. Passages, p. 17.

2. Transferred to divine influence.

—“In the time of his sermon, there was a small *dissle* of warm rain, and he was as sensible of a *dissle* of the dew of heaven upon his own soul, and the souls of that people, as he saw the rain fall down upon their bodies.” Ibid. p. 151.

3. A slight wetness on standing corn; the effect of a *drizzling* rain, Lanarks.

DISSLE, *s.* Expl. as signifying an attack, Dumfr.;

and as synon. with *Bensel*; as, “Ye bade an unco *dissle*.”

This, I apprehend, is radically different from the preceding term, and may be merely a provincial variety of *Taissle*, *Teazle*, q. v. Isl. *dyst*, however, signifies equestre certamen; *thys*, tumultus.

To DISSLE, *v. n.* To run; as, “to *dissle* throw the dubs,” Dumfr.

Isl. *thys*, citum ire cum susurro; *thys-ia*, cum susurro ferri. Verel. exp. *thys-a*, tumultuosè ruere. I need scarcely remark that *d* and *th* are often interchanged.

DISSOBESANCE, *s.* Disobedience; Fr. *desobeissance*.

—“Thareftir to call tha personis & tak knaulage of thar *dissobesance*; & quha that beis fundin culpable tharof sal—pay the expensis & damage that the partj sustenis be deferring of justice throw said *dissobesance* & gadering.” Acts Ja. III. 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 177.

DISSOLAT, *adj.* Desolate.

“And that his Grace suld not be *dissolat* of men, the second quarter to begin twa dayis before the out-rynnig of the said xx dayis, and sa furt quarterlie during the tyme of the said assege.” Sed^t. Counc. A. 1546, Keith’s Hist. App. p. 54.

DYST, DOIST, *s.* A dull heavy stroke, Aberd. V. DOYCE.

DISTANCE, *s.* Difference, distinction, Aberd. Lat. *distant-ia*, id.

To DISTANCE, *v. a.* To distinguish, ibid.

DISTYMEILLER. V. DUSTIE-MELDER.

DYSTER, *s.* A dyer, S.; synon. *Litster*.

To DISTINCT, *v. a.* To distinguish.

“Quhy conclud ye that fayth can na wayis be in a man but cheritie; sen S. Paull planelie *distinctis* the office and presence of the ane fra the uthir to be possible?” N. Wynyet’s Quest. Keith’s Hist. App. p. 288.

A verb formed from the part. pa.

To DISTRACT, *v. n.* To go distracted, S.B.

Like to *distract*, she lifted up his head,

Cry’d Lindy, Lindy, waes me, are ye dead?

Ross’s *Helenore*, p. 15.

DISTRIBULANCE, *s.* The same with *Disturbance*.

—“The schiref—sall devoide the ground bath of him and his gudis, and charge him in the kingis name that he mak na mare *distribulance* to the lorde nor his grovnde in tym to cum.” Parl. Ja. II. A. 1457, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 51.

Although synon. with *Disturbance*, it would seem to have a different origin; Lat. *dis* and *tribul-are* to afflict.

To DISTRINYIE, *v. a.* To distrain; Spalding. DISTROWBLYNE, DISTRUBLIN.] *Add*;

“That for the lychtlines, contempcion, & offence done to the kingis hienes be Alex^r Hume in the *distrublin* done be him in the schiref court of Berwic in presens of our soueranelordis schiref,—the said Alex^r sall pass and enter his persoun in ward in the castell of Blaknes,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 31.

DISTRUBLANCE, *s.* Disturbance.

—“Ordanis the said Sir Johne to restore to the

said Eufame the twa termes male [rent] takin vp be him of the said landis, & to cess of all *distrubance* of the said Eufame in the joyssing of the samyn in tyme to cum." Act. Audit. A. 1436, p. 8.

To DIT, DITT, *v. a.* To indulge, to caress, to make much of, Aberd.

The only idea I can form of this word, is that it is softened from *Dell*, to fondle, Banffs., or a modification of *Dawt*.

To DITE, DYTE, DICT, *v. a.*

2. To dictate to another as an amanuensis.] *Add*;

"Alsua we forbid to all our subjectis, quhatsum-ever estait thai be, to present requeistis, mak ony supplicatioun, defend, supple, *dyit* or writ, counsal, help, procure,—to na heretikis fugitivis therefor, or other condempnit personis," &c. 15 March 1540, Keith's Hist. p. 15.

Insert, as sense

3. To point out as duty, to direct; denoting the act of conscience.

—"Thinking these murderers would be discontent if he had given the king his counsel so far as his conscience *dyted* him." Pitscottie, p. 149, Ed. 1768.

To DYTE, *v. n.* To walk crazily, Buchan.

Nae mair whare Winter's ev'nin's come,
We'll hear the gleesome bagpipes hum;—
Now ilk ane *dytes* wi' fient a mum.

Tarras's Poems, p. 11, 12.

This *v.* must be viewed as differing from *Doytt* only in the pronunciation.

DYTT, *adj.* Stupid, *ibid.* V. DORTIT.

DITION, *s.* Dominion, jurisdiction; Lat. *ditio*.

"The name of Mahometis has the sam signification,—*perdere*, because he destroyit the christian religion through out al tha pairtis quhilk nou ar vndir the *dition* of the Turk." Nicol Burne, F. 129, b.

DITON, *s.* A motto.

—"As your arms are the ever-green holline leaues, with a blowing horn, and this *diton*, *Virescit vulnere virtus*; so shall this your munificence suitablye bee ever-green and fresh to all ages in memory, and whyle this house standeth." Guild's Old Roman Catholik, Ep. Dedic. p. 9.

Fr. *dicton*, an inscription. Un mot notable, ou de grand sens, qu'on met en de tableaux; ou des inscriptions, qui tiennent lieu d'emblemes, ou de devises. Dict. Trev.

DITTAY, DYTAY, *s.* 1. Indictment, &c.] *Add*;
This is also written *Dictay*.

—"The *dictay* was framit of ane murther supposit to be done the *nynt* day of February, quhen indeid the king was slane the x. day." Anderson's Coll. ii. 30.

2. Reprehension; as, "Ye'll get your *dittay*," you will receive a severe reproof, Mearns.

DIV for Do.] *Add*;

"Div ye think to come here, wi' your soul-killing, saint-seducing, conscience-confounding oaths, and tests, and bands—your snares, and your traps, and your gins?" Tales of my Landlord, ii. 192.

"And *div* ye think—that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day—and get naething for their fish?" Antiquary, i. 252.

DIVAN, DEVAN, *s.* A large *divet*, or other turf of a larger size, Renfr.

DIVAN, *s.* A small wild plum, or kind of sloe, Renfr.

DIVE, *s.* The putrid moisture which issues from the mouth, &c. after death.] *Add*;

They cudna touch him for a stink.—

With odours, an' the like, belyve,

They drown'd the dreadfu' smelling *dyve*.

Piper of Peebles, p. 16.

The Teut. term *freyssel* would seem to be synon. It is rendered by Kilian, *spuma* lethalis; as if it were formed from Sw. *fra*, *fradga*, (E. *froth*, our *Froe*, q. v.)

To DIVERT, *v. n.* 1. To turn aside.] *Add*;

This idiom also occurs in O.E., as far as we may judge from a letter of Secretary Cecil's.

"Sir Richard Lee hath missed me here by the waye, because he *diverted* here to St. Alban's directly." Sadler's Papers, i. 439. A Latinism for 'turned aside.' N.

2. To part, to separate from each other; applied to husband and wife.

"Henry Hunter, to oblige his wife to return to his family,—granted a bond to pay to her yearly 400 merks, in case they should *divert* and live separately." Forbes, Suppl. Dec. p. 60.

DIVERT, *s.* Amusement, Berwicks.

DIVE'S, *adj.* Luxurious; as, "a *divés* eater," an epicure, Edinburgh.

Evidently from the history of *Dives*, or the rich man, in the Gospel, who "fared sumptuously every day."

DIVET, DIFFAT, &c. *s.* A thin flat turf.] *Add*;

"The walls were about four feet high, lined with sticks wattled like a hurdle, built on the out-side with turf; and thinner slices of the same serv'd for tiling. This last they call *Divet*." Burt's Letters, ii. 41.

2. A short, thick, compactly made person, Ettr.

For. *Sod E.* is metaph. used in a different sense. V. *SOD*.

To DIVET, *v. a.* To cover with *divets*, Aberd.

To DIVET, *v. n.* To cast or cut *divets*, *ibid.*

DIVOT-SEAT, *s.* A bench, at the door of a cottage, formed of *divots*, S.

"The old shepherd was sitting on his *divot-seat*, without the door, mending a shoe." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 153. V. *DIVET*.

DIVIE-GOO, *s.* "The Black-backed Gull, *Larus marinus*," Linn., Mearns.

This is obviously the great Black and White Gull.

Goo is a corr. of *Gull*; *Divie*, as would seem, of Gael. *dubh* black. V. *GOW*, *s.*

DIVINES, *To serve in the divines.*

—"And als the prebendareis of Arnetstoun, Myddelton, first and secund prebendarie of Vogrie, and twa clerkis *to serve in the divines* within the College kirk of Creichtoun, ane yeirlie rent for thair sustentation foundit of auld," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 327.

This seems a literal translation of the Lat. ecclesiastical language, *servire in divinis*, or *in officiis divinis*; Fr. *l'office divin*, c'est la culte de Dieu, et le service q'on fait à l'église; Dict. Trev.

DIVISE, s. A term applied to land, as properly denoting a boundary by which it is divided from the property of others.

"Gif the *divisis*, meithis and merchis ar not namit and expremit in the summoundis, and letteris of perambulation, the process is of nane avail." Balfour's Pract. p. 438.

L.B. *divisa*, *divisae* fines, limites, metae locorum et praediorum; Du Cange. It also denotes a portion of land, as defined by its boundaries. That it is used by Balfour in the former sense is evident from his speaking of "*divisis* betwix sic landis pertening to sic ane man, on the ane part, and sic landis pertening to sic ane uther man on the uther part;" p. 434.

DIUISIT, part. pa. 1. Appointed.

"The lordis *diuisit* on the secrete counsale with the quenis grace, to directe all materis," &c. Acts Ja. V. A. 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 285.

Fr. *devis-er* to dispose of.

2. The same with E. *devised*.

"And that honest writingis in this mater be *diuisit* and send [sent] to the king of France and the said duke," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 286.

DYUOURIE. For *ibid.* r. Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Dyuour*.

DIXIE-FIXIE, s. An alliterative term, of a ludicrous kind, used to denote a state of confinement; intimating that one is imprisoned, or put into the stocks, Ayrs.

Perhaps from *Dixie, s.*, q. v., and the E. v. *to Fix*, or *S. Fike*, to give trouble.

DIZZEN, s. 1. A dozen, S.

2. In spinning, used to denote a certain quantity of yarn, which is a sufficient daily task for a woman; amounting to a hank or hesp, i. e. a dozen of *cuts*, S.

A country girl at her wheel,

Her *dizzen's* done, she's unco weel.

Burns, iii. 10.

DO, s. A piece of bread, Fife.] *Add*;

Evidently O.Fr. *do*, in plur. *dos*, un don, un present; *donum*; Gl. Roquefort.

* To **DO**, **DOE at**, to take effect, to make impression upon.

"Schoe was ten foot thik within the wallis of cutted risles of oak, so that no cannon could *doe at* her." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 257.—"Could go through her." Ed. 1728, p. 107.

"They fand the earle of Glencairne fightand, and not thritie of his men alive, vnslaine and fled from: bot yit he was at sick ane strenth, that his enemies could not *doe at* him, so long as he had any to defend him." Ibid. p. 327. "*War* him," Ed. 1728, p. 138.

DOB, s. The razor-fish, Fife; synon. *Spout*. This is often used as bait by the fishermen.

DOBIE, DOBBIE, s. 1. A soft inactive person, a stupid fellow, a dolt, Roxb., Berwicks.

2. A clown, an awkward fellow; as, "He's a country *dobbie*," Roxb.

"*Dobby*, a fool, a childish old man, North." Grose.

Moes.G. *daubs* seems, as Ihre observes, to admit of the general sense of Lat. *stupens*; Su.G. *doef*, stupi-

dus; Alem. *toub*, Germ. *taub*, id.; Dan. *taabe*, a fool, a sot, a blockhead; Isl. *dof*, torpor, ignavia.

This term is also used in the North of E. to denote "a sprite or apparition."

"He—needed not to care for ghaist or bar-ghaist, devil or *dobbie*." Rob Roy, ii. 24.

To **DOCE down.** V. Doss down.

DOCHER, (gutt.) s. 1. Fatigue, stress, Aberd.

2. Injury, Mearns.

3. Deduction, *ibid.* It is used in the following traditionary and proverbial rhythm:

A maiden's tocher

Tholes nae *docher*.

The meaning is, that the portion of a young woman is generally said to be more than what it really is; and, when paid, can admit of no deduction or *luckpenny*.

Ir. Gael. *dochar*, harm, hurt, damage. I suspect that *Docher* is originally the same with *Docker*, struggle.

DOCHTERLIE, adj. Becoming a daughter, Aberd. V. SONELIE.

DOCK, s. A term used in Dumfries, to denote a public walk or parade on the bank of the Nith, composed of ground apparently alluvial. Small vessels come up to this bank.

I can scarcely suppose that it is the same with E. *dock*, as if it had ever been "a place where ships were built or laid up." Isl. *dock* signifies vallicula, G. Andr.; and *dok*, locus voraginosus, paludosus, Verel. The *dock* of Dumfries might correspond with the signification of the latter before the ground was consolidated; q. a marshy place. Verel. gives *dok* as synon. with *dij*, which is defined by G. Andr.; Lacuna, seu parva aquae scatebra.

To **DOCK, v. a.** To beat, to flog, &c.] *Add*;

This seems to be the sense in the following passage.

But mind with a neiper you're yoked,

And that ye your end o't maun draw,—

Or else ye deserve to be *docked*:

Sae that is an answer for a'.

Ross, Song, *Wood and married and a'.*

To **DOCK, v. n.** To go about in an exact and conceited sort of way, Fife; always applied to persons who are rather under the common size, while those above this are said to *stage about*.

Allied perhaps to Germ. *docke*, a puppet; Su.G. *docka*; Alem. *tohha*, id.

DOCKETIE, adj. Expl. "Short, round, and jolly," Roxb.; apparently from *Dockit*, E. *docked*, cut short.

DOCKY, adj. Applied to one who is little and neat, and who takes short steps, S.

To **DOCKY, DOAKY, v. n.** To move with short steps; always applied to one of small stature, Lanarks.

To **DOCKAR, v. n.** To toil as in job-work, to labour, S.A.; given by Sibb. as synon. with *Dacker*, q. v.

DOCKEN, s. The dock, an herb.] *Add*;

"Na, na, Lizzy, I'm no sae scant of claiith as to sole my hose wi' a *docken*.—As for marrying my dochter, that's anither consideration." Saxon and Gael, iii. 76.

Kelly gives this proverb in the same sense, though somewhat in a different form.

"I wo'd be very loth,
And scant of cloth,

To sole my hose with *dockans*.

"The return of a haughty maid to them that tell her of an unworthy suitor." P. 184.

A Day amang the Dockens, 1. A stormy day, at whatever season of the year, Roxb.

2. Sometimes, a day distinguished by a quarrel, ib.

This phrase seems to convey a similar idea with that used S.B. to denote a day distinguished from every other by some event causing surprise, uproar, &c. "This is the day that ever blew."

DOCTOR, *s.* The title anciently given to the masters of the High School of Edinburgh.

"Mr. James Adamson, brother's son to the Primar, being then a *Doctor* in the High School, and thereafter a minister in Ireland, was commended for his ability.—The contest remained betwixt Mr. Archibald Newton,—at that time *Doctor* of the High Class in the Grammar School,—and Mr. Archibald Gibson." Craufurd's Univ. Edin. p. 124, 125.

It deserves remark, that in an early period the rectorship of the high school was reckoned a more honourable station than that of professor of humanity in the university.

"1606. Mr. John Ray, who had been professor of humanity some more than 8 years and an half in the Colledge, was transported from thence to the Gramare Schoole, wherein he continued till February 1630, almost 25 years." Ibid. p. 64.

"The council—elected Mr. Thomas Crauford, Regent of the Latin class, successor to him in the charge of the high schoole." Ibid. p. 117.

To **DOCTOR** *one*, *v. a.* To kill one, to do one's business completely, Clydes.; a phrase evidently borrowed from the prejudice of many of the vulgar against regular practitioners.

To **DOCUMENT**, *v. a.* To prove, to bring sufficient evidence of, S.

"This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be *documented*." Blue Blanket, p. 4.

Mr. Todd has introduced this *v.* as signifying to teach.

DOCUS, *s.* A stupid fellow.] *Add*;

"Eh man, but ye maun be an unco *docus* to mistake the youlin' o' a wheen dougs for the squeelin' o' ghaists an' deevils!" Saint Patrick, ii. 242.

Add to etymon;

Or can this be originally the same with A.Bor. "*dawgos*, a dirty, slattering woman?" Ray; also written *dawkes*, "a slattern;" Grose.

DOD, *s.* A slight fit of ill-humour, S.] *Add*;

It is very often used in the pl.

To **TAK THE DODS**, to be seized with a fit of sullenness or ill-humour. V. the *s.*

"Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to *tak the dods* now and then." The Entail, ii. 143.

"Miss Emma and Mr. Harry hae been ower lang acquainted to gie ower loving ane anither, because

her father has *ta'en the dods* at him." Petticoat Tales, i. 250.

DODDY, *adj.* Pettish, S.] *Add*;

"I fancy dogs are like men—for Colley is as *doddy* and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary, although, as ye ken, he gathers and keeps a' the banes for't." The Entail, i. 166.

DODDERMENT, *s. pl.* 1. A recompence, what one deserves, Ayrs.; apparently used in regard to demerit.

2. To put one *throw his dodderments*, to interrogate with sharpness or severity, ibid.

"*Dudder* is a cant E. term for a cheat, who travels the country, pretending to sell smuggled goods." Grose's Cl. Dict.

DODDY, **DODDIT**, *adj.* Without horns.] *Add*;

"Extensive sale of improved *dodded* cattle—on the farm of Keilor, Forfarshire." Edin. Advertiser, Aug. 24, 1819.

An' John, altho' he had nae lands,

Had twa gude kye among the knowes;

A hunder pund i' honest hands,

An' sax an' thretty *doddit* yowes.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 193.

Phillips gives *dodded* as an old E. word, rendering it "unhorned; also, lopped as a tree having the branches cut off."

Allied to this seems *dodred*, applied to grain, A.Bor. "*Dodred* wheat, is red wheat without beards;" Ray.

DODDIE-MITTENS, *s. pl.* Worsted gloves without fingers, Aberd., Mearns.

To **DODDLE** *about*, *v. n.* To wag about; spoken of something heavy or unweildy moving now in one direction, then in another, with an easy motion, as a little child, or an old man, Dumfr. This seems originally the same with *Todle*, *Toddle*, q. v.

DODGE, *v. n.* To jog, &c.] *Add*;

"Cumb. to *dadge*, to walk danglely;" Gl. Relph's Poems.

DODGE, *s.* A pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food, Roxb., Loth.; synonym. *Junt*.

Isl. *toddi*, integrum frustum, vel membrum rei, Haldorson; portio et tomus, G. Andr. Hence,

DODGEL, *s.* A large piece or lump; as, "a *dodgel* o' bannock," Roxb.

To **DODGEL**, **DUDGEL**, *v. n.* 1. To walk in a stiff or hobbling way, either from the infirmity of age, or from grossness of body, Ang., Loth.

This is evidently the same with Isl. *datsl-a*, aegris pedibus insistere; *datsl*, labor, vel motus podagrorum vel claudorum; Haldorson.

2. To jog on, to trudge along, Lanarks. The same with *Dodge*, q. v.

DODGEL-HEM, *s.* The name given to that kind of hem which is also called a *splay*; Lanarks.

DODGIE, *adj.* Thin-skinned, irritable, Fife; perhaps originally the same with *Doddie*, id. V. under *Dop*.

DODLIP, *s.* When a person is in ill humour, or disconcerted at any thing, he is said to "*hang a dodlip*," Roxb.

Apparently from *Dod*, a slight fit of ill humour, and *Lip*; synon. with "hanging the faiple."
DODRUM, *s.* A whim, maggot, Ayrs.

"Geordie,—it's no to be controverted that ye hae gotten your father's bee in the bonnet anent ancestors and forbears, and nae gude can come out o' ony sic havers. Beenie, my leddy, ne'er fash your head wi' your father's *doddrums*." The Entail, iii. 21.

I know not if this can have any affinity to *Dod*, a pettish humour.

DOE, *s.* The name given to the wooden ball used in the game of shinty, Fife; synon. *Knowt*.

* **DOER**, **DOARE**, *s.* 1. A steward, one who manages the estates of a proprietor, *S. Factor* synon.

"I desired and ordered J. Moir of Stonywood, to intimate to all gentlemen and their *doers*, within the said counties of Aberdeen and Banff, to send into the town of Aberdeen a well-bodied man for each 100 £ Scots their valued rent, sufficiently cloathed," &c. Order of Lord Lewis Gordon, 12 Dec. 1745, Ascanius, p. 280.

2. The attorney employed by a proprietor, for managing his legal business, *S.*

3. A person employed to transact business for another, in his absence; synon. with *factor* as used in *E.*, "a substitute in mercantile affairs," *S.*

"Assignis to the said James Richardsone—to preif sufficiently that the chapellane quhilk has subscriuit his hand in his buk for vmquhile Alex^r Lord Forbes for the soume of xxvj £ xijd. of a rest of a mare soume wes factour & *doare* for the said vmquhile Alex^r in bying & selling, clamit now be the said James Richardsone," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1594, p. 370.

DOG, *s.* The hammer of a pistol or firelock; called also *Doghead*, *q. v.*

"The gentleman supposing they had been discharged, takes up one of them in the morning, cocks it;—he lets fall the *dog*, the pistoll goes off, and his wife is killed with it." Law's Memorials, p. 225.

DOG, *s.* A lever used by blacksmiths in *shoeing*, i. e. hooping cart-wheels, &c. *Roxb.*

Teut. *duyghe* denotes a stave, or a beam.

DOG, **SEA-DOG**, a name given by mariners, to a meteor seen, immediately above the horizon, generally before sunrise, or after sunset; viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather, *S.*

If this be seen before sunrise, it is believed that (as they express themselves) it will bark before night; if after sunset, that it will bark before morning; if while the sun is up, the prognostic is less attended to. But seamen are not fond of them at any time, especially in winter. In summer they often prognosticate warm weather.

The term, although sometimes used as synon. with *Weather-gaw*, properly denotes a luminous appearance of a different kind. For while the *weather-gaw* seems a detached section of a rainbow, the *dog* has no variety of colours, but is of a dusky white.

I can find no proof that the word is borrowed from any of the northern dialects. It seems to be merely a cant term, invented by seamen; especially as it is commonly said by them, "That dog will bark."

DOG-DRIVE, **DOG-DRAVE**, *s.* A state of ruin.] *Add*;

Dog-driving is used in the same sense, and confirms the explanation given of the origin of the term.

"Sure enough, it is very hard that I cannot enjoy myself a few months in town with my lord's family, but every thing must go to the *dog-driving* at Dunlara." Saxon and Gael, i. 152.

DOG-DRUG, *s.* "At the *dog-drug*," in ruinous circumstances, *Aberd.*

Apparently from *dog* and *drug*, to pull forcibly; as expressive of the severity of creditors to a poor debtor, in allusion to a parcel of dogs pulling at a morsel, or piece of carrion, every one his own way.

DOGGAR, *s.* "Coarse iron-stone;" *Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen*, p. 286.

"The most uncommon variety of till—is incumbent on a coarse iron-stone, or *doggar*." *Ibid.* p. 253

DOGGERLONE. *He's aw gane to doggerlone*, He is completely gone to wreck, or ruin, *Lanarks.*

Could we suppose that the name *dogger* had ever been given to the keeper of a kennel, we might conclude that the original application of the phrase had been to an old or useless horse, sent to the *loan*, where he was laid for the use of this gentleman's family; like the *E.* phrase, "gone to the dogs."

DOGGRANE, *s.*

"Ane skirt of satein cuttit out in *doggrane*." *Invent. Goods Lady Eliz. Ross*, A. 1578.

If not meant for what is now called *drugget*, probably a corr. of *Grograin* or *grogram*; a stuff of which a great deal was anciently imported into *S. V. Rates*, A. 1611, in vo. I find, however, that *Isl. duggara les* is the name given to a thick woollen cloth worn by seamen, from *duggari*, *nauta*.

* **DOG-HEAD**, *s.* The term used to denote the hammer of a firelock, or that part of the lock which holds the flint, *S.*

"And you, ye doil'd dotard,—ye stand there hammering *dog-heads* for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman, instead of earning bread for your family, and shoeing this winsome young gentleman's horse that's just come from the north." *Waverley*, ii. 123.

It has been suggested by a learned friend, that the term had probably originated from *dag*, the old name for a pistol, *q. dag-head*. But the Scots, in consequence of their intimate connexion with the French, have evidently borrowed in this, as in many other instances, from them. They have, at least, adopted the radical term, merely translating it. For *Fr. chien*, literally a *dog*, also signifies "the snaphaunce of a pistol," *Cotgr.*; i. e. the cock.

Hence, Father Daniel, describing a wheel-lock, says; Par le même mouvement le *chien* armé d'une pierre de mine, comme le *chien* de fusil l'est d'une pierre a fusil, étoit on etat d'être lâché dès que l'on tireroit avec le doigt la détente comme dans les pistolets ordinaires; alors le *chien* tombant sur le rouet d'acier faisoit feu, & le donnoit a l'amorce. Vol. I. 465. *Grose's Milit. Antiq.* ii. 291, 292.

The passage is thus translated, i. 154, N. "By the same movement the *cock*, armed with a flint like the *cock* of a fusil, was in a state to be discharged on

pulling the trigger with the finger, as in ordinary pistols; the *cock* then falling on the wheel, produced fire, and communicated it to the priming."

It might seem natural to suppose that the name had originated from the fancied resemblance of the hammer of a gun-lock to the head of a *dog*. But the question recurs, why was this called by the French *chien* or a *dog*? Was it from its form? Perhaps rather from its quick operation; because, on the trigger being drawn, it *snaps*, like a dog at a bone. This seems to be the reason of the old term *snaphaunce*, as applied to the cock. For it is from Belg. *snaphaan*, q. a *cock* that *snaps*. This throws light on the origin of E. *cock*, as used in this sense. Hence, also, we see the reason why a firelock was, by our fathers, called *snaphawk*, because it goes off with a sudden *jerk*.

DOG-ROWAN-TREE, *s.* The red elder, Lankens.

DOG-ROWANS, *s. pl.* The berries of the red elder, ib.

DOG-RUNG, *s.* One of the spars which connect the stils of a plough, Clydes.

Belg. *duyg*, the staff of a cask; Teut. *duyge*, assula.

DOGS, *s. pl.* Pieces of iron, having a zigzag form, for fixing a tree in the saw-pit, Berwicks.; denominated perhaps from their keeping hold as *dogs* do with their teeth.

DOGS' HEADS. *As thick as dogs' heads*, in a state of the most familiar intimacy, S.

The phrase, however, is meant to exhibit this intimacy, or the cause of it, in a contemptuous light; and is often understood as conveying an insinuation that it will not be of long continuance, and that it may be succeeded by a violent quarrel, like that of *dogs* when they fall by the ears, S.

DOGS-HIPPENS, *s. pl.* Dog-hips, Aberd.

This word, in its termination, resembles that of the Su.G. name for the same fruit, *niupon*.

DOG'S-LUG, *s.* The term used to express the mark made in a book by folding down the corner of a page, from its resemblance to a dog's ear, S.

DOG'S-LUGS, *s.* Foxglove, or Digitalis, Fife; apparently denominated from the resemblance of the leaves to the *ears* of a dog.

DOG'S-WAGES, *s. pl.* An emphatical term used in S., when one receives nothing for service more than food.

DOG-THICK, *adj.* As intimate as dogs, S.

If thou on earth wouldst live respektet,
In few words, here's the way to make it—
Get *dog-thick* wi' the parish priest,
To a' his foibles mould thy taste.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 141. V. THICK.

DOID, *s.* A fool, a sot; often, *drucken doid*, Lankens. V. under DOYT, *v.*

DOIGHLIN, *s.* A drubbing, Renfrews. V. DICHALS.

DOIL'D, *adj.* This is expl. "fatigued," Gl. A. Douglas's Poems. It occurs, p. 152.

—Hame they gang fu' cheery,

In balmy sleep their banes to steep;

They are fell *doul'd* an' weary

This Maiden night.

Doul'd is merely *doil'd*, according to the Fife pro-

nunciation, which changes *oi* into *ou*; as *the pot boils*, i. e. *boils*. But I hesitate as to the propriety of the explanation given. If really thus used, it must denote that stupefaction which is the effect of fatigue.

"*Doil'd*, dead or flat, or not brisk;" Clav. Yorks. Dial. "*Dawled*, tired; worn out with fatigue or repetition, North." Grose.

DOYN, DOON, &c. *R. adv.*] *Add*;

It may be worthy of observation, that, in the old language of the flat country of Brabant (*Campin*. Kilian), *doon* was used as an *adv.* signifying cito; statim; also, prope, juxta. Although there is a considerable difference in signification, it may have been originally the same term; the idea of quickness or expedition, and even of approximation to an object or end, being not very remote from that suggested by the superlative, which expresses the full attainment of an end, or perfection as the consequence of progress.

* **DOING**, *part. pr.* *To be doing*. 1. To continue *in statu quo*, or to proceed in the same way as before; without regard to any circumstance, that may be apt to interrupt, or may seem to call for a change of conduct, S.

"His highness immediately sent back the master of Glammis and the abbot of Lindores to inform the ministry of their [Huntly, Angus and Errol] coming to his majesty to crave pardon.—But the ministry being jealous that his majesty was privy to their coming, disliked the matter altogether, and bid his majesty *be doing*." Moyse's Memoirs, p. 214.

2. To rest satisfied, to be contented in any particular situation, or with any thing referred to, S. This is evidently a secondary sense of the phrase.

3. To bear with, to exercise patience under, S.

"He that has a good crap, may *be doing* with some thistles," S. Prov. "If a man hath had a great deal of good conveniencies, he may bear with some misfortunes." Kelly, p. 150.

DOIR. *Tweild doir*, cloth of gold.

"Item, ane doublett of *tweild doir*, champit." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 42.

Fr. *d'or*, golden, or of gold. V. TOLDUR.

TO DOYST, *v. n.* To fall with a heavy sound, Aberd.

TO DOYST, *v. a.* To throw down, ibid.

DOYST, *s.* 1. "A sudden fall attended with noise;" S.B. Gl. Shirrefs.

2. The noise made by one falling, ibid.

Evidently different from *Doyce* and *Dusch* in provincial pronunciation.

Isl. *dus-a nidr*, cernuare, to throw one on his face.

Dowst is used by Beaumont and Fletcher apparently as the same word. It occurs in a curious dialogue with respect to blows.

Then there's your *souse*, your wherit and your *dowst*,
Tugs on the hair, your *bob o' th' lips*, a whelp on't,
I ne'er could find much difference. Now your *thump*,
A thing deriv'd first from your hemp-beaters,
Takes a man's wind away most spitefully:

There's nothing that destroys a cholick like it,

For't leaves no wind i' th' body. P. 387.

I find that Mr. Todd has incorporated *Dowst* in the E. Dictionary. He also refers to *dust* as used in the same sense.

DOISTERT, *part. adj.* Confused, overpowered with surprise, so as to be in a state nearly bordering on frenzy, Ayrs.

Teut. *dwaes* stultus, insanus, (*dwaes-en* insipere,) and perhaps *tier-en* gerere, hoc aut illo modo se habere; gestire; q. to demean one's self like a deranged person.

DOIT, *s.* A name sometimes given to a kind of rye-grass, Ayrs.

"Besides the common, there are two other species of rye-grass, viz. *Lolium temulentum*, which has a beard; and *Lolium arvense*, which has no beard; sometimes called darnel or *doit*." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 287.

To DOITER, *v. n.* 1. To move with an appearance of stupor and indolence, S.; *synon.* with *Doit*, *sense* 2.

2. To walk in a tottering way, as one does under the infirmities of age; conveying nearly the same idea with *Stoiter*, S.

"Though I had got a fell crunt ahint the haffit, I wan up wi' a warsle, an' fan' I could *doiter* o'er the stenners ne'er bethelless." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

DOITIT, **DOYTIT**, *part. pa.* Stupid, S.] *Add*;

Spenser uses *doted* as signifying, stupid.

His senseless speech and *doted* ignorance

The prince had marked well.

To FALL DOITED, to become stupid, or be infatuated.

"Even the godly folk may *fall doited* [be stupified, or become infatuated] in a day when the vengeance of God is ready to pluck up a whole land: they may even *fall doited* and more wrong than they were before." M. Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 11.

To DOITER, *v. n.* To dote, to become superannuated, S. **V. DOYTT**, *v.*

DOITRIFIED, *part. pa.* Stupified.] *Add*;

"Ben [being] *doitrified* with thilke drinke,—I tint ilka spunk of ettlyng quhair the dog lay." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

DOITTERT, *adj.* In a state of dotage or stupor, S.

DOLBERT, *s.* A stupid fellow, a blockhead, Ettr. For.; *synon.* *Dunderhead*.

The first syllable may be from Teut. *dol*, *dul*, mente captus. The origin of the second is more doubtful. Dan. *biarte* signifies luminous; but it would be rather a strained etymon, to suppose that the term had been formed to denote a clouded or phantastical light. E. *dullard* is exactly *synon.*

DOLE, *s.* 1. Fraud, a design to circumvent; a forensic term, S.

"All bargains, which—discover—an intention in any of the contractors to catch some undue advantage from his neighbour's necessities, lie open to reduction on the head of *dole* or extortion—without the necessity of proving any special circumstance of fraud or circumvention on the part of the contractor." Ersk. Inst. B. iv. t. 1. § 27. Fr. *dol*, Lat. *dol-us*, id.

2. Malice; also used in this sense in our courts of law, S.

"There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of *dole*, i. e. without a wilful intention in the actor to commit it." Ibid. t. 4. § 5.

—"All crimes require as well malice in the per-

son as evil in the thing done, that is, *dole* and *malitia subjectiva* as well as *objectiva*." Mr. James Guthrie's Defences, Acts, Ed. 1814, VII. App. 38.

"The defunct's assaulting and invading the pannel to be in upon him, did put the pannel out of all his postures, so that albeit he had shot, yet the law mitigates and restricts the punishment of his so doing to that of arbitrary, because of the grief and fright he was in, that exculpates from all *dole*, and renders the fact but punishable for want of that exact measure and moderation in his defence, that otherwise men in their composure, and without surprisal, might otherwise have observed." Maclaurin's Crim. Cas. p. 30.

This is obviously an oblique and improper use of the term.

DOLESS, **DOWLESS**, *adj.* Without exertion.] *Add*;

Hard is the fate o' ony *doless* tyke,

That's forc'd to marry ane he disna like.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 148.

"She was wae to see so braw a gallant sae casten down, *doless*, and dowie." R. Gilhaize, i. 135.

Thus youth and vigour fends itsel' ;

Its help, reciprocal, is sure,

While *dowless* eild in poortith could

Is lanely left to stan' the stoure.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 73.

DOLFNES. For *apounsie* r. *apoun sic*.

DOLL, *s.* Dung; but applied exclusively to that of pigeons; called *Doves'-Doll*, Banffs.

I can hardly view this as the same with E. *dole*, q. the distribution that pigeons make: and yet I see nothing better.

DOLLY, **DOWIE**, *adj.* 1. Dull, mournful, S.] *Add*;

2. Vapid, spiritless; applied to the mind; S.

3. Possessing no power of excitement, S.

They're *dowf* and *dowie* at the best

Their Allegros and a' the rest.

Skinner's Tullochgorum.

4. It is sometimes used as denoting the visible effect of age on poetical composition.

Dowf tho' I be in rustic sang,

I'm no a raw beginner.

But now auld age tak's *dowie* turns—

Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 112.

DOLLY-OIL, or **EEL-DOLLY**, *s.* Oil of any kind, Aberd.; Fr. *huile d'olive*. **V. OYL DOLLY**.

DOLPHIN, **DALPHYN**, the denomination of a French gold coin, formerly current in S.

"The crowne of France hauand a crownit flowre delice on ilk side of the scheild, that rinnis now in France for coursabill payment, and the *Dolphin* Crowne, ilk ane of thame hauand cours for vi s. viii d." Acts Ja. II. A. 1551, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

—"The Salute, the Rydar, the Crowne, the *Dolphin*, to xi s." Ibid. c. 64.

In Ed. 1815, in both places *Dalphyn* is the orthography.

This seems to be the coin, which was first struck by Charles V. of France, bearing the title of Dauphin of Vienne in addition to that of King of the French. KA. FRAN. REX DALPH. VI. Before his name he caused the figure of a dolphin to be struck.

On the reverse St. John appears between a dolphin and a shield bearing two dolphins divided by a small cross; with the inscription s. JOHANNES. They were valued as equivalent to twelve groats and a half of the currency of Dauphiné. V. Du Cange, vo. *Moneta*, col. 924.

DOLVER, *s.* Any thing large; as "a great *dol-ver* of an apple," an apple uncommonly large, Fife; synon. with *Dulder*, Ang., and perhaps from the same origin with E. *dole*.

DOMEROR, *s.* Said to signify a madman, Te-viotd.

To DOMINE, *v. n.* To rule; Fr. *dominer*.

"Hee treading downe the holy citie & court of the temple (that is, *domining* and ruling in the visible church) and, a long time, overthrowing therein all true worshippe,—no other possible accesse could be to the temple (the true church) but through the citie and court (the visible church)." Forb. Def. p. 11.

"Yea, some of them are so straited by evident truth, that, with pale faces and trembling lippes, they are forced to confesse, that probablie, hee may expell the Pope from Rome, and *domine* there." Ibid. p. 61.

DOMINIE, *s.* A pedagogue, a schoolmaster.] Formerly, the title used to be prefixed to the name.

"But there is one thing remarkable, and that's the house of *Domine* Caudwell (a formal pedagogue) that absolv'd the thief, and conceal'd the theft, so lost his breeches." Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 114.

DOMLESS, *adj.* Inactive, in a state of lassitude; applied to both man and beast; Orkn.

It is transferred to grain, when it has been so much injured by rain, that the stalk is unable to sustain the weight of the ear. *Flamp* is used as synon.

Isl. *dam-ur* gustus, sapor, and *laus* solutus, q. tasteless, insipid.

DON, *s.* A gift, a donation, Ayrs. Fr.

DONATARY, **DONATOUR**, *s.* One to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over, S.

"By the later practice, our kings, in place of retaining the escheat, make it over to a *donatary*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii, t. 5. § 62.

"Factour & *Donatour*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1565, V. 26.

Fr. *donataire*, L.B. *donator-ius*, is cui aliquid donatur.

DONCIE, *s.* A clown, a booby, Ettr. For. V. **DONSIE**.

DO-NAE-BETTER, *s.* A substitute, when one can find *nothing better*, S.

DO-NAE-GUDE, **DINNAGOOD**, *s.* 1. One who, by his conduct, gives reason to believe that he will *do no good*, Ayrs., South of S.

"He has since put out a book, whereby he has angered all those that had foretold he would be a *do-nae-gude*." Annals of the Parish, p. 338-9.

"Tam says to the tither, just as it were by chance, 'Saw ye naething o' our young *dinnagood* this day eight days, Robin?'"

2. One who is completely worthless, S.; synon. *Ne'er-do-weel*.

"Here—beldam—what mak'st thou there?' 'Laying the roughies to keep the cauld win frae you, ye desperate *do-nae-good*.'" Guy Mannering, iii. 284.

"It is by them that I hope the *do-nae-gude* may get over his present danger." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 140.

DONKISH, *adj.* Rather damp, Roxb. V. **DONK**. **To DONNAR**, *v. a.* To stupify, Fife.

Tis no' the damag'd heady gear

That *donnar*, dase, or daver.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 141.

DONNARD, **DONNER'D**, *adj.* In a state of stupor.] *Add*;

The *donnort* bodie croon'd right lowne,

Whyle tears dreept a' his black beard down.

Remains of Nithsdale Poems, p. 8.

DONNARTNESS, *s.* Stupidity, S.

DONNAT, **DONNOT**, *s.* A good-for-nothing person.

"But then, as to fending for herself, why she's a bit of a Scotchwoman your Reverence, and they say the worst *donnot* of them can look out for their own turn." Heart of Mid Lothian, iii. 182.

"*Donnaught*, or *Donnat*, i. e. Do-naught. A good-for-nothing, idle person." Yorks. Grose.

Dan. *doegenight*, "an idle rascal or rogue," Wolff. This may have been formed from Su.G. *dug-a*, *dog-a*, *valere*, *praestare*, and *icke* non; q. "one who does nothing," or "is of no avail."

Perhaps we find the word in that form in which it has been transmitted from our Belgic ancestors, in Teut. *deugh-niet*, *nequam*, *furcifer*, *homo semissis*, —*nullius frugis*, *profligatus*, *perditus*; Kilian.

DONN'D, *part. adj.* Fond, greatly attached; as, "That cow's a *donn'd* brute," i. e. very fond of its owner, Mearns.

This is most probably allied to Su.G. *daan-a*, (pron. *don-a*), *animo alienari*, *deliquium pati*; Isl. *dan-a*, id., Verel. vo. *Datt*. As E. *fond*, by which *donn'd* is rendered, seems radically to imply an attachment including the idea of folly or fatuity, the same idea of mental debility might be originally conveyed by this term.

DONSIE, **DONCIE**, *adj.* 2. Pettish, testy.] *Add*;

"I wish you would speak to the elders—no to be overly hard on that poor *donsie* thing, Meg Millikin, about her bairn." Ayrshire Legatees, p. 17.

"The queen is going on—But what is to become of the poor *donsie* woman no one can expound." Ibid. p. 263. *Insert*, as sense

3. Saucy, malapert, Galloway.

Come Muse! thou *donsy* limmer, who dost laugh,
An' claw thy hough, at bungling poets, come,
An' o'er my genius crack thy knotted thong,
That my old restive filly may go on
Wi' nimbler foot. Davidson's Seasons, p. 56.

4. Restive, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

5. Heavy, severe; applied to strokes, Galloway.
Then came a batch o' webster lads,—
Wha gi'ed them monie a *donsie* blaad.

Ibid. p. 79. V. **BLAD**, **BLAAD**, *s.*

6. Unlucky, ill-fated, in regard to accidents of an unfortunate kind, Galloway.
Straight down the steep they slide wi' canny care,
—For fear o' *donsy* whirl into the stream.

Ibid. p. 61.

9. Sometimes signifying stupid, Roxb.

"*Donsie*, dunce-like, dull, stupid;" Gl. Sibb.

I suspect that *Donsie*, as signifying unlucky, is radically a different word; most probably allied to Ir. and

Gael. *donas*, *donus*, distress, misery, ill luck; O'Brien, Shaw. *Fa bhur odonassa*, at your calamity; Lhuyd.
DONSIE, DONCIE, s. A stupid lubberly fellow, Roxb.

Teut. *donse*, *sceptrum morionis*. This S. term seems to have a common origin with E. *Dunce*, "a word of uncertain etymology," as Johns. observes. Serenius refers to Sw. *dunser*, homo pede gravis, *duns-a*, ruditer gradi.

I hesitate whether we should add Dan. *dunstig*, gloomy, misty; O. Germ. *donst* vapor, nebula; perhaps transferred to the mind.

DOOBIE, DOWBIE, s. A dull stupid fellow, Roxb. V. **DOBIE, DOBBIE.**

DOOCK, DUCK, s. A kind of strong coarse cloth, &c.] *Add*;

Heb. *דֹּק*, *dok*, signifies a piece of thin linen, lin-teum tenue; a curtain, Isa. xl. 22.

To DOODLE, DOUDLE, v. a. To dandle.] *Add*;

If that she be now wi' bairn,

As I trow weel she be,

I have an auld wife to my mither,

Will *doudle* it on her knee.

Herd's Coll. ii. 203.

It is also used in Lanarks.

An' he was tane to Craignethan's hall,

An' *doudlit* on his knee.

Lady Mary o' Craignethan, Edin. Mag.

July 1819, p. 526.

The pronunciation is *doodle*. *Deedle*, id., Fife.

2. Metaph. applied to the drone of a bagpipe.

"If the countra-folk tak the tangs and the poker, ye'll cry on the baillie and the town officers. But on nae event cry on me; for I am wearied wi' *doudling* the bag o' wind a' day, and I am gaun to eat my dinner quietly in the spence." *Tales of my Landlord, ii. 72.* *Add* to etymon;

It would seem that the root is Isl. *du-a*, *dy-a*, reciprocare, motare, Haldorson; pret. *dúð*, *dude*; *Dudis*, motabat, quassabatur, G. Andr. p. 50.

DOOF, DOOFF, s. 1. A blow with a softish body, as with a peat, cloth, book, &c.; Clydes., Loth., South of S.

"They had gotten some sair *doofs*—They had been terribly paikit and daddit wi' something." *Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 135.* V. **DUFE.**

Belg. *doff-en* to push, to butt; *dof*, a push, thrust, or shove.

2. A hollow-sounding fall, like that of a loaded sack coming to the ground, Ettr. For.

"Boddin that I wad coup, that I muchtna gie a *dooffe*, I hurklyt litherlye down." *Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 41.* V. **DUFE.**

DOOL, s. *To thole the dool*, &c.] *Add*;

To sing dool, to lament, to mourn, S.

Is there a whim-inspired fool,—

Let him draw near,

And owre this grassy turf *sing dool*,

And drap a tear.

A Bard's Epitaph, Burns, iii. 344.

DOOL, s. A large piece, Ayrs.; *dole*, E.

Now, will ye pledge me, gif ye please,

I hae a sonsy *dool* o' cheese.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 43. V. **DOIL.**

DOOL, s. An iron spike, for keeping the joints of boards together in laying a floor, Roxb.; synon. *Dook*.

Teut. *dol*, *dolle*, pugio, sica.

DOOL, s. A blow or stroke, properly one of a flat description, Fife.

Sometimes the phrase is used, *I'll dool you*, i. e. I will give you a drubbing, *ibid.*; pron. q. *Dule*.

This use of the term seems to originate from *Dool*, as denoting punishment, q. v.

DOOL-AN'EE, interj. Alas, alackaday, Ayrs.

But *dool an'ee!* or I was wattan,

They had secur't your servan' rattan.

The Twa Rats, Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 41.

Doolanee, Gl. *ibid.*

Dool evidently means sorrow, E. *dole*. The termination is the same as in *Alackanee*, q. v. Perhaps it may be q. *dool an' wae*, "Grief and misery," A.S. *wea*, *wa*, miseria, as in *Walawa*.

DOOLIE, s. 1. A hobgoblin, a spectre, S.B.] *Add*;

"The *doolie*, however, is said to have been sometimes seen. This malign spirit, like the *Water-Kelpie* of Dr. Jamieson, was wont to haunt the fords and decayed bridges, where he was particularly officious in inveigling the unwary traveller, to take the most perilous tract. It is long since he has ceased to be mischievous; and having of course lost all credit, he has now dwindled down into a mere scare-crow." *Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 428.*

DOOLLOUP, s. "A steep *shank*, or glen, where two *haughs* are exactly opposite to each other," Ayrs.

By an intelligent correspondent of that county it is supposed that this must be the word which Train has given from E. Dictionary, in the form of *Dallop*.

—Without a lash, without a snag,

Or even saddle on the nag,

Both rock and *dallop* gallops o'er—

—O'er dingle and *dallop* the dogs lightly bound,

Inhaling the breeze of the blood-sprinkled ground.

Strains of the Mountain Muse, p. 66, 76.

As E. *dallop* denotes a tuft or clump of trees, the term could scarcely be used in this sense. In regard to the first part of the word, there can be little doubt as to the origin. For as in the Goth. dialects *Dal* is the general term for a valley, C.B. *dól* signifies convallis, "a dale, or mead through which a river runs;" Owen. The source of the last syllable is far more doubtful. In the same language *ob* signifies "a going out, a going from." Or can this be corr. from Isl. *dalverpi*, convallis? Or shall we view it as a combination of *dal*, C.B. *dól*, and *hop*, *hope*, "a sloping hollow between two hills?" The word seems much older, notwithstanding the orthography employed, than to admit of the idea of S. *loup*, a leap, entering into its formation, as if it denoted a place where one might *loup* from one *dale* to another. Ihre has observed, from *Idiot. Hamburg. p. 33*, that the Saxons to this day use *dal* in this form, *up un dal*, supra et infra; vo. *Dal*, vallis.

DOOLZIE, s. A frolicsome and thoughtless woman, Ayrs.

Teut. *dul*, mente captus; *dol-en*, errare. Su.G. *dolsk*, anceps animi, inconstans.

DOOMS, *adv.* Very, absolutely, South of S.

"This is but doubtfu' after a', Maister Gilbert, for it was not sae *dooms* likely that he would go down into battle wi' sick sma' means." Guy Mannering, ii. 186.

"Aweel', he said, 'this suld be nae sick *dooms*—desperate business surely." Ibid. iii. 100. V. DOYN and DOON.

DOON, *s.* 1. The goal in a game, Dumfr., Gal-
loway; *synon.* *Dool, Dule, S.*

— Less valid, some,

Though not less dextrous, on the padder'd green,
Frae *doon* to *doon*, shoot forth the pennystane.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 87.

2. Applied, in a more general sense, to the place used for play; as, *the Barley Doons*, the place for playing at *Barley-break*, Dumfr.

Corn. *doun* signifies high; *towan, tūyn*, a hillock; also a plain, a green, or level place; Pryce. C.B. *ton*, a green.

To DOON, DOUN, *v. a.* To upset, to overturn, to throw over, as in wrestling, Roxb.; most probably formed from the prep.

DOON, DOONS, *adv.* Very, in a great degree. V. DOYN and DEIN.

DOONSIN, *adv.* Very, the note of the superlative, Roxb.

At last there came frae W——ha',
Some rising rival that he saw,
Wi' siller gleet an' glowing phiz,
But scarce sae *doonsin* white as his.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 137.

Perhaps the termination *in* is corr. from the copulative *and*. *Doonsin white* may thus be *doons an' white*, like *Gey and weil*, pretty well, *pron. q. geyan weil*. V. GEY, GAY, *adj.*

DOOR. Durk and door.] *Add*;

The connexion undoubtedly suggests the idea of some offensive and mortal weapon; and it merits observation that Isl. *daur*, also *door*, signifies a sword; G. Andr. p. 47. He traces it to Gr. *δορ*, hasta. *Doorr*, hasta; Haldorson. There is no Gael. term that resembles this.

DOOR, *s.* To be Put to the Door, to be ruined, S.

"Early rising is the first thing that *puts* a man to the *door*," S. Prov.

"In the Scottish phrase *to be put to the door* is to be ruin'd; so the jest lies in the double signification of the word, for when a man rises early he will soon go to the door." Kelly, p. 98.

OPEN DOORS. It is a proverb universally known in S., "At *open doors* dogs come ben." Kelly, p. 23. But our forefathers had perhaps a more important object in view. To keep doors open after gloaming is considered, by the superstitious, as tantamount to an invitation to evil spirits. They are therefore carefully shut, in order to keep out these unwelcome visitors; Teviotd.

To tak the Dore on one's back, to pack off, to be gone; a low phrase, S.

"Stop the mill, Sauners Paton, and come out, and tak the door on your back." R. Gilhaize, ii. 313.

Perhaps the original meaning had been, Carry off

the door with you, as one who has no intention of returning.

To DOOSSIL, *v. a.* To beat, to thump, Roxb.

DOOSSIL, *s.* A stroke, a thump, *ibid.*

Perhaps a dimin. from *Douce, Doyce, Dusch*, *v.*, to give a dull heavy stroke; Belg. *does-en*, pulsare cum impetu.

DORBEL, *s.* Any thing that has an unseemly appearance, Ayrs.

Gael. *dairbh, darb*, a worm, a reptile.

DORDERMEAT, *s.* A bannock or cake.] *Add*;

I have nowhere met with the term *Dorder-meat*, but in a trifling chap book, which contains several antiquated words used in the Carse of Gowrie and Angus.

"The ha' stood just i' the mids o' the floor, an the sin came in at the wast winnock fan the lads got their *dorder-meat*." Henry Blyd's Contract, p. 5.

Here it evidently refers to an evening repast.

To DORE, *v. a.* To make one deaf with noise, Orkn.

It seems properly to denote the stupor occasioned by din; from Su.G. *daare*, (*pron dore*), stultus, Alem. *dor*; Su.G. *daar-a*, (*i. e. dor-a*), infatuare.

DORE-CHEEK, *s.* The door-post, S.] *Add*;

"The next thing I admire in it [the Pantheon] is the *doore-cheeks* and couple, which is all of one peece of white marble." Sir A. Balfour's Lett. p. 137, 138.

To his *dore-cheik* I kept the cleik.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 363.

"I ken you're within doors,—for I saw ye at the *door-cheek* as I cam o'er the bent." Tales of my Landlord, i. 206.

Lancash. "*durecheeks*, the frame of wood to which doors hang;" Tim Bobbins: The "door-posts;" Grose.

DORE-CROOK, *s.* The hinge of a door, Aberd.

Dan. *doer* a door, and *krog* a hook, Isl. *krok-r*; hinges being anciently made in a hooked form, to drop into sockets in the wall.

DOREN, *s.* A term used, in Orkney, for the purpose of imprecation; as, "*Doren* tak you," or, "*Doren* upon you." It is viewed as equivalent to *Mischief, Sorrow, Devil*, &c. It is *synon.* with *Trow*. V. Trow, *v.*, 2.

DORE-STANE, *s.* The threshold, S.] *Add*;

"The Scottish fairies—sometimes reside in subterranean abodes, in the vicinity of human habitations, or according to the popular phrase, under the *door-stane*, or threshold; in which situation, they sometimes establish an intercourse with men, by borrowing and lending, and other kindly offices." Scott's *Minstrelsy Bord.* ii. 228.

In Fife, however, and perhaps in other counties, the *threshold* is viewed as different from the *dorestane*. V. THRESHWORT.

"I scared them wi' our wild tenantry, and the Mac-Ivors, that are but ill settled yet, till they durst na on any errand whatsoever gang ower the *dorestane* after gloaming." Waverley, iii. 355.

DORE-STEP, DORE-STAP, *s.* 1. The threshold, S.; *synon.* with *Dore-stane*.

"A little, lovely boy, dressed in green, [a fairy] came to her, saying, 'Coupe yere dish-water farther frae yere *door-step*, it pits out our fire!' This request was complied with, and plenty abode in the

good woman's house all her days." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 301.

2. The landing-place at a door, South of S.

"I threw off my shoes,—and then went to the door, where soon the dear delightful creature came, and opened it so softly, that I did not hear it, though standing at the landing-place, or *door-step*, as they call it there." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 243.

DORY (JOHN), the name given to the *Doree*, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"Zeus Faber, *Doree*; *John Dory*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 10.

It receives the name of *Doree*, as Pennant has observed, because, while living, the olive colour of the sides, varied with light blue and white, is very resplendent, and as if *gilt*. Zool. iii. 183.

DORLACH, *DORLOCH*, s. 1. A bundle.] *Add*;
2. A portmanteau.

"There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his *dorlach*, and Mr. Waverley's wearied wi' majoring yonder afore the muckle pier-glass." Waverley, ii. 289, 290.

"Callum told him also, 'tat his leather *dorloch* wi' the lock on her was come frae Doune, and she was awa' again in the wain wi' Vich Ian Vohr's walise." Ibid. ii. 319.

DORLACH, *DORLOCH*, s. A short sword, a dagger.

"That all vtheris of lawer rent and degre haue brigantinis, &c. And in the hielandis, haberschonis, steilbonnettis, hektonis, swerdis, bows and *dorlochis* or culueringis, vnder the pane," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1574.

—"Wtheris thair complicitis cam—to the number of persounes, bodin in hosteill maner with hagbutis, gunes, pistolles, carabines, swordes, taigris, bowes, *dorlaches*, and wther invasive wapones," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 357. Ibid. p. 382, col. 2.

Sir W. Scott is inclined, with great appearance of truth, to derive this from Isl. *dour*, *door*, a sword (V. Door); remarking that, "in heraldry Highland swords are called *dourlachs*. Description of Lord Rae's Arms and Supporters."

In describing the arms of Lord Rae, Mackenzie uses the term *dagger*, as would seem instead of *dourlach*. Heraldry, p. 65.

DORNEL, s. The fundament of a horse; a term used by horse-dealers, South of S.

DORNELL, s. *Lolium*, E. *darnel*.

"We—confesse that *dornell*, *cokkell*, and *caffé* may be sawin, grow, and in greit abundance ly in the middis of the quheit." Acts Mary 1560, Ed. 1814, p. 534.

DORNICK, s. A species of linen cloth, &c.] *Add*;

"The said Jonet aucht nocht to haf be ressoune of areschip—xij cusingis—& xij seruotis of *dornewik*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 131.

It is also written *dornique*, and *dornewik*.

"The air sall haue—twelf servettis and ane burd-claith of *dornique*," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

DORNYK, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Dornick*, S.

"A *dornyk* towall;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

DORNICLE, s. The Viviparous Blenny, S.B. *Eelpout* synonym., S.

"Blennius Viviparus, Viviparous Blenny, vulgarly called *Dornicle*." Arbuthnot's Peterhead, p. 12.

Perhaps from Teut. *doorne*, a thorn, Belg. *doornig*, thorny; as, "at the nostrils are two small beards." Pennant's Zool. iii. 173.

DORNOCH LAW. Expl. "Hang you to-day, and try you to-morrow," S.B.

This resembles *Jeddart Justice*, q. v.

DORRA, s. A net fixed to a hoop of wood or iron, used for catching crabs; the garbage of fish, &c. being thrown into the bottom of it for attracting them; Mearns.

Gael. *dorga*, a fishing-net, Shaw.

DORSOUR, s. A cloth for hanging on the walls of a hall or chapel.

—"Received—be the handis of the maister of sanct Antonies, a buke, a vestament of clathe of gold, a vestament of grene velvet, a frountell of ane alter of clothe of gold, a *dorsour* of clothe of gold, a lyer of velvet, a cusing of velvet, a chalace, two crewettis of silver, a silver bell, and twa bukes." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 28.

L.B. *dorsale*, also *dorsar-ium*, pallium, sive aulacum, quod parietibus appenditur, sic dictum, quod sedanti ad *dorsum* appensum sit.—*Dorsalia* sunt panni in choro pendentia à dorso clericorum. Du Cange.

DORT, s. Pet, sullen humour, &c.] *Add*;

"First and foremost, Andrew, that left you in the *dorts*, is going to marry Nanny Kemp, and they are intending to tak up a public-house; but, said I to Jenny Galbraith, Andrew will be the best customer himsel." Petticoat Tales, i. 288.

To DORT, v. n. To become pettish, Ang.] *Add*;

"I ken weel eneugh what lassies like, an' winna tak fleg although ye sid *dort* for a hale ook." St. Kathleen, iii. 191.

Tho' the blindfaulded Russians are *dorted* awee,
They sune maun repent their sinnin' o't, &c.

W. Glass's *Cal. Parnassus*, p. 19.

DORTY, *adj.* 2. Saucy, malapert.] *Add*;

But still the *dorty* Embrugh crew
Declare they've got o' claes too few,
O' blankets they hae not enow.

The Har'st Rig, st. 107.

Scepter'd hands may a' their power display;
And *dorty* minds may luxury admire.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 9. In Gl. "haughty, nice."

3. Often applied to a young woman, &c.] *Add*;

The *dorty* will repent
If lover's heart grow could;
And nane her smiles will tent,
Soon as her face looks auld.

Herd's Coll. ii. 192.

DORTILIE, *adv.* Saucily; applied to the demeanour of one who cannot easily be pleased, S.

To DOSEN, v. a. To stupify, &c. V. DOZEN.

DOSOURIS, s. *pl.*

With *dosouris* to the duris dicht quha sa wald deme.
Rauf Coilyear, C. iij. b.

Fr. *dossier* denotes a back-stay; also a canopy.

DOSS, *adj.* Neat, spruce, Clydes.] *Add*;

Doss, s. "Any ornamental knot, as a tuft of ribbands, flowers, hair," &c. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

To Doss about, v. n. To go about any business in a neat and exact way; to do every thing in a

proper manner, in the proper season, and without any bustle, Fife. Hence,
DOSSIE, *adj.* Applied to a person who acts in the manner described above, *ibid.*

To Doss up, *v. a.* To trim, to make neat, Lanarks. Hence **Dost up**, *q. v.*

DOSSIE, *s.* A neat well-dressed person; always applied to one of a small size; Lanarks., Roxb.

DOSSLIE, *adv.* Neatly, but simply; giving the idea of Horace's *Munditiis simplex*, *ibid.*

DOSSNESS, *s.* Neatness, conjoined with simplicity, *ibid.*

To DOSS DOWN, *v. n.* To throw one's self down, to sit down with violence, S.

The pensy blades *doss'd down* on stanes,
 Whipt out their snishin millies.—

Christmas Baing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 134.

This is evidently the same with the old *v. Dusch*, *q. v.* Perhaps we are rather to view *to Doss*, *Dossie down*, as the same term, signifying to throw down, than as derived from *Doss* a box.

To Doss Down, *v. a.* Totable, applied to money, S.

—Resolv'd to make him count and reckon,

—And *doce down*, for his fair fiddling,

His frauds, and vicious intermeddling.

Meston's Poems, p. 106. *V. Doss*, *v. n.*

DOSSINS, *s. pl.* Human excrement, Upp. Clydes.

DOT-AND-GO-ONE, *adj.* Used to denote inequality in motion.

"I wish ye had seen him stoiting about, aff ae leg on to the other, wi' a kind o' *dot-and-go-one* sort o' motion, as if ilk ane o' his legs had belonged to sindry folk." *Heart of Mid Lothian*, iii. 137.

More properly, I should think, *dot-and-go-on*.

"*Dot and Go one*, to waddle." *Grose's Class. Dict.*

To DOTCH, *v. n.* To dangle, Upp. Clydes.

Merely a provincial variety of *Dodge*, *v.*, *q. v.*

DOTE, *s.* A dowry, marriage portion, *Aberd.*; *synon. Tocher.* *Lat. dos, dot-is.*

DOTHER, *s.* Daughter, *Ang.*] *Add;*

This form occurs in some of our old acts. We accordingly read of "Mariory Wishart *dothir* to the said Johne [Wishart] of Pettarow." *Act. Audit*, A. 1493, p. 178.

DOTHIRLIE, *adj.* What belongs to a daughter.

"The said gudis war frelie gevin & deliuerit by him to his said dothir for *dothirlie* kindness and lufrent he had to hir, be deliuerance of ane drink of beir to hir be hir said fader." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1543, V. 18.

This passage refers to a singular mode of giving *sasine*, now in desuetude.

To DOTTAR, **DOTTER**, *v. n.* 1. To become stupid.] *Add;*

2. To roam with the appearance of stupor or fatuity, S.

It was in winter bleak an' snell,

An wreaths o' snaw upo' the fell,—

That Willy *dottart* by himsel

Among the hens.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 112. *V.* its synonyme **DOTTER**.

DOTTLE, *adj.* In a state of dotage.] *Add;*

"Hoot, ye *dottle* man," returned his wife in an audible whisper, "dinna be scalding like a tinkler,

an' mak' a winder o' yersel afore unco fouk." *St Kathleen*, iii. 162.

To DOTTLE, *v. n.* To be in a state of dotage or stupor, *Moray, Aberd.*

DOTTLIT, *part. adj.* In a state of dotage, S.B.; perhaps rather more emphatical than *Doitit*.

To DOTTLE, *v. n.* To move in a hobbling way.

A small poney, that takes very short steps, is said to be a *dottlin creature*, *Loth.*

Perhaps radically the same with *Toddle*, *q. v.*

DOTTLE, *s.* A stopper.

"Have a tub, with a small hole in the bottom of it, wherein put a cork or *dottle* in the under end." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* p. 284.

DOTTLE, *s.* The refuse of a pipe of tobacco, which is left at the bottom of the pipe, *Loth., Fife.*

Belg. dot signifies refuse of one kind, "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread, &c., which is good for nothing," *Sewel*. In signification, however, *dottle* might seem more akin to *Su.G. doft*, *Isl. duft*, *pulvis, duft-a pulverem ejicere*.

DOVATT, *s.* A thin turf; the same with *Divet*.

"Casting and winning of fewall, faill and *dovat* in the said commoun mure of Crammound," &c. *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, V. 557.

DOUBLE, *adj.* Applied to capital letters in the alphabet; as, "a *double* letter," a capital letter, *Aberd.*

Twa *double* letters T. and L, &c.

W. Beattie's Poems.

DOUBLE, **DOWBLE**, *s.* An exact copy.] *Add;*

"I the said Thomas Forrest—past at command of the auctentik *dowble* of thir our souerain ladeis lettrez of summondis direct furth of the chanchellerie," &c. *Acts Mary* 1543, *Ed.* 1814, p. 436.

DOUBLE-SIB, *adj.* Related both by father and mother, S. *V. SIB.*

DOUBLET, **DOWBLET**, *s.*

"A pair of braicelettis of aggatis and *doublettis* sett with gold, contening everie ane of thame viii agattis and sevin *doublettis*." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 263.

Fr. doublet, "a jewel, or stone of two pieces joined, or glued together;" *Cotgr.*

DOUBLET, *s.* A jacket, or inner waistcoat.

To Dress one's *Doublet*, to give one a sound drubbing, S.B.

—The Bailie thought it best,

Lest that his *doublet* should be *drest*,

To fly from face of such a rabble.

Mob contra Mob, Meston's Poems, p. 211.

DOUBTIT, *adj.* Held in awe.

"After this hunting the king hanged Johne Armstrange, laird of Kilnokie, quhilk monie Scottis man heavilie lamented, for he was ane *doubtit* man, and als guid ane chiftane as evir was vpoun the borderis aither of Scotland or of England." *Pitseottie's Cron.* p. 342. *Redoubted*, *Ed.* 1728, p. 145.

"It is said, from the Scottis border to New Castle of England, thair was not ane of quhatsoevir estate bot payed to this Johne Armstrange ane tribut to be frie of his cumber, he was so *doubtit* in England." *Ibid.*

O.Fr. dout-er, *craindre*, *redoubter*; *douté*, *crainte*, *redouté*.

DOUCE, DOUSE, adj. 1. Sober, sedate, &c.] *Add*;
Sir George was gentle, meek, and *douse*;
But he was hail and het as fire.

Reidswire Raid, Minstrelsy Border, i. 116.

2. Modest, as opposed to light or wanton conduct, S.] *Add*;

"Said the Miller, 'I dinna like outgangings at night.'—'Hout, gudeman,' said his wife;—'Peggy is sae *douse*, we may maist leave her to her ain guidance.'" *Petticoat Tales*, i. 208.

4. Soft, soothing; as applied to music.

"The voice of the Lord is compared to many waters, for the vnresistable force, and admirable noise, breeding wonder: to thunder, for terror and power shaking all: to the *douce* sounde of harpes, for the worke of peace and ioye in the conscience." *Forbes on the Revelation*, p. 126.

Perhaps it should be observed, that Dan. *duus*, whatever be its origin or affinities, is used in the same sense: "Soft, quiet, easy, still, a calm;" *Wolff*. Probably *a* is an erratum for *or*.

DOUCE-GAUN, adj. Walking with prudence and circumspection; used as to conduct, *Buchan*.

O happy is that *douce-gaun* wight,
Whase saul ne'er mints a swervin.

Tarras's Poems, p. 47.

DOUCELY, adv. Soberly, sedately, S.

Let's fling far hence baith spleen an' hate,
Doucely submittin' to our fate. *Ibid.* p. 127.

Yet aft a ragged cowte's been known
to mak a noble aiver;

So, ye may *doucely* fill a throne,
For a' their clish-ma-claver.

Burns, iii. 96.

DOUCENESS, s. Sobriety, sedateness, decency, S.

"I told him, that a sky-blue silk dress, with great red roses and tulips, was surely not in any thing like a becoming concordance with the natural *douceness* of my character." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 191.

To **DOUCE**, *v. a.* To knock, *Fife*.

They *douce* her hurdies trimly

Upo' the stibble-rig;

As law then, they a' then

To tak a *douce* maun yield.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 128.

This is the same with *Doyce*, *Ang.* and *Dusch*, *q. v.*

DOUCE, s. A stroke, a blow, S. *V. the v., and Dowst, Todd.*

DOUCHERIE, s. A dukedom.

—Scho is appeirand air

To twa *doucheries*.

Rauf Coilyear, D. iij. a. *V. DUCHERY.*

DOUCHT, (gutt.) s. A stroke or blow, *Buchan*.

Gael. *doichte* denotes pangs; Teut. *docken*, dare pugnōs, ingerere verbera. It may, however, be thus denominated from *deughd* valor, as referring to the force with which it is given.

DOUCHTY, DUGHTIE, adj. 1. Valiant, courageous; like E. *doughty*.

How many thousand *doughty* men of handis

Are here assemblit!—*Doug. Virg.* 279. 4.

2. It is now almost entirely confined to bodily strength; powerful, vigorous; *synon. Stuffie, S.*

3. It is also used ironically, as in E. "That's a

dughtie dird indeed;" especially if one, after promising much, performs little, S.

A.S. *dohtig*, nobilis, strenuus, fortis.

DOUDLAR, s. The name given to the roots of the Bog-bean, *Menyanthes trifolia*, Linn., an aquatic plant of a very bitter quality; sometimes used as a stomachic, *Roxb.*

His turban was the *doudlars* plet,

For such the Naiad weaves,

Around wi' paddock-pipes beset,

And dangling bog-bean leaves.

Marle, A. Scott's Poems, p. 10.

To **DOUDLE, v. a.** To dandle. *V. DOODLE.*

DOUDLE, s. The root of the common reed-grass, *Arundo phragmites*, found partially decayed in morasses; of which the children in the South of S. make a sort of musical instrument similar to the oaten pipe of the ancients, *Roxb.*

C.B. *doedawl*, "enunciative, speaking," might seem to correspond with a child's idea of making the reed emit a sound.

To **DOVE, v. n.** To be in a doting state, to be half asleep, *Fife*; *synon. Dover.*

It is evidently the same with Su.G. *dofw-a* stupere;

V. DOVER. Teut. doov-en delirare.

DOVE-DOCK, s. The coltsfoot.

"The arable land was much infested with various weeds, as the thistle (*cardus*) [*carduus*], the mugwort (*artemisia*), *dove-dock* (*tusilago*), [*tussilago*]." *Agr. Surv. Caithn.* p. 84.

To **DOVER, v. n.** To slumber.] *Add*;

She laid her down in the fairy ring,

An' clos't her *dovran'* ee,

Whan up wi' a bang the Fairy sprang,

An' stude at her left knee.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

Jean had been lyin' wakin' lang,

Ay thinkin' on her lover;

An' juste's he gae the door a bang,

She was begun to *dover*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 139.

"At Kelbuy I hae sae mony orra jobs to tak up my hand, but here I fa' a *doverin* twenty times in the day frae pure idle-set." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 33.

Isl. *dur-a* is rendered by Haldorson, 'per intervalla dormire, which exactly expresses the sense of our word.

DOVER, s. A slumber, S.] *Add*;

"My mother had laid down 'th' Afflicted Man's Companion,' with which he had read the guidman into a sort o' *dover*." *Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820*, p. 203.

"In this condition, with a bit *dover* now and then, I lay till the hour of midnight; at the which season I had a strange dream." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 300.

To **DOVER, v. a.** Used as signifying to stun, to stupify, *Ettr. For.*; but *Daiver* is the proper pronunciation.

—"Ane o' them gave me a nob on the crown, that *dovered* me, and made me tumble heels-o'er-head."

Perils of Man, iii. 416. *V. DAUER, DAIVER.*

DOVERIN', part. adj. Occasional, rare.

"The're nae pagans nou south o' the Clyde, an' binna a *doverin'* ane, aibles in the wyl' muirs o' Gal-loway." *Saint Patrick*, iii. 69.

To **DOUF, v. n.** To become dull. *To douf and*

stupe, to be in a state of languor and partial stupor, Loth. V. *Dowf*, *Dolf*, *adj.*
To *DOUF on*, *v. n.* To continue in a slumbering state, Selkirks.

Evidently the same with *Su.G. dofw-a stupefacere*, *hebetare*; *stupere*. V. *Dowf*, *adj.*

DOUFNESS, *s.* Dullness, melancholy, S.

"I couldna help thinking there was a kind o' *doufness* and melancholy in his looks." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 38.

To *DOUFF*, *v. a.* To strike forcibly; as, *Ye've douff't your ba' o'er the dike*, You have driven your ball over the wall, Loth.

Belg. *doff-en*, to push, to beat; or from E. *Doff*, *v.* *DOUFF*, *s.* A dull, heavy blow, Aberd.

DOUGH, *s.* Expl. "a dirty, useless, untidy, ill-dressed person," Roxb.

Probably a metaph. use of the E. term, as denoting the material of bread; especially as *Daighie* is used in a similar sense, and Isl. *deig*. V. *DAIGH*.

DOUGLAS GROAT, the name formerly given to a groat of the reign of James V.

"The earle of Angus—caused stryk conyie of his awin: to witt, ane grott of the valowr of aughteine pence, quhilk efterward was callit the *Douglas groatt*, and non that tyme durst stryve againes a Douglas nor Douglas' man." *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 314.

"In the river of Dee,—lyes an island called the Threave.—In this island, the Black Dowglas had a strong house, wherein he sometime dwelt. It is reported, how true I know not, that the peeces of money called *Dowglas groats* were by him coyned here." *Symson's Descr. Galloway*, p. 22.

DOUGHT, *s.* 1. Strength, power, Ayrs.

—Fortune's cudgel, let me tell,

Is no a willie-waun, Sir:

The freckest whiles hae own't her *dought*;

An' deed it's little wonner.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 159.

A.S. *duguth* virtus, valor, potentia; from *dug-an* valere.

2. A deed, an exploit, Fife.

DOVIE, *adj.* Stupid, having the appearance of mental imbecility, Fife. Hence,

DOVIE, *s.* A person of this description, *ibid.*

Su.G. dofw-a, dofw-a, stupefacere, hebetare; *dofw-a* stupere; *doef* stupidus, Isl. *dofi* torpor, *dofin* ignavus, &c. V. *Dowf*, and *DAW*, *s.* 1.

To *DOUK*, *v. a.* 1. To dive under water, to duck, S.] R. *v. n.* *Add*;

2. To bathe, S.

To *DOUK*, *Dowk*, *Dook*, *v. a.* To plunge forcibly into water, to put under water. Transfer to this the example from *Doug. Virg.*; and *add*;

"Anent the fylthie vice of fornicatioun—In the end to be taine to the deepest and foulest pule, or water of the towne or parochin, thair to be thryse *dowkit*." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 25.

DOUK, *s.* 1. The act of plunging into water, S.

2. The state of being drenched with rain, S.

The Embrugh wives rin to a stook;—

But Highlanders ne'er mind a *douk*.

The Har'st Rig, st. 81.

DOUK, *s.* The quantity of ink taken up by the pen, Upp. Lanarks.; q. a *dip* of ink.

DOUKAR, *s.* A waterfowl; called also *Willie-fisher*; *Dumfr.*

This seems to be the *Didapper*, or *Ducker*, *Colymbus auritus*, Linn.

To *DOUK*, *v. n.* 1. To make obeisance by inclining the head or body in a hasty and awkward manner, S.

"In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeisance, is still used." *Johns. Dict. vo. Duck*, *v.*

2. To incline the head, for any purpose, in an unseemly way; as, in drinking, &c., S.

Teut. *duyck-en*, verticem capitis demittere: caput demittere, inclinare; Kilian.

DOULE PALE, a pall, now called a *mort-cloth*, S. "Item foure *doule palis* of blak clayth garnist with bukrem." *Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 103.

DOUNCALLING, *s.* Depreciation by public proclamation. "*Douncalling* of the dolouris [dollars];" Aberd. Reg.

DOUN-DING, *s.* Sleet or snow, Fife; *synon.* *Onding*; from the prep. *down* down, and *ding* to drive.

DOUNG, *part. pa.* Struck, beaten. V. *DING*, *v.*, sense 3.

DOUNHAD, *s.* Any thing that depresses one, whether in regard to growth, or external circumstances. Thus it is said of a puny child, who has not grown in proportion to its years; "Illness has been a greit *dounhad*," S.B. Fife.

DOUNHADDIN, *part. adj.* Depressing, in what way soever, *ibid.*; q. *holding down*.

DOUNNINS, *adv.* A little way downwards, *Stirlings*.

DOUNPUTTING, *s.* 1. Dejection, as by dethronement, S.; also, the act of putting to death violently.

It seems doubtful, in which of these senses we ought to understand the following passage.

"I was a servand to your father, and sal be—anemie to thame that was the occasioun of his *dounputting*." *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 226.

DOUNSETING, *s.* The setting of the sun.

"And the same brod hung vp daylie fra the sone rysing to the *dounseting* at thair mercat croce." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1598, Edit. 1814, p. 174.

DOUNTAKING, *s.* Reduction in price.

"Ane article of the burgh of Cowpar, anent the *dountaking* of their custumes." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 214.

To *DOUNTHRAU*, *v. a.* To overthrow.

—"The spreit of Sathan did rigne into him, as being the author of bludeschedding,—of inducing subiectis to oppres and *dounthrau* thair maisters, and sik vther horribil crymes." *Nicol Burne*, F. 43, b. A.S. *a-dun* deorsum, and *thraw-an* jacere.

DOUNTHROUGH, *adv.* In the low or flat country; as, "I'm gaun *dounthrough*," I am going to the lower part of the country: "He bides *dounthrough*," he resides in the lower part, &c. *Clydes*, S.B. V. *UPTHROUGH*.

DOUNWITH, *adv* 1. Downwards, &c.] *Add*;
3. Metaph. used to denote a fall from rank or state,
as contrasted with elevation, S.

It occurs in the S. Prov. improperly printed, as if
the term consisted of two words. "As mickle up-
with as mickle down with,—spoken when a man has
got a quick advancement, and as sudden depression."
Kelly, p. 24.

DOUNWITH, *adj.* Descending; as, a *dounwith*
road, opposed to an acclivity, S.

TO DOUP, **DOWP**, *v. n.* 1. To incline the head,
&c.] *Add*;

The S. word is pron. q. *doop*. It has a peculiarity
of signification which distinguishes it from the *v. to*
Lout. The latter, while it denotes the depression of
the body, suggests the idea of a deliberate act; while
douping generally supposes quickness of motion, or
a sudden jerk downwards, as when one wishes to
avoid a blow, S. It seems synon. with *Jouk*.

2. To lower, to become gloomy, applied to the
weather, Lanarks.

3. Denoting the approach of evening; as, "The
day is *douping down*," i. e. the gloom of night
is beginning to approach, *ibid*.

DOUP, **DOWP**, *s.* 1. The breech or buttocks.] *Add*;

The first instance I have met with of this use of
the term is in Sir Thomas Urquhart's *Rabelais*, p.
97. where he renders the Fr. *au cul sallé*, the name
of a game, "At the salt *doup*."

2. The bottom or extremity, &c.] *Add*;

Not only is the phrase, "the *doup* of the day,"
used, but "the *doup* o' e'en," i. e. the latter part of
the evening:

Weel pleas'd I, at the *doup* o' e'en,
Slide cannie our the heugh alane,
Whare a' that's either heard or seen
Is loove an' peace.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 319.

3. A cavity. "The *doup* of an egg."] *Add*;

"Was not Minerva born of the braine, even through
the eare of Jove? Adonis of the bark of a myrtle-
tree; and Castor and Pollux of the *doupe* of that egge
which was laid and hatched by Leda?" Urquhart's
Rabelais, p. 33.

DOUP-SCOUR, *s.* A fall on the buttocks; as, "I'll
gi'e ye a *doup-scour*," *Aberd*.

DOUR, **DOURE**, *adj.* 3. Hardy, able to endure
fatigue.] *Add*;

He seem'd as he wi' time had warstl'd lang,
Yet teughly *doure*, he bade an unco bang.

Burns, iii. 53.

4. Inflexible, obstinate.] *Add*;

—"Ye may gang, ye *door* loon, says the father;
but if ye do, ye sal repent it as lang as ye live."
Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 196.

7. Slow in growth; applied to vegetation, Loth.
V. **DOUR-SEED**.

3. Impracticable; applied to soil that defeats all
the labour of the husbandman, S.

"As if Nature had meant him a spite, he had got
one of the *dourest* and most untractable farms in the
Mearns,—a place which seemed to yield every thing
but what the agriculturist wanted." *The Pirate*, i. 81.

9. Unteachable, slow in receiving learning; as,
"He's very *dour* at his lare," *Fife*, S.B.

"There's my uncle's auldest son, Johnnie Cald-
cleuch, as *dure* a scholar as ever was at S^t Leonard's,
an' yet maks as gude a regent as ever spat Latin i' the
face o' a puir student." *Tennant's Card. Beaton*,
p. 90.

10. It is sometimes applied to ice that is not smooth
and slippery; as signifying that one moves on
it with difficulty; Loth., Clydes.; synon. *baugh*,
S. B.

DOURNESS, **DOORNESS**, *s.* Obstinacy, sullenness, S.

"Waes me!" said Mrs. MacClarty, "the gudeman
taks Sandie's *doorness* mickle to heart!" *Cottagers*
of Glenburnie, p. 198.

"If ye war ance sattled, a' my cares wad be at an
end. Sae put on your braws, and let us see nae mair
o' your *dourness*." *Saxon and Gael*, iii. 72.

"If there's power in the law o' Scotland, I'll gar
thee rue sic *dourness*." *The Entail*, i. 309.

DOUR-SEED, *s.* The name given to a late species
of oats, from its tardiness in ripening, M. Loth.

"A third kind, Halkerton, or Angus oats, these
are emphatically called *dour-seed*; (i. e. late-seed, in
distinction from the others which are called ear-seed,
[*r. air-seed*] or early seed." *Agr. Surv. Mid Loth.*
p. 103.

DOURDON, *s.* Appearance, Ayrs., but more
commonly used in Renfrews.

C.B. *dwyre*, to appear, to rise up into view, *dwy-*
read, a rising into view.

DOURIN, *part. pr.* Apparently a contraction
of *doverin*, i. e. doting, slumbering.

Whether ye're gane to teach the whistle,—
Or Scotchman-like, hae tramp't abreed
To yon big town far south the Tweed;
Or *dourin* in the hermit's cell,
Unblessing an' unblest yoursel',
——— take up your pen,
A' how ye're doin' let me ken.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 95.

DOUSS, *s.* A blow, a stroke. V. **DOYCE**.

To **DOUSS** the sails, a sea term; to let the sails
fall down suddenly, on account of a sudden
squall, Firth of Forth.

This seems to be, q. *to let fall*. V. **DUSCH**, sense 3.

To **DOUSS** a ball, *v. a.* To throw it away as
useless, properly by *striking* it off from the
course, Loth. V. **DOYCE** and **DUSCH**, *v.*

To **DOUSSLE**, **DOOSLE**, *v. a.* To beat soundly,
Roxb.

This is evidently a diminutive from *Douss*, a blow,
or the *v. to Douce*.

To **DOUT**, *v. a.* To fear, to venerate.

Quhome suld I serue but him that did me saue?
Quhom suld I *dout*, but him that dantis deid?
Quhom suld I lufe, but him attour the laue?

Poems 16th Cent. p. 57. V. **DOWTIR**.

DOUTET, *part. pa.* For *dotit*, i. e. endowed.

With lang life *doutet* sall thow be,
And at thy last I sall thee bring
Quhair thou eternall gloir sall see.

Poems 16th Cent. ii. 101.

DOUTH, adj. 1. Dull, dispirited, melancholy, Selkirks.

Come, my auld, towzy, trusty friend ;
What gars ye look sae *douth* and wae ?
D' ye think my favour's at an end,
Because thy head is turnin' gray ?

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 183.

I never saw a *douth* creature ;
When I wad fain divert and please ye,
In trowth you nouth hears nor sees me.

Hogg's Scottish Pastorals, p. 10.

2. Gloomy, causing melancholy ; *Dowie* synon., Ettr. For.

"Callans," said Charlie, "that's a *douth* and an awsome looking bigging, I wish we were fairly in, and safely out again." *Perils of Man*, ii. 2.

I am at a loss whether to view this as a provincial corr. of *Douf*, *Dowf*, melancholy ; or as formed from the third person sing. of the A.S. *v. dwoleth* delirat, q. that which *dulls* the mind. It might, however, seem immediately allied to Isl. *dodi* languor, *dod-a* languescere.

DOUTH, adj. Snug, comfortable, in easy circumstances, Loth.

DOUTISH, adj. Doubtful, Tweedd.

DOW, s. 1. A dove, S.] *Add* ;

Dan. *due* id.

2. A fondling term, S.

Maiden, tell me true.

Is there ony dogs into this town ?

And what wad ye do wi' them, my hinny and my *dow* ? *Jolly Beggar*, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 27.

"Ye may marry ony leddy in the country side ye like, and keep a braw house at Milnwood ; for there's enow of means ; and is not that worth waiting for, my *dow* ?" *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 140.

To **DOW, v. n.** 2. To avail, to profit, to be of any worth, &c.] *Add* ;

3. This *v.* is often used, with a negative affixed, to denote that reluctance which arises from mere *ennui*, or the imaginary incapacity which is produced by indolence. The phrase, "*Idownarise*," does not signify real inability to get up, but reluctance to exert one's self so far, the *canna-be-fashed* sort of state, S.

4. It denotes inability to endure, in whatever sense. "He *downa* be contradicted," he cannot bear contradiction. "They *downa* be beaten," they cannot submit to be defeated ; South of S.

5. To dare, Aberd.

This is an oblique sense ; a transition being made from the possession of power to the trial or exercise of it ; resembling that in the A.S. adj. *dohtig*, from the same source, which primarily signifies strenuous, secondarily fortis.

To *dow* *naething*, to be of no value, to be worth or good for nothing.

"Item, ix pece of the auld historie of Troy evil spilt. Item, ten pece of auld clathis, quhilkis *dow na thing*." *Inventories*, A. 1539, p. 50.

There has been an anomaly in the use of the indicative of this *v.* in pl. instead of the singular.

Ha, ha, how, its naething that *dow* ;

I winna come hame, and I canna come hame.

Herd's Coll. ii. 182.

Add to etymon ;—"Isl. *eg dugi* sufficio ; hinc Scot. to *dow* posse ;" Gl. Lodbr. Quida, p. 89.

To **DOW, v. n.** To fade, &c.] *Add* ;

5. The part. *dow'd* is applied to meat presented in a lukewarm state, Roxb.

To **DOW, v. a.** Expl. "To go quickly, to hasten," Mearns ; with the pron. following.

Ye'll *dow* ye doune to yon change house,

And drink til the day be dawning ;

At ilka pint's end, ye'll drink the lass' health,
That's coming to pay the lawing.

Duke of Athole's Nurse, *Old Song*, M.S.

She's *dune* her to her father's bed stock,—

A May's luve quhiles is easie won ;—

She's stown the keys o' monie braw lock,

And she's lous'd him out o' the prison strang.

Fair Flower of Northumb. *Old Ballad*, M.S.

A.S. *don*, to do, is used nearly in the same sense ; *Wolden hyne to cyninge don* ; *Volebant eum regem facere* ; i. e. "to do him a king." *Doth eow claene*, *Mundamini* ; "Do you clean." The phrase does not seem necessarily to convey the idea of haste, but rather of effectual operation ; nearly in the same manner as when our old writers speak of *doing to dede*, killing or putting to death. *V. Do, v.*

DOWATT, s. A thin flat turf, the same with *Divet*, q. *v.*

"Item, that the saidis gleibis be designit with freedom of fogage, pasturage, fewall, faill, *dowatt*, loning, frie ische and entrie, and all vther preuilegis and richtis according to vse and wont of auld." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1593, Edit. 1814, p. 17.

DOWATTY, s. A silly foolish person, Edin.

Perhaps a corr. of E. *dowdy*. But *V. Daw*, a sluggard.

DOWCATE, s. A pigeon-house.] *Add* ;

This is pronounced q. *Dookit*.

DOWED, pret. Was able, South of S.

—"Ye ken a green Yule makes a fat kirk-yard—and I never *dowed* to bide a hard turn o' wark in my life." *Antiquary*, ii. 219.

This is more commonly pronounced *dought*. *V. Dow, v. 1.*

DOWF, DOLF, adj. 1. Dull, flat.] *Add*, as sense

6. Inert, wanting force for vegetation ; applied to ground ; *dowf land* or *ground*, Loth. and other counties.

Su.G. *doef* id. *doefvid-r*, in legibus patriis arbor infrugifera, q. *dowf wood* : *dauffjord*, Leg. Gothl., terra sterilis, uliginosa ; Ihre.

7. Wanting the kernel or substance ; a *dowf nit*, a rotten nut, S.

8. Dull to the eye, thick ; as, "a *dowf* day ;" a hazy day ; a phrase used by old people, Loth.

9. Unfeeling ; unimpressible, Galloway.

Strathfallan was as *dowf* to love

As an auld cabbage runt.

At length, however, o'er his mind

Love took a donsly swirl.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 53.

Insert in etymon, l. 9., after *marcescere* ;

It may be observed, that A.Bor. *dovening*, a slumber, retains not only the form, but nearly the signification of the Isl. participle *dofin*.

DOWIELY, *adv.* 1. Sadly, S.

To mark her impatience, I crap 'mang the braiken,
Aft, aft to the kent gate she turn'd her black ee;
Thenlying down *domylic*, sigh'd by the willow tree,
&c. *M'Neill's Poems, Jeanie's Black Ee.*

2. Causing the feeling of dreariness and melancholy, S.B.

"He—made his chains clank sae *dowily*, that I thoct they war hingin about mysel." St. Kathleen, iv. 162.

DOWL, *s.* A large piece; as, "*Dowls of cheese*," Fife; *synon. Dawd.*

Apparently the same with E. *dole*, which has been usually derived from A.S. *dael-an* to divide.

DOWLESS, *adj.* 1. Feeble, without energy; "*Dowless*, more commonly *Thowless* or *Thawless*, void of energy;" Gl. Sibb. Roxb. V. DOLESS.

2. Unhealthy, Ayrs.

—We, wi' winter's *dowless* days,

Are chitt'ran sair wi' caul:

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 50.

—*Dowless* fowk, for health gane down,

Alang your howms be streekan

Their limms this day. *Ibid.* p. 55.

V. Dow, *v.* to thrive.

To DOWLICAP, *v. a.* To cover the head, especially by drawing up a part of the dress with this view, or by pulling any thing over it, Ettr. For.

"Scho branyellyt up in a foorye, and *dowlicappyd* me." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

There cannot be a doubt that the first part of the word is the same with Su.G. *doelja*, to conceal, to hide; (Alem. *in dougli*, and *tougola*, clandestinely). In Isl. the *v.* assumes the form of *dylia*, and in A.S. of *digel-an*, id., whence *digel* and *deagol*, occultus. The term has probably found its way into the South of S. from the Northumbrian Danes; as in Dan. *doelg-er* still signifies to conceal, to hide. The last part of the word, *capp*, might at first view suggest the idea of a cap, or covering for the head, worn by females. But I would rather view it as the same with Su.G. *kappa*, Dan. *kappe*, a long and wide gown, a cloak. Thus to *dowlicap* might signify, to cover or conceal the head in the lap of one's cloak or mantle.

DOWLIE-HORN, *s.* A horn that hangs down, Ettr. For.

DOWLIE-HORN'T, *adj.* Having drooping horns, *ibid.*

At first sight it might appear that *Dowlie* claimed affinity with Teut. *dwacl-en*, *dol-en*, aberrare a via, such horns being turned the wrong way. But the term, I apprehend, has had a Welsh origin. For C.B. *dól* denotes "a wind, bow, or turn," *dolen*, id.; *dolen-u*, "to curve, to bend, or bow; to wind round." We find our very *adj.* in the form of *dolawg*, "having curves; meandrous;" Owen.

DOWNA. 1. Expressive of inability; as, *I downa*, I am not able, S.

2. Occasionally denoting want of inclination, even reluctance or disgust, S. V. Dow, *v. n.*

O, ben than came the auld French lord,

Saying, "Bride, will ye dance wi' me?"

"Awa', awa', ye auld French lord,

Your face I *downa* see." *Ballad Book*, p. 7.

DOWNANS, *s. pl.* Green hillocks, Ayrs.

Upon that night, when fairies light

On Cassilis *Downans* dance, &c.

Burns, iii. 124. *Halloween.*

This is expl. "Certain little romantic rocky green hills." *Ibid.*

But, I suspect, that the idea of rocky is not necessarily conveyed by the term. Teut. *duynen* is the term used for sand hills or hillocks; Sabulosi montes Oceano in Hollandia et Flandria objecti; Kilian. Shaw expl. Gael. *dunan*, "a little hill or fort." V. DUN.

DOWNCAST, *s.* Overthrow, S.

"First—exhorted that he suld not be discouraged, in consideratione of that esteat quhairvnto anes he has bene in this world, being in honour and glorie, and of the *douncast* whairinto now he was brought." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 493.

DOWNCOME, *s.* 3. Overthrow.] *Add;*

"It had amaist a *downcome* at the Reformation, when they pu'd down the kirks of St. Andrew's and Perth," &c. Rob Roy, ii. 127.

4. Degradation in rank, S.

"My ain grandfather, who was the son of a great farmer, hired himsel for a shepherd to young Tam Linton, and mony ane was wae for the *downcome*." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 314.

"As soon as we get ower hee [high], we'll get a *downcome* in our turn." *Ibid.* p. 315.

DOWNE-COMMING, *s.* Descent, the act of descending.

—"He commeth downe in such abundance of glorious light, as Babel can stande no longer, no more then could Sodome, after the Angel, his *downe-comming* to see it." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 180.

DOWN-DING, *s.* A very heavy fall of rain, *synon. Even-down-pour*, Aberd., Mearns.

DOWNDRAUGHT, *s.* Whatsoever depresses.] *Add;*

We're ay fu freck, an' stark, an' hale;

Keep vi'lence aff our head, we yield

To nae *downdraught* but perfect eild.

The Twa Rats, Picken's Poems, i. p. 68.

DOWNDRAW, *s.* 1. Overloading weight; the same with *Downdraught*, Ayrs.

—'Neath poortith's sair *down-draw*,

Some o' ye fag your days awa.

Picken's Poems, i. 79.

2. Some untoward circumstance in one's lot; as, a profligate son is said to be "*a downdraw in a family*." It is used to denote any thing that hangs as a dead weight on one, Roxb.

DOWN-DRUG, *s.* What prevents one from rising in the world, Banffs.

Sae love in our hearts will wax stranger and mair,
Thro' crosses and *down-drug*, and poortith and care.

Northern Antiq. p. 429.

DOWNE-GETTING, *s.* Success in obtaining a reduction.

"The *downe getting* of the xii denaris [deniers] takin of merchandis gudis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

This must refer to some port in France or Flanders.

"The *downgetting* of the grit custum." *Ibid.*

DOWNFALL, *Downfa'*, *s.* 1. A declivity in ground, a slope, Ettr. For.

"We wad be a great deal the better o' twa or three rigs aff Skelfhill for a bit *downfa'* to the south." *Perrils of Man*, i. 63.

2. *Winter downfall*, the practice of allowing the sheep to descend from the hills in winter to the lower lands lying contiguous, S.A.

"The proprietors of hill land pasturages would appear to have obtained, through mere sufferance and custom, the right of *winter downfall* for their sheep, upon low lying contiguous arable lands, belonging to other proprietors." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.* p. 127.

DOWN-HEARTED, *adj.* Dejected, S.

"Dinna be overly *down-hearted*, when ye see how wonderfully ye are ta'en care o'." *R. Gilhaize*, ii. 317.

This is mentioned by Mr. Todd as a colloquial word in E.

DOWN-I-THE-MOUTH, (pron. *doon*) *adj.*

Dejected; as, *He's aw down i' the mouth wi' that news*, S. This seems exactly analogous to the E. term *chop-fallen*.

I'd nae be laith to sing a sang,

But I've been *down i' the mouth* sae lang.

Picken's Poems, i. 121.

DOWN-LYING, *s.* The act of taking a position before a fortified place, in order to besiege it.

—"Also perceiving what hurt the enemy was able to have done us, before our *down-lying*—hee had tried our fore-troopes, before our coming so neere, which made his Majesty judge they would not hold out long." *Monro's Exped.* p. II. p. 16.

DOWN-LYING, *s.* The state of parturition, S.]

Add;

"The Adam and Eve pear-tree, in our garden, budded out in an awful manner, and had divers flourishes on it at Yule, which was thought an ominous thing, especially as the second Mrs. Balwhidder was *at the downlying* with my eldest son Gilbert." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 91.

DOWNLOOK, *s.* Scorn, contempt.] *Insert*, as sense

1. Dissatisfaction, or displeasure, as expressed by the countenance.

—"They war not content, thinking, besyde the kingis *down look* at thame, the said Sir James wold not fail to acquyt tham commoun if he obtained the kingis pardoun at that tyme." *Pitscot. Cron.* p. 388.

"The porter of Fowles, called MacWeattiche,—in this towne of Trailesound did prove as valiant as a sword, fearing nothing but discredit, and the *down-looke* or frowne of his officers, lest he should offend them." *Monro's Exped.* P. I. p. 63.

DOWNMOST, **DOWNERMOST**, *adj.* Farthest down, S. The latter is used, Peebles.

He's awa' to sail,—

Wi' his back boonermost,

An' his kyte downermost, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 24.

DOWN-POUR, *s.* An excessively heavy fall of rain, S.

"Conversing with a young man at the head of Lochscroigsort in 1807, during a *down-pour* which

had persevered in deluging the island for a week, the reporter asked, 'Does it perpetually rain in such torrents in Rum?' He answered, 'Cha bhi, ach sneachda na-uathriobh,' i. e. 'No, Sir, not always torrents of rain, but sometimes of snow.' *Agr. Surv. of the Hebrides*, p. 741.

In the South of S. this word is generally conjoined with *even*; as, an *even down-pour*.

DOWN-POURING, *s.* Effusion, S.

"O! a *down-pouring* of the Spirit, in his fullness, be your allowance, both for your encouragement in your managing of it, and for a token of our Master's approbation of the work." *Society Contend.* p. 40.

DOWN-SEAT, *s.* Settlement as to situation, S.O.

"Tak my word o' experience for't, my man, a warm *down-seat's* o' far mair consequence in matrimony than the silly low o' love." *The Entail*, ii. 274.

DOWNSET, *s.* 1. A beginning in any line of business, implying the idea of situation; an establishment, S.

"His farm falls vacant.—But you have a bein *downset*. There's three thousand and seventy-five acres of as good sheep-walk as any in the whole country-side, and I shall advance you stocking and steddin'." *Marriage*, i. 120.

2. Any thing that produces great depression; as, a *downset of work*, such work as overpowers with fatigue. It is also applied to calamitous events, which humble pride, or injure the worldly circumstances; as, *He has gotten a dreadful downset*, S.

DOWNSETTING, *s.* The session of a court.]

Add;

—"A fast was proclaimed to be kept upon Sunday thereafter before the *downsetting* of the General Assembly, which was solemnly kept." *Spald.* i. 87.

At a dounsittin'. To do any thing *at a dounsittin'*, to do it all at once, to do it without rising, S.

To **DOWP** down, *v. n.* V. **DOUP**, *v.*

DOWS, *s. pl.*

To **SHOOT AMANG THE DOWS**, to fabricate, to relate stories in conversation without the slightest foundation, Ang.; equivalent to the E. phrase, to *draw a long bow*.

As it has been made actionable to shoot pigeons; from the care exercised by landholders in guarding their property in this respect, how injurious soever to that of their tenants or neighbours,—the phrase seems to have been metaphorically applied to the transgression of the law of truth in conversation.

It is told, in the county of Angus, that, in a former age, when the use of a S. Proverb, or of the S. language, was not deemed vulgar by a native of the northern part of the island, a newly married lady, who was a stranger in that district, had heard her husband mention to one of his friends, that such a gentleman, who was invited to dinner, was thought to *shoot amang the dows*. She immediately took the alarm; and scarcely had the gentleman taken his seat among the rest of the party, when she said to him with great eagerness; "O! sir, I have a great favour to ask of you. My husband says, ye *shoot amang the dows*. Now, as I am very fond of my pigeons, I beg you winna meddle wi' them."

A SHOT AMANG THE DOWS, a phrase applied to any thing that is done at random, E. Loth.

* To DOZE, *v. n.* A boy's top is said to *doze*, when its motion is so rapid, and at the same time so equable, that it scarcely seems to move at all, S.

Isl. *dos* languor. *Han liggr í dosi*, languet. Dan. *does-er*, to lay asleep, *doesig* sleepy. A.S. *dwaes*, hebes, dull, stupid.

To DOZE, DOSE, *v. a.* To *dose a tap*, to bring a top into that rapid but equable motion, that its rotation is scarcely discernible to the eye, S.; q. to make it *dose*, or apparently to fall asleep. "At another [time], *dosing* of taps, and piries, and pirie cords, form the prevailing recreation." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 34.

It seems to have the same origin with *doze*, when used in E.; as denoting that the motion, from its very rapidity, so far deceives the eye, as to assume the appearance of an approach to a state of *rest*.

DOZ'D, *part. adj.* Applied to things in an unsound state; as, "*doz'd* timber," "*a doz'd* raip;" wood, or a rope, that are unfit for use, S. V. DAISE, *s.* and *v.*

DOZE-BROWN, *adj.* Denoting a snuff colour, or that of the fox, Fife.

Did not this suggest the idea of a light brown—we might suppose *Doze* to be softened in pron. from *Dosk*, dark-coloured.

To DOZEN, DOSEN, *v. a.* 2. To benumb, S.] *Add*; Cauld was the night—bleak blew the whistlin' win', And frae the red nose fell the drizzlin' drap, Whilk the numb'd fingers scanty cou'd dight aff, Sae *dozen't* wi' the drift that thick'ning flew In puir auld Gibby's face, an' dang him blin'.

The Ghaist, p. 2.

The herd, poor thing, thro' chillin' air,
Tends, in the meads, his fleecy care;
Dozen'd wi' cauld, an' drivin' sleet,
Row'd in a coarse, wou'n muirlan' sheet.

Picken's Poems, i. 76.] *Insert*, as sense

3. Used to denote the exanimating effects of a life of idleness.

The spirits flag, an' lose their vigour,
The heart is *dozen'd* aye wi' rigour, &c.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 154.

To DRAB, *v. a.* To spot, to stain, Aberd.

DRAB, *s.* A spot, a stain, *ibid.*

Dan. *draabe*, a drop; A.S. *drabbe*, faeces; Teut. *drabbe*, fex, *drabbigh* feculentus.

To DRABLE, DRABBLE, *v. a.* 1. To make dirty, to befoul, &c.] *Add*;

2. To besmear, S.

She *drabbled* them oure wi' a black tade's blude,
An' baked a bannock, an' ca'd it gude.

The Witch Cake, Rem. of Nithsdale Song, p. 283.

DRABLES, DRAIBLES, *s. pl.* Spots of dirt; or drops of liquid food allowed to fall on the clothes, when one is eating, S.; as, "O fie! your frock's a' *draibles*," or "a' covered wi' *draibles*," S.

DRAIBLY, *adj.* Spotted with *draibles*, S.

DRAIBLY, *s.* A bib, or small piece of linen used

to cover a child's breast, to preserve its clothes from being soiled with drops or clots of liquid food, Loth., Fife.

DRABLOCH, *s.* (gutt.) Refuse, trash; as, the smallest kind of potatoes, not fully grown, are called *mere drabloch*, Fife. The same term is applied to bad butcher-meat.

Teut. *drabbe* is rendered dregs, Belg. *drabbig* muddy. Thus the term might be borrowed from liquors. Gael. *drabh* is evidently allied, signifying grains, and *drabhag* dregs, lees.

DRACHLE, *s.* One who is slow in doing any thing, who moves as if dragging himself along, Ettr. For. V. DRATCH, DRETCH, *v.*

DRAFF-CHEAP, *adj.* Low-priced, q. cheap as grains, Renfrews.

My gude auld friend on Locher-banks,
Your kindness claims my warmest thanks:
Yet thanks is but a *draff-cheap* phrase,
O' little value now a-days.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 103.

DRAFFY, *adj.* Of inferior quality; applied to liquor brewed from malt, in allusion to the *grains*, S.B.

Wine's the true inspiring liquor;

Draffy drink may please the Vicar,

When he grasps the foaming bicker.

Vicars are not dainty.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 148.

DRAG, *s.* A toil, a hindrance, an incumbrance, Aberd., Mearns; q. what one is obliged to *drag* after one.

The shame be on's for ae clean rag;

An' washing's naething but a *drag*,

We hae sae short daylight.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 34.

DRAGGLE, *s.* A feeble ill-grown person, Ayrs.

To her came a rewayl'd *draggle*,

Wha had bury'd wives anew,

Ask'd her in a manner legal,

Gin she wadna buckle too.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 64.

V. WALLIDRAG, and WARY-DRAG.

DRAGOONER, *s.* A dragoon.

"That there be two companies of *dragoons*, each company consisting of ane hundred men strong." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 242.

—"Montrose was not so many in his service, not passing 3000, foot, horse, and *dragoons*." Spalding, ii. 287.

This term is still employed by Monro, in his Expedition of the Worthy Scots Regiment. It appears from Phillips that *dragoon* was used in O.E. Some trace it to Lat. *draconar-ius*, the name given, in the lower empire, to those standard-bearers who carried the sign of the *dragon* in their standards.

DRAICH, DRAIGHIE, (gutt.) *s.* A lazy, lumpish, useless person, Peebles.

This seems to claim a common origin with *Dreich*, *adv.* slow, q. v.

DRAIDILT, *part. pa.* Bespattered, Perth., Fife.

DRAIF FORE, drove away.

"Sum men sayis, that Hercules, eftir the slaughter of Gereon, *draif* in thir boundis *fore* plesand kye, of maist plesand bewte." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 13.

Boves mira specie *abegisse* memorant, Lat.

Su.G. *foerdrifw-a* abigere, propellere, from *foer* ante, pro, and *drifw-a* pellere; A.S. *fordrif-an*, id.

DRAIG, DRAIK, DRECK, s. "A word which frequently makes part of the name of a dirty low-lying place. In this manner it is used in "*Mospha-draig*;" Gl. Antiq. R. *Mossfa'-draig*, South of S.

Teut. *dreck* coenum, lutum, Su.G. *draegg*, Isl. *draegg-iar*, faex.

DRAIGLE, s. A small quantity of any thing, S.; the same with *Dreggle*, q. v.

"It's no possible that ye can be in a strait for sic a *draigle* as forty pundis." Campbell, i. 241.

To DRAKE, &c. v. a. To drench.] *Add*;

Did ye see Clerk Dishingtoun?

His wig was like a drouket hen,

And the tail o't hang down,

Like a meikle maan lang *draket* gray goose-pen.

Sir John Malcolm, Herd's Coll. ii. 99.

Herd oddly renders this in Gl. "dirtied, bespattered." *Maan* should be *maun*.

DRAM, adj. Sullen, melancholy.] *Add*;

Ross has *drum* in his first edition.

Isl. *thrum-r*, taciturnus.

DRAM-HEARTED, adj. Depressed in spirit, E. Loth.

DRAMOCK, DRAMMACH, DRUMMOCK, s. 1.

Meal and water mixed in a raw state.] *Add*;

A.Bor. *Drummock*, id.

This word had been in use at least as early as the time of the Reformation. For Knox introduces it in his keen ridicule of the doctrine of a breaden god.

"The fyne substance of that god is nether wood, gold, nor siluer, but watter & meal made in manner of a *drammock*." *Ressoning, Crosraguell and J. Knox, Prol. ii. b.*

2. As applied to any thing too much boiled, it is said, that it is "boiled to *dramock*," S.

3. It is metaph. transferred to wine.

Some sayes he played ane fouller thing,

Bespewed the pulpit befor the king.

—Na feirlie; his contagious stomach

Was sa owerset with Burdeous *drummake*.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 342.

DRANDERING, s. The chorus of a song, Ayrs.

Allied perhaps to *Drant*, s., q. v., or rather from Gael. *drandan*, "humming noise or singing;" Shaw.

To DRANGLE, v. n. To loiter behind others on a road, Loth.; *Druttle* synon.

The towns-fowk *drangle* far ahin',

By ane's and twa's. *The Har'st Rig, st. 95.*

Apparently a dimin. from *Dring*, v. n.

To DRANT, DRAUNT, v. n. 1. To draw out one's words, &c.] *Add*;

To drivel and *draunt*,

While I sigh and gaunt,

Gives me good reason to scorn thee.

Sleepy Body, Herd's Coll. ii. 98.

2. To drawl, to pass in a tedious way, S.] *Add*;

Dan. *drunt-er*, "to tarry, loiter, linger;" Wolff.

DRAONAICH, s. An appellation given by the Gaels to the Picts, Highlands of S.

"The cultivators of land and growers of corn were,

by the western Gael, known and distinguished by the name of *Draonaich*, which they applied to the people of the eastern coast of Scotland, who, prior to the union of the eastern and western inhabitants of Scotland under one king, were known to the Romans, and afterwards to the Saxons, by the appellation of *Picts*: their genuine name was that of *Draonaich*.—To this day an industrious labourer of the ground is called by the Highlanders *Draoneach*.—The Irish called the Picts *Cruinaich*." Grant's Descent of the Gael, p. 174–176.

DRAP, s. 1. A drop, S.] *Add*;

DRAP IN THE HOUSE. "There's a *drap i' the house*," a proverbial phrase used to intimate that there is some person in company who cannot be trusted, and that therefore others must be on their guard as to all that they say or do, S.

The phrase seems borrowed from the evident insufficiency of a roof or wall which admits the rain.

To DRAP, v. n. 1. To drop, S.] *Add*;

2. To fall individually; as, "Auld folk are e'en *drappin' awa*," i. e. dying one after another, S.

3. To descend from a high perpendicular place, not by leaping, but by letting go one's hold. It is used both as v. a. and n.; as, "He *drappit the wa*," i. e. the wall; or, "He *drappit frae the window*."

DRAPPIE, s. A diminutive from *Drap*; as signifying a very small portion of liquor, S.

—We're no that fou,

But just a *drappie* in our e'e.

Burns.

This phrase seems borrowed from the E. cant language. "*Drop in the eye*, almost drunk." Grose's Class. Dict.

DRAPPIT EGGS, fried eggs; q. dropped into the frying-pan, S.

DRAPS, s. pl. *Lead draps*, small shot of every description, S.

DRAUCHT, s. The entrails of a calf or sheep, the pluck, S.

At first view, this might seem to be the sense of the term, as used by Balfour, when enumerating those who "may not pass upon assise, or beir witness." "All persounis that ar of vile and unhonest office or vocation, as clengar of *drauchtis*, schawer of bairdis," i. e. shaver of beards. Pract. p. 379.

But as the word occurs elsewhere, it is evidently the same with E. *draught*, a drain, a sewer. V. p. 588.

Perhaps q. what is *drawn* out of the body of the animal; as the E. v. *draw* is used in a similar sense, in the savage sentence passed on those who are condemned as traitors. The E. term *pluck* seems to have been used for the same reason. Skinner traces it to a Gr. origin. But Sw. *plock-fink*, and Teut. *plock-vincke*, denote a gallimaufrey, a hash, according to Ihre, from *plock-a*, as signifying to collect, to pick. Thus, the dish made of a chopped pluck, which we call a *haggis*, seems to have been well known to the ancient Germans and other northern nations.

To DRAUCHT, v. a. To make a proper selection in a flock by choosing out and selling off the bad, S.O.

"In order to improve their sheep-stock, the store-

masters are very careful to *draught* them properly. This is done by selling off all the lambs that are inferior in form and shape, or in other respects improper for breeders at the time they are weaned, or at any time in the course of the autumn." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 278.

DRAUCHT EWE, a ewe that is not reckoned fit for breeding, that is picked out from the rest either for being fattened, or, if already fat, for being sold, Roxb.; synon. *Cast Ewe*.

—"Those are picked out which are most unfit for breeders, and in best condition for the market. These are called *Draught* or *Cast Ewes*." Agr. Surv. Roxb.

They receive this denomination from four years of age to six and upwards; q. *drawn* out for the market. **DRAUCHT, DRAUGHT, s. 2.** A piece of craft, S.]

Insert, as first example,

"The governour passed his way to Edinburgh, accompanied with a small number of folkis: that be the *draucht* and counsall of tua wyse and prudent prelatis," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 29.

DRAUCHTIE, DRAUGHTY, adj. 1. Designing, capable of laying artful schemes, S.

"Every body said—that, but for the devices of auld *draughty* Keelivin, he would hae been proven as mad as a March hare." The Entail, ii 121.

"I could discern that the flunkies were *draughty* fellows, though they seemed to obey him; for when they, at the end of the time, came back with the carriage for us, the horses were reeking hot," &c. The Steam-Boat, p. 189.

2. Artful, crafty; applied to the scheme itself, or to discourse, S.

"I'll be plain wi' you," said my grandfather to this *draughty* speech," &c. R. Gilhaize, i. 162.

DRAUCHTS, DRAUGHTS, s. pl. Light grain blown away with the chaff in winnowing, Gallo-way; *Tails*, Clydes.

"The quantity of oats consumed by a work-horse varies from fifteen to twenty-five bushels, if good oats are given; but as *draughts* are commonly given, the quantity is proportionally increased." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 114.

DRAUGHT, s. A draft for money, S.

Wi' *draught* on *draught* by ilka Holland mail,
He'll eat a' faster up than tongue can tell.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 35.

To DRAUK, v. a. To drench, to soak, Gallo-way. **V. DRAKE.**

O dight, quo she, yere mealy mou',

For my twa lips yere *drauking*.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 66.

DRAW, s. A halliard, a sea-term, Shetl.

Isl. *drag-reip* funis ductorius, from *drag-a* to draw.

* **To DRAW, v. n. 1.** To be drawn out in spinning.

"Als mekill woll for viij s. the stane as *drawis* to xvij s." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16, p. 601.

2. To filter, to ooze, S.B.

"In other situations the sub-soil is so concreted, or hard, that water does not *draw* or filter beyond a few feet of distance." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 368.

This is nearly allied in signification to Teut. *dragh-en*, pus emittere, purulentum esse; Belg. *draag-en*, "to resolve into matter," Sewel.

To DRAW over, v. n. To be delayed.

"This *drew over* for ane space, and meantyme Margaret, our young queine, broucht home ane sone," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 256, Ed. 1728, id., p. 107.

"Thir cumberis *drew over* till the king was tuelf yeires of age." Ibid. p. 312.

I have not observed any phrase exactly similar in any other language. That most akin to it is Teut. *over-draegh-en*, renunciare, referre.

To DRAW to or till, v. a. "It'll *draw to* rain," a phrase commonly used, when, from the appearance of the atmosphere, it is believed that ere long there will be rain, S.

This is a Sw. idiom. *Det drager sig til regn*, "There's a shower a gathering;" Widegr.

To DRAW to or till, v. n. Gradually to come to a state of affection, or at least of compliance; as, "For as skeigh she looks, she'll *draw till* him yet," S.

To DRAW to a head, to approach to a state of ripeness, S.

"Now his majesty begins to waken, and is fast *drawing to an head*." Spalding, ii. 29.

"This noble marquis [Huntly] *draws to an head*,—makes a band disclaiming the last covenant, obliging ilk man by his sworn oath to serve the king in this expedition," &c. Ibid. p. 163, 164.

Borrowed perhaps from the progress of vegetables to the state in which they shoot forth their fruit; if not from the suppuration of a sore.

To DRAW one's Pass, to give over, Aberd.

"*Drew his pass*, gave up the pursuit;" Gl. Shirrefs; perhaps q. drew in his *pace*, slackened his course; as *Pauce*, S.B. signifies to prance.

To DRAW up with, 1. To enter into a state of familiar intercourse, or of intimacy; used in a general sense, S.

2. To be in a state of courtship, S.

"The poor man gets aye a poor marriage, and when I had naething I was fain to *draw up wi' you*." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 152.

"I ne'er *drew up wi'* anither till I came to my lord —'s house," &c. H. Blyd's Contract, p. 6.

DRAWARIS OF CLAITHE.

"It is statute—*anentis drawaris of claithe* & *lit-staris of fals colouris*, that—gif ony *drawaris of claithe* beis apprehendit, that ane half of the saidis gudis to be our souerane lordis eschete, & the tother half to the burghe." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Edit. 1814, p. 376.

DRAWIN CLAITH.

"Gif the said seilar [sealer] beis fund culpable seland vnsufficient colour or *drawin claithe*, he to tyne his fredome, and to be punist in his persoune and gudis." Ibid.

This seems to respect undue methods used for lengthening cloth, so as to make the measurement more than it ought to be. The E. v. *to draw* signifies, in a general sense, to lengthen. The same act mentions other illegal practices, which have been apparently used for thickening cloth, so as to make it appear of a better texture than it really possessed.

"Siclik of thame outwith burghe dingand calk, cresche, or *flaland claithe*." In Edit. 1566, fol. 139, b. it is, "*flaland* or cartland claithe;" in Skene's *flail*.

land. This seems to signify, applying cards to it, or beating it with a *flail*, or some similar instrument, for the purpose of thickening it. Perhaps dinging "calk or cresche" means, driving chalk or grease into the web with the same design.

***DRAWBACK**, *s.* A hindrance, an obstruction, *S.* **DRAWLIE**, *adj.* Slow, and at the same time slovenly, Lanarks.

This is pure Teut. *Dracligh*, cunctabundus, deses, ignavus; from *dracl-en*, cunctari, tardare; Isl. *drall-a*, appensus sequi. It is apparently a cognate of *S. Dreich*, under which a variety of kindred terms may be seen.

DRAWLING, *s.* 1. Bog Cotton, a plant, Peebles.

"*Drawling* (the *Eriophorum Vaginatium* Linnaei, Bog Cotton, or Moss-crop—) succeeds it in March; so designed, because the sheep, without biting, seize tenderly the part above ground, and *draw* up a long white part of the plant in a socket below." Penne-cuik's Descr. Tweedd. Ed. 1815, p. 54.

2. Expl. also as denoting the *Scirpus caespitosus*, Linn., Ayrs. V. under **LING**, *s.*

***TO DREAD**, *v. a.* To suspect. This sense is, I believe, pretty general throughout *S.*

This is merely an oblique use of the term as signifying to fear. According to this analogy, the *v. to Doubt* is used as expressive of fear.

DREAD, *s.* Suspicion; as, "I hae an ill *dread* o' you," I have great suspicion of you, *S.*

DREADER, *s.* One given to suspect others, *S.*; pron. *q. dreeder*.

It occurs in the *S. Prov.*, as it is frequently expressed; "Ill doers are ay ill *dreaders*."

***TO DREAM**. An old rhythm has been transmitted in Teviotdale concerning *dreaming of the dead*.

To dream of the dead before day,
Is hasty news and soon away.

DREAMING BREAD. 1. The designation given to a bride's cake, pieces of which are carried home by young people, and laid under their pillows. The idea is, that a piece of this cake, when slept on, possesses the virtue of making the person *dream* of his or her sweetheart, *S.*

"When they reach the bridegroom's door, some cakes of shortbread are broken over the bride's head.—It is a peculiar favour to obtain the smallest crumb of this cake, which is known by the name of *dreaming bread*, as it possesses the talismanic virtue of favouring such as lay it below their pillow with a nocturnal vision of their future partner for life." Edin. Mag. Nov. 1818, p. 413.

The same custom exists in the Highlands, and has been described in a work which merits more attention than has yet been given to it.

At length the priest's high task was o'er,
And bound the bond might part no more.
The blushing bride's salute was given,
The cake above her head was riven.

J. Allan-Hay's Bridal of Caolchairn, p. 28.

"Before she crosses the threshold, an oaten cake is broken over her head by the bridesman and bridesmaid, and distributed to the company, and a glass of

whisky passes round.—At Highland festivals the bottle is always circulated sun-ways, an observance which had its rise in the Druidical deas' oil, and once regulated almost every action of the Celts." N. *ibid.* p. 312.

2. The term is also applied to the cake used at a baptism. This is wrapped up in the garment which covers the posteriors of the infant, and afterwards divided among the young people that they may sleep over it, *S.*

"Miss Nicky wondered what was to become of the christening cake she had ordered from Perth.—The Misses were ready to weep at the disappointment of the *dreaming bread*." Marriage, i. 259.

DREARYSOME, *adj.* Having the characters, or suggesting the idea, of dreariness, *S. B.*

Yet in spite of my counsel, if they will needs run
The *drearysome* risk of the spinning o't,
Let them seek out a lythe in the heat of the sun,
And there venture o' the beginning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

A. S. dreorig moestus, and *som* similis.

DRECHOUR, *s.* A lingerer.

—An ald monk a lechour,
A drunken *drechour*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 74.

V. DRATCH, DRETCH, *v.* to linger.

Dretche, Chaucer, to delay. Thus the phrase seems to signify one who "tarries at the wine."

DRED, *pret.* Dreaded.

"The Romanis—*dred*, becaus mony legiouns of Volschis war liand at Ancium, that it suld tharefore be randerit to inemyis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 238.

"Throw the occasioun of this trublus tyme, and gret innobedience maid bayth to God and man, in the committing of diuerss enorme and exhorbitant crymes, it is *dred* and ferit, that evill disposit parsonis will invaid, distroy and cast doune, and with-hald abbayis, abbay placis," &c. Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 470.

A. S. adraed-an, timere.

DREDGE-BOX, *s.* A flour-box, with holes perforated in the lid, *S. Dredger*, E.; Bailey, Todd.

"I could make no better o't than to borrow the *dredge-box* out of the kitchen, and dress the wig with my own hands." The Steam-Boat, p. 296.

TO DREEL, *v. n.* To move quickly.] *Add*;

2. To carry on work with an equable speedy motion, *S. B.*

The lasses, wi' their unshod heels,
Are sittin' at their spinnin' wheels,
And weel ilk blythsome kemper *dreels*,
And bows like wands.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 7.

Auld luckie says they're in a creel,—

And bids the taylor haste and *dreel*

Wi' little din.

Ibid. st. 15.

As applied to the spinning-wheel, it is nearly allied to Teut. *drill-en*, gyros agere, orbiculatim versari, gyrare, rotare; whence *drille*, rhombus, synon. with *spoel-wiel*, a spinning-wheel or reel.

In the last example, the term might seem equivalent to E. *drill*, Teut. *drill-en* terebrare.

DREEL, *s.* A swift violent motion, *S.*

A dreel o' wind, a "hurricane, blowing weather," Gl.

D R E

*A dreel o' nind, or nip o' frost,
Or some sic flap,
Has aft the farmer's prospects crost,
And fell'd the crap.*

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 174.

DREEN, *part. pa.* Driven, South of S.

—Snaw in spitters aft was *dreen*

Amang the air. *T. Scott's Poems, p. 323.*

DREG, *s.* A very small quantity of any liquid, S.
The S. retains the singular form of Isl. *dreg*, Su.G. *draegg*, faex.

DREGY, **DERGY**, *s.* 2. The computation of the funeral company after the interment, S.] *Add*;

Formerly, this practice was often attended with great abuse; although it is now generally laid aside, except in some villages, or places in the country. Too much ground was undoubtedly given for the reflections of an English writer on this subject.

“When the company are about to return [from the interment], a part of them are selected to go back to the house, where all sorrow seems to be immediately banished, and wine is filled about as fast as it can go round; till there is hardly a sober person among them.—This last homage they call the *Drudgy* [r. *Dredgy*], but I suppose, they mean the *Dirge*, that is, a service performed for a dead person some time after his death; or this may be instead of a lamentation sung at the funeral: but I am sure it has no sadness attending it, except it be for an aching head next morning.” *Burt's Letters, i. 268, 269.*

DREG-POT, *s.* A tea-pot, Gl. Picken, S.O.

This seems to be merely a corr. of *Track-pot*, q. v.

DREICH, **DREEGH**, *adj.* 1. Slow, lingering, S.] *Add*;

Dreich o' drawin', a very common phrase, applied to one who is slow in making ready to move from a place, who makes little progress in the necessary preparation, S.

2. Tedious, wearisome.] *Add*;

—“We must just try to walk, although neither of us are very strong; and it is, they say, a lang *dreigh* road.” *M. Lyndsay, p. 144.*

Thoresby expl. *drigh*, “long, tedious;” *Ray's Lett. p. 326.*

ON DREICH.] *Add*;

2. At a distance.

“Throw ane signe that Quincius maid on *dreich*, the Romanis ischit fra thair tentis.” *Bellend. T. Liv. p. 213.* Signum a se *procul* editum, Lat.

DREICHLIE, *adv.* Slowly, as denoting long continuance, S.

Thay drank *dreichlie* about—

Rauf Coilyear, B. i. a.

DREICHNESS, *s.* 1. Slowness.

2. Tediousness, S.

DREICH, **DREEGH**, *s.* A stunted, dwarfish person, Roxb.; merely the provincial pron. of *Droich*, q. v.

To **DREIP**, *v. n.* To distil, &c.] *R.*

1. To fall in drops, S.; to *drip*, E.] *Add*;

2. To have water carried off by means of dripping, S.
Flaught-bred into the pool mysell I keest;—
But ane I kent na took a claught of me;
And fuish me out, and laid me down to *dreep*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 42.

D R E

Hence the phrase, *Dreeping weel*, S.; so drenched with rain, or otherwise, that the moisture drops from one.

3. To descend perpendicularly from a high situation to a lower, S.; *synon. Drap.*

4. To walk very slowly; as, “There she comes *dreepin'*,” S.; a metaphor apparently borrowed from the descent of water, when it falls drop by drop.

5. To do any piece of business slowly, and without any apparent interest, S.

To **DREIP**, *v. a.* 1. To remove the remains of any liquid by dripping; as, *Dreep the gray-beard*, S. “Drain the stone-bottle.”

2. One is said to *dreip a wa'*, who lets himself descend from a window, or who drops from the top of a wall, to the bottom, S.

DREIPIE, *s.* An inactive female, Upp. Clydes.

DREMUR'T, *part. adj.* Downcast, dejected, Ettr. For.; obviously corr. from E. *demure*. V.

DRUMMURE.

To **DRESS**, *v. a.* 2. To chastise, to drub, S.] *Add*;
Teut. *dressch-en* verberare. V. **DOUBLET**.

DRESSING, *s.* Chastisement, S.

To **DRESS** one's self to, to have recourse to.

“All men that would have had their business exped, *dressed thamselffis* to this Cochran.” *Pitscottie's Cron. p. 184.*

A Fr. idiom; *S'adresser à*, “to resort unto, make towards;” Cotgr.

DRESSE, *s.*

—Why are ye sa vnnaturall

To take him in your teeth and sla him?

Tripartit and devided him

At your dum *dresse*:

But God knawes how ye gydit him,

Mumling your Messe.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 198.

Perhaps meant to denote the elevation of the mass; from Fr. *dress-er*, to lift, hold or take up.

DRESSY, *adj.* 1. Attached to finery in dress, S.

“And don't trouble to dress,” continued the considerate aunt, “for we are not very *dressy* here.” *Marriage, i. 33.*

“She was a fine leddy—maybe a wee that *dressy*.” *Sir A. Wylie, i. 259.*

2. Having the appearance of dress.

“Many hints had been given—on the virtues of black velvet gowns; they were warm, and not too warm; they were *dressy*, and not too *dressy*.” *Marriage, i. 206.*

I have not observed that this sense is authorised by common use.

DRESSIN, *part. pa.* Disposed, put in order.

“The divinouris—war commandit to hallow—the place foresaid, that all thingis might be *dressin* in grete felicitie to the pepill.” *Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 236.*

To **DRETCH**, *v. n.* To loiter, Dumfr. V. **DRATCH**.

DREUILLYNG, *s.* Unsound sleep, &c.] *Add*;

This word seems properly to denote the perturbed workings or vagaries of the imagination during unsound sleep.

Etymon; *Insert after Verel.*—apinae, fooleries, Hal-

dorson. Verelius mentions also *draffvelsfuller*, sermone et actionibus delirus.

DREURIE, *s.* Dowry, marriage settlement.

—"Scho can not find in honor ane reasone to procure ane stay of the quene of Scottis reveueus growing in France, vpon her *dreurie*, but that the same may be leafullie sent and disposed by hir to menteane hir awin part." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 234.

It seems corrupted from Fr. *douaire*, id., or perhaps from *douairiere*, a dowager.

DRY (in a stone,) *s.* A flaw, Aberd.

Teut. *draeue* signifies, concussus, concussura; perhaps *q.* a shake, or shaking in the stone, a term often used to denote a rent in wood. Belg. *draai* is a twirl, a turn.

* **DRY**, *adj.* Cold, without affection; applied especially to manner, S.

And mind you, billy, tho' ye looked *dry*,
Ye'll change your fashions, and gae sharp *in-by*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 37.

DRY BURROW, an inland burgh, one not situated on the coast.

"That all commoun hie gaittis that fre burrowes hes bene in vse of precedent, outhar for passage fra thair burgh or cumming thairto, and in speciall all commoun hie gaittis fra fre *dry* burrowis to the *Portis* and *hauinnis* next adiacent (or procedant) to thame, be obseruit and kepit, and that nane mak thame impediment or stop thairintill." Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 498.

Some of my readers may hesitate as to the propriety of this being used as a distinctive designation; as, in another sense of the word, as used in S., the most of burghs may be called *dry*, or if an inversion be preferred, *wet*.

DRY-DARN, *s.* Costiveness in cattle, Aberd. Opposed to *Rinnin Darn*. V. **RIN**, *v.*

DRY-DIKE, *s.* A stone wall built without lime or mortar, S.

DRY-DIKER, *s.* One who builds walls without lime, S. V. **COWAN**.

DRY-FARAND, *adj.* Frigid in manner, not open, not frank, Roxb.

Dry, although not mentioned in this sense by Johnson, is given by Serenius as an E. word, equivalent to reserved. From the *adj.* *Dry*, and *Farand*, seeming, *q. v.*

DRY-GAIR-FLOW, *s.* The place where two hills join, and form a kind of bosom, Ayrs. V. **GAIR**, and **FLOW**.

DRY-HAIRED, *adj.* The same with *Dry-farand*, *ibid.*, Loth.; in allusion to cattle whose hair has lost all its sleekness from exposure to the weather.

DRY MULTURES, "quantities of corn paid to the mill; whether the payers grind or not." Dict. Summ. View of Feud. Law, p. 125.

DRYNESS, *s.* Coldness, want of affection, S.

—"Since the fire of Fréndraught she saw not her father and mother, nor did the earl himself since the purchasing his lieutenancy ever visit them, or give them any comfort since this dolorous fire, which was admired by many country people, that for any *dry-*

ness was betwixt them the earl of Murray should have been so unkind, and his lady both, in such sorrowful days." Spalding, i. 17.

The *adv.* is used in the same sense in E. But Johns. gives no intimation of either the *adj.* or *s.* having this signification.

DRY SCHELIS.

"Item, in the twa chalmeris abone the hall, in everie ane of thame, twa stand beddis with thair *dry schelis* and stulis thairin.—Item, in the constabellis chalmer at the yett, ane stand bed with ane little hous for ane *dry stule*." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 301.

It would seem that a *dry schele* denoted the pan; and *stule*, as mentioned distinctly, the box or table.

Teut. *schael* scyphus, S. *skeel*.

DRYSTER, *s.* 1. The person who has the charge of turning and *drying* the grain in a kiln, Fife.

"The whole rooffe and symmers of that said kill were consumed;—old Robert Baillie being *dryster* that day, and William Lundy, at that tyme, measter of the mille." Lamont's Diary, p. 179, 180.

2. One whose business is to *dry* cloth at a bleach-field, S.O.

Dryster Jock was sitting cracky

Wi' Pate Tamson o' the Hill.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 3.

"Done!" quo' Pate, and syne his erls

Nailed the *Dryster's* wauked loof. *Ibid.* p. 7.

DRY STUILL, a close stool; sometimes called a *Dry Seat*, S.

"Item ane cannabie of grene taffetie freinyeit with grene quhilk may serve for any *dry stuill* or a bed." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 138. V. **DRY SCHELIS**.

This is called "ane stuill of ease," p. 139.

DRY TALK, a phrase apparently used in the Highlands of S., to denote any agreement that is settled without *drinking*.

"The other party averred in his defence that nothing had passed but a little *dry talk*, and that could not be called a bargain." Saxon and Gael, i. 11.

DRIB, **DRIBBLE**, *s.* 1. A drop, S.] *Add*, as sense

3. "Slaver," Gl. Burns, Ayrs.

4. Metaph. applied to a small portion of intellectual nourishment.

And this is now to be your punishment—

For dogging preachers all the country round

From ditch to ditch to catch a *drib* of gospel.

Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 83.

To **DRIBBLE**, *v. n.* To tipple, S.B.

"To *dribble*, signifies to tipple;" Gl. Shirrefs.

DRICHTINE, *s.* The Lord.

Thou sayis thou art ane Sarazine;

Now thankit be *Drichtine*,

That ane of vs sall neuer hine

Vndeid in this place.

Rauf Coilyear, D. ij. a. V. **DRIGHTIN**.

To **DRIDDLE**, **DRIDLE**, *v. n.* 1. To spill any thing, &c.] *Add*;

3. To urinate in small quantities, Fife;

Isl. *dreitill*, guttula humoris; G. Andr. p. 53.

Dreitil-a stillare. De vaccis dicitur, quando lac pa-
um et stillatim praebeant; Haldorson.

DRIDDLES, *s. pl.* The buttocks, Fife.

2. This term is supposed properly to denote the intestines of an animal slaughtered for food, *ibid.*

DRIFFLE, *s.* A drizzling rain, Ettr. For.

To **DRIFFLE** on, *v. n.* To drizzle, *ibid.*

Isl. *dreyf-a*, spargere; *drif*, sparsio; *q.* a sprinkling of rain.

DRIFT, *s.* Falling, or flying snow,—especially including the idea of its being forcibly driven by the wind, *S.*

I had omitted this word, viewing it as *E.* But it would appear that the sense of the term, as used in *E.*, is determined by its combination, and that it bears this signification only in the form of *Snowdrift*. Even of this use neither Dr. Johns. nor Mr. Todd has given a single example. Thomson, from whom Mr. Todd has quoted *Clamant*, would have furnished him also with *Drift* as used singly in *S.*

Down he sinks
Beneath the shelter of the shapeless drift,
Thinking o'er all the bitterness of death.

Winter, l. 286.

He seems to use the term as applied to the snow in its wreathed state.

Drift out owre the hillocks blew.

Tarras's Poems, p. 38.

This word is evidently formed from *drifed*, the part. pa. of A.S. *drif-an* to drive. In Isl. the noun assumes the form of *drif-a*; Su.G. *drifw-a*.

To **DRIFT**, *v. impers.* *It's driftin'*, the snow in its fall is driven by the wind, *S.*

DRIFTY, *adj.* Abounding with snow-*drift*, *Aberd.*

DRIFTY, *adj.* *A drifty day*, a snowy day, *Aberd.*

DRIFT, *s.* A drove, &c.] *Add*;

—“Thay haue bene & daylie ar contravenit, and cheiflie the transporting of the saidis nolts and scheip in England in grite nowmeris and *driftis*,” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 427.

“The second of Julii, or there about, was Patrick Home, captane to the regentis horsmen slane, in receiving a *drift* of cattell which Pherniherst had brocht off a peice land of his, which he had gottin be foir-faltrie of Jamie Hamiltone, that slew the regent.” Bannatyne's Journal, p. 344.

Sw. *fae-drift*, a drove of cattle; Dan. *drift af quaeg*, *id.* Teut. *drifte*, armentum, grex armentorum; Kilian. I need scarcely add, that the term, in these various dialects, still suggests the same idea of driving.

To **DRIFT**, *v. a.* To put off.] *Add*;

The phrase to *Drift time* also occurs.

“One Thomsone, another creditor,—would have proponed, that the contract craved to be registrate was satisfied; to *drift time*, that he might be prior in diligence.” Foord, Suppl. Dec. p. 405.

DRIFT, *s.* Delay, procrastination.] *Add*;

—“Hir Hienes gaif sufficient signification that scho intendit na *drift* of tyme, bot sincerlie to proceed be the ordour accustomat amangis princes in semblable caissis.” Q. Mary's Answ. to Mr. Thomworth; Keith's Hist. App. p. 102.

To **DRING**, *v. a.* To sing in a slow and melancholy manner, *Aberd.*

There needs na be sa great a fraise
Wi' dringing dull Italian lays;—

They're dowf and dowie at the best,
Their *allegros* and a' the rest, &c.

Tullochgorum, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 136.

Isl. *dryn-ia* mugire, *drunginn* grandisonus.

To **DRINGLE**, *v. n.* To be dilatory, *S.*; a dimin. from *Dring*.

To **DRINK BEFORE** one, to anticipate what one was just about to say, *S.*

“You will *drink before* me,” *S. Prov.* “You have just said what I was going to say, which is a token that you'll get the first drink.” Kelly, p. 388.

DRINK-SILVER, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. Anciently one of the perquisites of office in chancery.

—“The vassall shall pay to the directour of the chancellarie for parchment, wryting, subscriptione, *drinksilver*, wax, and all other expenssis, the sowme of fourtie shillings allanerlie.” Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 269.

2. A vale given to servants.] *Add*;

“And at na *drink siluer* be tane be the maister [shipmaster] nor his doaris vnder pain abone writin.” Parl. Ja. III. A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 87.

“*Drinksiluer* to the beirman.” *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1543, V. 18.

Drinksiller is still the vulgar designation, and pronunciation, *S.*

To **DRIPPLE**, **DREEPLE**, *v. n.* The same with *E. dribble*, *Aberd.*

DRYSOME, *adj.* Insipid, Ettr. For.

She may be kind, she may be sweet,

She may be neat an' clean O;

But O she's e'en a *drysom* mate

Compar'd wi' bonny Jean O!

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 201.

To **DRITE**, *v. n.* Exonerare ventrem; pret. *drate*, *dret*, *S.*

“The Erle of Moray asked the Kyng where hys menyon Sir James was, that he cam not with hym: the Kyng said he had fawttid sore to him, and shuld never have hys favor agayne: Na, sayd the Erle, by — he cannot fawt to you, thought he shuld *dryte* in youre hands.” Penman's Intercepted Letters to Sir George Douglas, Pinkerton's Hist. Scot. ii. 490.

— The farmer, ere

The cock had craw'd day, or the ducks had *drate*
Upo' the hallan-stane, ca's frae his cot

The drowsy callan. *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 7.

“You dream'd that you *dret* under you, and when you rose it was true,” *S. Prov.* “an answer to them that say, Guess what I dream'd.” Kelly, p. 375.

It occurs also in a compound form.

Into the Katherine thou made a foul Kahute,
For thou *bedrait* her down frae stern to steir.

Evergreen, ii. 71.

It is sometimes written as if the form of the *v.* were to *Dirt*. “You have *dirten* in your nest,” *S. Prov.* Kelly, p. 367.

“*Dryte*, to evacuate the faeces. Johnson derives the Eng. *dirt* from the Dutch *dryt*,” Gl. Lyndsay.

This is evidently a word of great antiquity; as being the same with Isl. *dryt-a*, egerere, cacare. G. Andr. observes that the *v.* and its derivative *drit*, excrementum, properly refer to birds. Verel. expl. the

v. simply in the terms used above in defining ours. A.S. *ge-drit-an* cacare; Lye. Fris. Sicamb. Fland. *dryt-en*, id.

This appears to be the true origin of E. and S. *dirt*. *Dirtin* and *drittin* are both used S. as the part. pa., precisely in the same sense. The latter exactly corresponds with Isl. *dritinn*, sordibus inquinatus; Gl. Edd. Saemundi.

In this Gl. there is a curious distinction mentioned in regard to this term. *Dritinn*, it is said, is a *drit-r* sterlus, sordes ventris, quae vox honesta est in sermone Islandico prae altero *skitr*; nam haec etsi idem notat, obscoena tamen in usu censetur. This is one proof, among many, of the unaccountable capriciousness manifested, in almost every language, in regard to the use of terms which in themselves are perfectly synonymous.

To DRITHER, v. n. 1. To fear, to dread, Ayrs. V. DREDOUR.

2. To hesitate, *ibid*.

* To DRIVE, v. a. To delay; or, to prolong.

"It is said in the second command, that the Lord visits the third & fourth generation of them that hate him. What is the ground of this? because the iniquity of the fathers is driven to the children to the third and fourth generation. Therefore the vengeance of God lights on all." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 94.

If in the first sense, *synon.* with DRIFT.

DRYVE, s.

"Item ane long fishing lyne for dryves, and three kipping lynes, estimat to 6 lib." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 104. V. KIPPING LYNE.

DRIZZLE, s. "A little water in a rivulet scarce appearing to run;" Gl. Shirrefs. Aberd.

Isl. *dreitill* signifies, Gutta humoris. But perhaps it is merely an improper use of E. *drizzle*, which as a v. Mr. Todd traces to Germ. *drisel-en*, to shed dew. This word, however, I cannot find any where else. I suspect that there must be a mistake in the substitution of this for Teut. *risel-en*, *rorare*, referred to by Skinner, or rather Germ. *riesl-n*, *guttatim cadere*, a diminutive from Alem. *ris-en*, *labi*, *decidere*, *defluere*.

DROCH, s. A pigmy. V. DROICH.] Add to etymon;

Isl. *dyrg-ia* mulier pygmaea, nana, is evidently allied.

DROCHLIN, DROGLING, *adj.* 1. Puny, of small stature, including the ideas of feebleness and staggering, Aberd.

Tho' Rob was stout, his cousin dang

Him down wi' a gryte shudder;

Syne a' the drochlin hempy thrang

Gat o'er him wi' a fudder.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 128.

2. Lazy, indolent, Clydes.

3 *Droghling and Coghling*, "wheezing and blowing;" Gl. Antiquary.

"That grey auld stour carle, the Baron o' Bradwardine,—he's coming down the close wi' the droghling, coghling baillie body they ca' Macwhipple, trindling ahint him, like a turnspit after a French cook." Waverley, ii. 290.

As denoting laziness, it might be viewed as allied to Isl. *draeg-ia* mora, tarditas, *draegiulegr* tardus, cunctabundus.

DROD, s. A rude candlestick used in visiting the offices of a farm-house under night, Ayrs.

Perhaps from Gael. *drud* an enclosure, *drudam* to shut, the light being confined to prevent combustion.

DROD, s. A short, thick, clubbish person; as, "He is a *drod* of a bodie," Clydes.

Isl. *drott-r*, piger pedissequus. V. DROUD.

To DRODGE, v. n. To do servile work, to *drudge*, Lanarks.

DRODLICH, (gutt.) s. A useless mass, Fife.

The elf gae a skriech,—

Whan a' the hale kirnan

Tae drodlich was driven. MS. Poem.

Gael. *trothlaigthe*, wasted, consumed.

DRODS, s. pl. What is otherwise called the pet, Clydes.

Gael. *troud* scolding, strife; *troid* quarrelling; C.B. *drud*, raging.

DROGGIS, s. pl. Confections.

"That na maner of personis his subiectis, being vnder the degre of prelatis, erlis, &c. sall presume to haue at thair brydellis, or vthir banquetis, or at thair tabillis in dalie cheir, onie droggis or confectouris, brocht from the pairtis beyond sey." Acts Ja. VI.

1581, Ed. 1814, p. 221. V. CONFECTOURIS.

It is evident that *droggis* does not here admit the sense of E. *drugs* as denoting medicines, but is used like Fr. *drogueries*, confections.

DROGS, s. pl. Drugs; the vulgar pronunciation, S.

"If outhir gude fare or drogs will do it, I'll hae them playing at the penny-stane wi' Davie Tait,—in less than twa weeks." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 76.

—A' the doctors' drogs, or skill,

Nae ease, alake! cou'd len' him.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 201.

Our term retains the form of the Fr. word *drogue*, drug, and from its sound, should indeed be thus written.

DROGESTER, s. A druggist.

"John Spreul, apothecar, or drogester, at Glasgow,—declared, that—when he was lying in that tolbooth, there was one sent into their company as a prisoner,—a sharp-like man, who inveighed against magistracy and the present magistrates," &c. Law's Memorials, p. 200.

DROGUERY, s. Medicines, drugs, Ayrs.

"Nane o' the droguery nor the roguery o' doctors for me." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 285. V. DROGAREIS.

DROYTES, s. pl. The name given by the country people in Aberdeenshire to the *Druids*.

Some have traced the term *Druid* to Teut. *drut* fidelis, fidus; though it is more probably of Celtic origin, as the Germans, according to Caesar, had no Druids. It is not improbable, that the Franconian and Helvetian terms for a female magician, *drude*, *drutte*, originated from the superior knowledge of this order of men. V. Keysl. Ant. p. 503.

DROLL, *adj.* 1. Amusing, exciting mirth, S.

"Droll, curious, funny." Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 690.

2. Singular, not easily to be accounted for, S.

DRONACH, s. Penalty, punishment.] Add;

Dronach might seem allied to Ir. and Gael. *dreann*, grief, sorrow, pain. But it more nearly resembles Isl. *drungi* molestia, onus.

DRONE, *s.* The backside, the breech, Aberd. Upp. Clydes.

But little shot she came—
Showding frae side to side, an' lewdring on,
Wi' Lindy's coat syde hanging frae her *drone*.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 55.

Gael. *dronnan*, the back, *dronnag*, highest part of the back, summit; Shaw.

DRONE-BRAT, *s.* In former times females generally wore two aprons, one before, the other behind hanging down the back. The latter was called the *drone-brat*, Upp. Clydes.

To DROOL, *v. n.* 1. To trill, Roxb.

Ane ca's a thing like elsin box,
That *drools* like corn pipes
Fu' queer that day.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 57.

2. To cry in a low and mournful tone, *ibid.*

Su.G. *drill-a*, to warble, to quaver, to trill; Germ. *trill-en*, Su.G. *trall-a* canere, cantillare. This is probably the origin of *troll-a* incantare, as sorcerers pretended to enchant by their rhymes or songs.

DROOPIT, *part. adj.* Weakly, infirm, Ettr.

For.; the same certainly with E. *drooping*, as referring to the state of bodily health.

DROOP-RUMPL'T, *adj.* Drooping at the crupper; applied to horses, S.

The sma', *droop-rumpl't*, hunter cattle
Might ablins waur't thee for a brattle;
But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,
And gart them whaizle. *Burns*, iii. 143.

DROPPY, **DROPPING**, *adj.* Terms used in relation to occasional and seasonable showers. When these fall, it is commonly said, "It's *droppy* weather," S.

Hence the rhythmic adage of the north:—

A misty May, and a *dropping* June,
Brings the bonny land of Moray aboon.

Shaw's Hist. Moray, p. 151.

* **DROSSY**, *adj.* Having that grossness of habit which indicates an unwholesome temperament, or bad constitution, Ang.

From A.S. *dros* faex, q. full of dregs or lees. The A. Saxons formed an *adj.* from this noun, which our term nearly resembles in signification; *drosenlic*, fragilis, "fraile, brittle, weak;" Somner.

To DROTCH, *v. n.* To dangle, to be in a pendulous state, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *dratt-a*, ititare; pedissequum esse; *drott-r* piger pedissequus. It is probably allied to *Dratch*, q. v.

DROTCHER, *s.* "An idle wench; a sluggard. In Scotland it is still used," Johns. Dict. V.

DRATCH, **DRETCH**, *v. n.* to linger.

DROTES, *s. pl.* A term given to *uppish* yeomen or *cocklairds*, Ayrs.

This is evidently used in a derisive sense. But it is undoubtedly the same with the term originally applied to nobles, q. v.

DROUD, *s.* 1. A cod-fish, Ayrs.

"The fish are awful; half-a-guinea for a cod's head, and no bigger than the *drouds* the cadgers bring from Ayr, at a shilling and eighteen-pence a piece." *Blackw. Mag.* June 1820, p. 269.

2. Metaphorically, a lazy lumpish fellow, Ayrs.

"His mother, who was—a widow woman, did not well know what to do with him, and folk pitied her heavy handful of such a *droud*." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 336.

3. Also applied to worthless females, Ayrs.

4. It is also expl. as denoting "a kind of *herring-haik*," i. e. a wattled sort of box for catching herrings, Ayrs.

The Gael. terms for a cod-fish are *trosg*, and *bo-dach ruadh*; Shaw. If we could suppose the second sense the primary one, the term might be traced to Isl. *drott-r*, piger pedissequus. O.Fr. *drud*, *druts*, gros, fort, robuste. C.B. *drûd*, fortis, strenuus; Boxhorn.

To DROVE cattle or sheep, to drive them, Fife; apparently from the preterite, or from the *s.* of this form.

DROVE, *s.* The broadest iron used by a mason in hewing stones, S.

To DROVE, *v. a.* To hew stones for building by means of a broad-pointed instrument, S.

Teut. *drijv-en* signifies to engrave, to imboss, caelare; whence *drijf-punt* caelum, caelandi instrumentum. Su.G. *drifw-a*. De metallis usurpatum, idem valet ac caelare; Ihre. *Drifwet arbate*, work embossed; Wideg. Belg. *gedrew-en werk*, id. It occurs in the same sense in A.S. *adrisene fatu*, caelata vasa. The most ancient form of the word is Moes.G. *dreib-an*, tundendo excavare; Jun. Gl. Ulph.

DROUERY, **DROWRY**, *s.* 3. A gift of any kind.] *Add*;

4. *Drowry* is used as synon. with *Morwyn gift*, or as denoting the gift conferred by a husband on his wife on the morning after marriage.

"Our souerane lord ratifijt, apprevit, & be the autorite of parliament confirmit the donatioun & gift of our souerane lady the qwenis *drowry* & *morwyn-gift* eftir the form of the charteris." *Acts Ja. IV.* 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 240.

To DROUK, *v. a.* To drench, to soak, S.] *Add*;

DROUK, *s.* A drenching; Clydes.

DROUKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Exhibiting the appearance of having been drenched, S.

"I gied them a cast across the ford, and some way the cart gaed ajee, and they baith fell into the water; twa puir *droukit-like* bodies they were when they cam out." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 237.

DROUKITNESS, *s.* The state of being drenched, S.

To DROULE, *v. n.* Used as signifying to bellow; applied to the hart belling for the doe, Ettr. For. V. **DROOL**, *v.* sense 2.

Quhere the hearte heavit in het blude over hill
and howe,

There shall the dinke deire *droule* for the dowe.
Perils of Man, i. 16.

Belg. *druyl-en* to mope, to droop. One of the names for a bull in Isl. would seem to be allied, perhaps as originally expressive of his bellowing. This is *drioli*. One thing, however, against this conjecture is that the v. *driol-ast* signifies obversari, to oppose, as if the term referred to his butting.

DROUTH, *s.* 2. Thirst, S.] *Add*;

There is another Prov. connected with this term,

which ought not to go into oblivion; as it contains a good lesson against severity in judging of the faults of others.

"They speak of my drink that never consider my drouth." "They censure my doing such a thing, who neither consider my occasions of doing it, nor what provocations I had to do it." Kelly, p. 312.

DROUTHY, *adj.* Droughty, S.] *Add*;

But where the moss is not so soft and waterish, the burning it in a *drouthy* and dry summer is the best mean." Sibb. Fife, p. 156.

DROUTHIELIE, *adv.* Thirstily, S.

My kimmer and I maun tak the Beuk,
Wi' a twal pint stoup in our peat neuk;
Ere the psalm be done, the dish is dry,
And *drouthelie* pray my kimmer and I.

Song. My Kimmer and I.

DROUTHIESUM, *adj.* Addicted to drinking, Clydes.

DROUTHIESUMLIE, *adv.* In the manner of one addicted to drinking, *ibid.*

DROUTHIESUMNESS, *s.* The state of being addicted to drinking, *ibid.*

DROW, *s.* 1. A fainting fit.] *Add*;

2. Any fit of sickness, especially what is tedious and lingering; as, "He's taen an ill *drow*, Aberd.

3. A qualm.

"There was a *drow* of anxiety overwhelmed her about him. He turned to her and said; 'And you are thinking on greeting Jock at the fireside.' This was a son of her's called John, that she had left very weak of a decay at the fireside." Walker's Peden, p. 63.

DROW, *s.* A severe gust, a squall.

"About one afternoon comes off the hills of Lamer moor edge a great mist with a tempestuous showre and *drow*, which or we could get ourselves takled did cast us about, &c. It pleased God mercifully to look upon us, & within an hour and a half to drive away the showre & calm the *drow*, so that it fell down dead calm." Mellvill's MS. p. 115.

Isl. *draufa*, unda maris, Edd. G. Andr. Gael. *drog*, the motion of the sea.

DROW, *s.* 1. A cold mist approaching to rain, Loth., Roxb.; *synon.* *Dagg*.

This term denotes something less than what is called a *Driffle*. In the higher parts of Loth. it is common to speak of a *Sea-drow*, apparently equivalent to *Sea-haar*.

"Sae near Sabbath at e'en, and out o' ane's warm bed at this time o' night, and a sort o' *drow* in the air besides—there's nae time for considering." Rob Roy, ii. 199.

2. A drizzling shower, Upp. Clydes.

3. A drop, Wigtonshire.

Isl. *drog*, minutissimum quid et fugitivum, ut guttula humoris, vappa, &c.

DROWIE, *adj.* Moist, misty; as, a *drowie day*, Loth., Roxb.

This is undoubtedly a very ancient Teutonic term, and probably transmitted from those Belgae who first took possession of our eastern coast. Teut. *droeft* turbidus; *droefweder*, coelum tenebrosus, nubilum, turbidum; Kilian. Belg. *droevig weêr*, lowering weather. The same term is also applied to the mind, tristis, moerens, Su.G. *bedroefw-a*, from the obsolete v.

droefw-a, dolore afficere; proprie, animum perturbare; Moes.G. *drob-jan* turbare; Alem. *trago* dolor, Schilter. But most probably, its primary application was to the troubled face of the sky; or at any rate, to what is literally troubled, as muddy water, &c. as it will generally be found that terms, expressive of the state of the mind, are borrowed from external objects.

It's **DROWIN ON**, *impers. v.* Used to denote a thick wetting mist; *ibid.*

DROW, *s.* A melancholy sound, like that of the dashing of waves heard at a distance, East Loth. Teut. *droef*, *droeve*, tristis, moerens.

DROWPER, *s.* One who gives way to dejection of spirits.

"To be much about duty and service,—is a very present diversion and cure of heart-trouble, which is but fed by idle discouragement; and it is the way to a more perfect cure, which cannot be expected by lazie *drowpers*." Hutcheson on Joh. xiv. 15. V. **DROUP**.

The immediate origin is the E. v. *Droop*.

DROWRIER, *s.* Dowager, "Quene *drowrier*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21.

Corr. from Fr. *douairière*, *id.*

DROWS, *s.pl.* A class of imaginary beings, Shetl. *Trows*, *synon.*

"If the natives of Thule admitted that one class of magicians performed their feats by their alliance with Satan, they devoutly believed that others dealt with spirits of a different and less odious class—the ancient dwarfs, called, in Zetland, *Trows* or *Drows*, the modern fairies and so forth." The Pirate, i. 121.

"The *Drows* or *Trows*, the legitimate successors of the northern *Duergar*, and somewhat allied to the fairies, reside like them in the interior of green hills and caverns, and are most powerful at midnight. They are curious artificers in iron as well as in the precious metals, and are sometimes propitious to mortals, but more frequently capricious and malevolent." *Ibid.* p. 232, N. V. **TROW**, **TROWE**, *s.*

DRUCKEN, *part. pa.* Drunken, S.

I've been at *drucken* writers' feasts.

Burns, On Dining with Lord Daer.

Some *drucken* wife wi' drouth does burn,—

And sair does mutter and does mourn

For good sma' beer. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 50.

Su.G. Dan. *drukken*, *id.*, from *drick-a*, *drikk-er*, to drink. Isl. *druckin*, ebrius.

DRUCKENSUM, *adj.* Habituated to the use of intoxicating liquors, addicted to intemperance, S.

I find it once written *drunkinsum*.—"His wiff was *drunkinsum* and quhillis ewill condicionit." Aberd. Reg. 16th Cent.

To **DRUG**, *v. a.* To pull forcibly, &c.] *Add*;

This may perhaps be allied to Isl. *thrug-a*, premere, vim inferre; *thrugan*, vis, coactio; Haldorsen.

DRUG SAW, a saw for cross-cutting timber, South of S.; *synon.* *Cross-cut-saw*, S.

"Ane litle *drug* saw for wrichtis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 255.

"Taken from him—all their other loomes within the house, as axes, eitch, *drug saw*, bow saw, and others valued to 40 lib." Acc^t. Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 52, 53.

To **DRUIDLE**, *v. n.* To idle away one's time, Upp. Lanarks.

This is merely a variety of *Druttle*, *q. v.*

DRULE, *s.* One who is slow and inactive, a sluggard, South of S.

Belg. *druyl-en* to mope, to droop; Isl. *droll-a* haerere, moras nectere, *droll* tardatio.

DRULE, *s.* A variety of *Dule*, *Dool*, a goal, Aberd.

"Dool or *drule*, the goal which gamesters strive to gain first, as at football," Gl. Shirrefs.

This, I suspect, is merely a corruption of *Dule*.

DRULIE, *adj.* Muddy, troubled; synon. with *Drumly*, but more commonly used, especially by old people, as, "*drulie* water," when discoloured with clay, &c., Roxb.

Teut. *droef*, turbidus, feculentus, may perhaps be the radical term; A.S. *drof*, turbulentus, "coenosus, sordidus, filthy, dirty, draffie," Somner.

DRUM, *adj.* Dull, melancholy. V. **DRAM.**] Add to etymon;

Isl. *thrum-r* taciturnus; Haldorson.

DRUM, *s.* A knoll; a ridge, S.] Add;

The Gael. word is also written *drim*, the back; a ridge of mountains, Shaw. It deserves remark, that Isl. *dramb* is defined, Quicquid coniforme, vel convexum se effert, et in altum surgit; *drembi*, tumor; *dremb-az* turgescere; Haldorson. *Drembe*, elatio, tumor; G. Andr. p. 52. Hence probably the *Drems*, the name of a rising ground, about three miles south from Aberlady in Haddingtonshire, the site of a very ancient fortification, apparently the remains of a Pictish town. I may also observe that Isl. *thruma* is expl. acclivitas montis ardua; Haldorson. I need scarcely add that *d* and *th* are often interchanged.

DRUM, *s.* The cylindrical part of a thrashing machine, upon which are fixed the pieces of wood that beat out the grain, S.

"The sheaves were carried between an indented *drum*, and a number of rollers of the same description ranged round the *drum*." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 74.

To **DRUMBLE**, **DRUMMLE**, *v. a.*] Insert;

1. To make muddy, S.

3. To trouble; used metaphorically.

—A fatal flane—

In water pierc'd an eel;

Sae may the patriot's power and art

Sic fate to souple rogues impart,

That *drumble* the common weal!

Poems on the Company of Archers, p. 46.

DRUMLIE-DROITS, *s. pl.* Bramble-berries, Kinross, Perth.; *Black Boids*, West of S.

The latter part of the word seems to be corr. from Gael. *dreas*, *dreis*, a bramble. *Draighioun* signifies a thorn, and *draighionnach* thorny. But it would be to suppose a very tautological composition, to resolve it into "thorny bramble."

DRUMMOCK, *s.* Meal and water mixed. V. **DRAMMOCK**.

DRUMMURE, *adj.* Grave, serious, sad, Dumfr. *Dremur't*, Ettr. For.

This may be allied to *Drum*, *adj.* melancholy. But it seems rather to be a corr. of E. *demure*.

DRUMSHORLIN, *adj.* Sulky, pettish, Lanarks.

As *drum* signifies sullen, melancholy, *shorlin* may be viewed either as a diminutive from our *v. schore*, to threaten, or as the same with Teut. *schorluyn*, *scharluyn*, *scherluyn*, *scurra*, a scoffer, according to Kilian. Belg. *scherluyn* is, however, rendered by Sewel, "a knave, scoundrel."

DRUNE, *s.* 1. The murmuring sound emitted by cattle, S.

2. A slow drawling tune, or a tune sung in a drawling way, S.; also *Drone*.

3. It often denotes the mourning sound emitted by children, when out of humour, after being flogged; the termination of crying, S.

To **DRUNT**, *v. n.* The same with *Drant*, Ang.

DRUSCHOCH, *s.* 1. Any fluid food, consisting of heterogeneous materials, and of a nauseous appearance; as, "I ugg at sic *druschoch*." "Thou has spoil't the broth, stupid thing; thou has made it perfect *druschoch*;" Renfrews.

Gael. *draos*, trash; or rather a diminutive from *Drush*, atoms, fragments, *q. v.*

2. A compound drink; generally applied to drugs, Ayrs.

DRUSH, *s.* 1. Atoms, fragments, &c.] Add;

2. Dross, refuse, scum; applied to men, Aberd.

—If paveein I might scud

'Mang Jemmie's sprush,

Really they'd think I was a bud

Frae senseless *drush*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 38.

DRUSH, *s.* The dross of peats, Banffs.; corr. from the E. word, or allied to *Drush* in Dict.

To **DRUTLE**, **DRUTTLE**, *v. n.* To be slow in motion, &c. Add to etymon;

Isl. *drosla*, consecretari haesitanter, is perhaps allied. This may be a derivative from *dratta* pedissequa; G. Andr. p. 52.

To **DRUTLE**, *v. n.* Applied to a dog or horse that frequently stops in its way, and ejects a small quantity of dung at intervals, Fife.

It has been conjectured that this is the primary sense of the preceding *v.*, and that it has been applied to one who lags behind, or is dilatory in operation, only in a secondary way. But this idea is repugnant to the evidence arising from the signification of the cognate terms.

I am inclined to think, indeed, that this term is originally different. From its signification, it is probably a diminutive from some *v.* signifying, excrementum ejicere. If the change of the vowel should be deemed an objection to its being deduced from Isl. *dryt-a* or Fris. *dryt-en*, although this is of little weight, it seems to have also assumed another form. For Teut. *dreet* and *drete* signify crepitus; and *dreutel*, *drotel*, pilula stercoraria.

DUB, *s.* 1. A small pool of rain-water.] Add;

Dib, Loth., Ayrs.

"Ye'll find a *dub* at ilka dore," Prov. Clydes.; i. e. There is no man without his fault.

It is a traditionary remark with respect to the weather; *There's never a standing frost wi' a fow dub*;

S., i. e. frost does not continue long, when the surface of the ground is covered with rain water.

3. Foul water thrown out." Casting of petmow & *dub* in hir halldur." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

4. *Dubs*, *pl.* Dirt, mire, S.B.

DUBBY, *adj.* 1. Abounding with small pools, S.

2. Wet, rainy, Aberd.

3. Dirty; applied to a road, *ibid.*

DUB-SKELPER, *s.* 1. One who makes his way with such expedition as not to regard the road he takes, whether it be clean or foul; or as otherwise expressed, who "gaes throw thick and thin," S.

2. Used contemptuously for a rambling fellow, S. "Ghaists indeed! I'll warrant it's some idle *dub-skelper* frae the Waal, coming after some o' yoursels on nae honest errand." St. Ronan, iii. 31.

3. Applied, in a ludicrous way, to a young clerk in a banking office, whose principal work is to run about giving intimation when bills are due, &c., Edin.

DUCK-DUB, *s.* A duck-pool, S. V. **DUKE-DUB**.

DUBBIN, *s.* The liquor used by curriers for softening leather, composed of tallow and oil, S. Apparently corr. from *Dipping*, q. v.

DUBIE, *adj.* Doubtful, Lat. *dubi-us*.

"The *dubie* gener it declinis with twa articles, with this conjunctiōne vel comand betuix thame: as hic vel haec dies, ane day." Vaus' Rudimenta Pue-rorum in Artem Grammaticam.

"How many generes is thare in ane pronowne? Almaist als mony as in ane nowne. Quhy say ye almaist als mony as in ane nowne? For the epiceyn gener, and the *dubie* gener, ar in ane nowne and noucht in ane pronowne." *Ibid.* Dd, iiij. b.

DUBLATIS, *s. pl.*

—"That Henry Leis—sall restore—vi coppis, vi treyne dischis, iii treyne *dublatis*," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 67.

This would seem to be an *erratum* for *dublaris*, from *Dublar*, a flat wooden plate, q. v., and *Dibler*.

DUCHAL, *s.* An act of gormandising, Lanarks.

DUCHAS, (*gutt.*) *s.* 1. "The paternal seat, the dwelling of a person's ancestors;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

2. The possession of land by whatever right, whether by inheritance, by wadset, or by lease; if one's ancestors have lived in the same place; Perth., Menteith.

This is evidently a Gael. term. *Duchas*, *duthchas*, "the place of one's birth, an hereditary right," Shaw. Ir. *du* signifies a village, a place of abode.

DUCK, *s.* A play of young people, Loth., Roxb.

The *duck* is a small stone placed on a larger, and attempted to be hit off by the players at the distance of a few paces." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 32.

The play may have been denominated from the fancied resemblance of the small stone to a duck.

DUCKIE, *s.* A young girl, or doll, Shetl.

Su.G. *docka*, Germ. *docke*, Alem. *tohha*, pupa, *icun-cula*; Dan. *dukke*, a baby or puppet.

DUD, *s.* 2. *Duds*, Clothing.] *Add*;

Duds is often used by the vulgar, rather in a con-

temptuous way, for clothes, even where the allusion is to finery, S.

"I'se warrant it was the tae half o' her fee and bountith, for she wared the ither half on pinner and pearlins to gang to see us shoot yon day at the pop-injay.—I was sic a fule as to fling it back to her.—But I was a great fule for my pains:—she'll ware't a' on *duds* and nonsense." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 15.

It seems probable, that a considerable number of what are called *cant* E. words, or *slang*, and which are generally viewed as formed by the mere scum of society, have been borrowed by them from the lower classes residing in the different provinces, by whom they have been transmitted from time immemorial. *Duds* seems to be of this description. As Grose expl. it as signifying rags, in the North of E., and clothes, in the West; he elsewhere gives it as a *cant* term, in the latter sense. It is thus expl. in Smith's *Canting Dict.* "*Duds*, cloaths or goods. *Abraham Cove* has won (or bit) rum *duds*, i. e. the poor fellow has stolen very rich cloaths."

3. Metaph. applied to a *thowless* fellow, but more strictly to one who is easily injured by cold or wet; as, "He's a saft *dud*," Roxb.

DUDDINESS, *s.* Raggedness, S.

DUDDIE, *s.* A dish turned out of solid wood, having two ears, and generally of an octagonal form on the brim, Roxb. This is different from a *Luggie*.

This is undoubtedly a relique of the Cumbrian kingdom. W. Richards gives C.B. *diawd-lestr*, and *diawd-wydryn* as both signifying a beaker. *Diaw-lestr* literally signifies a drinking cup or vessel; from *diod-i* to drink. *Diod*, potus; Boxhorn.

He gives *diowltty* as denoting a tippling-house; *Cauponula*, *cerevisarium*, *popina*.

* **DUE**, *adj.* Indebted; as, "I'm *due* him a groat," I owe him a groat, S.

Is it because he scorns to bow

To Mammon so enslaving;

And strives to pay what he is *due*

Without repeated craving?

Ingram's Poems, p. 73.

In this use of the term there is a transition, from the thing that one owes, to the person who is owing.

To **DUE**, *v. n.* To owe, to be indebted, Aberd.

To **DUFE**, *v. a.* (like Gr. *ν*) To give a blow with a softish substance, Clydes., Loth., Roxb.; *synon.* *Baff*.

DUFE, *s.* 1. A blow of this description. V. **DOOF**.

2. The sound emitted by such a blow, Clydes.

DUFE, *s.* 1. The soft or spongy part of a loaf, turnip, new cheese, &c., *ibid.*

2. A soft spongy peat, Perth. V. **DOWF**.

3. A soft silly fellow, S.O.

DUFFINGBOUT, a thumping or beating, *ibid.*

This seems merely a modification of Isl. *dubba* caedo, verbero, percutio; G. Andr.; hence applied to *dubbing* a knight, from the *stroke* given.

DUFFART, *s.* 1. A blunt stupid fellow, Ayrs.;

Duffar, Roxb. V. **DOWFART**.

2. Generally applied to dull-burning coal, *ibid.*

DUFFART, *adj.* Stupid. V. under **DOWF**.

D U K

DUFFIE, *adj.* 1. Soft, spongy, Fife, W. Loth.
2. Also applied to coals which crumble down when struck by the fire-irons, Fife.

DUFFIE, *s.* A soft silly fellow, S.

"Oh sirs, Oh sirs, that I had but ae bairn, an' she set her heart on a feckless *duffie* o' a Frenchman, an' a papish." Saxon and Gael, ii. 35.

DUFFINESS, *s.* Sponginess, Clydes.

To **DUFFIFIE**, *v. a.* To lay down a bottle on its side for some time, after its contents have been poured out, that it may be completely drained of the few drops remaining in it; as, "I'll *duffifie* the bottle," Aberd.

This seems to be merely a cant term, formed probably from the name of some person who was very careful of his liquor. Elsewhere one is said to make the bottle or grey-beard *confess*, S.

DUGEON-TRE, **DUDGEON**, *s.* Wood for staves.

"Certane *dugeon tre* coft be him," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21.

"*Dudgeon*, the hundreth peces conteining sex score, vii l. iiij s." Rates, A. 1611.

Belg. *duyg*, a staff of a cask; *duygen* staves.

DUGON, *s.* A term expressive of contempt, Ettr. For.

"What wad my father say,—if I were to marry a man that loot himsel' be threshed by Tommy Potts, a great supple *dugon*, wi' a back nae stiffer than a willy-wand? He's gayan' good at arms-length, an' a fleeing trip, but when ane comes to close quarters wi' him, he's but a *dugon*." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 292.

Fr. *dogguin*, "a filthie great old curre;" Cotgr. O.Fr. *doguin*, brutal, hargreux; Roquefort.

DUIKRIE, **DUKRIE**, *s.* Dukedom.

"His Maiestie—declaris—all and haill the *duikrie* of Lennox, &c. with all charteris—grantit be his Maiestie off the foirsaid *dukrie*—to be—speciallie exceptit," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 559, 560.

The termination is equivalent to that of *dom*, being the same with A.S. *rice*, dominium.

DUIRE, *adj.* Hard; Fr. *dur*, *dure*.

—The woirme, that workes vnder cuire,

At lenth the tre consuimes that is *duire*.

Hist. K. Henrie, Poems 16th Cent. p. 262.

DUK HUDE.

—"That Schir Johne—content-& paye—for—a byknyf vi d., a *duk hude* xviii d., a pare of spurris viii d." Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 82.

This seems to signify "a hood of cloth," from Teut. *doeck* pannus. *Doeck-hoeft* signifies a hood or covering for the head. Belg. *hoofd-doeck*, "a piece of linen cloth to pin about the head, a coif;" Sewel.

DUKATE, *s.* A pigeon-house; a variety of *Dowcate*, i. e. a *dove-cot*.

"That all thai that brekis *dukatis*—or stelis furth of the samin—*domis*—salbe callit and pvnist tharfore." Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

DUKE, *s.* A general.] *Add*;

"Na spuleyeis may be callit opime, bot onelie thay quhilkis ar takin be ane *duke* fra ane uthir; we understand na man may be callit *duke*, bot he alanerlie be quhais avise the army is led." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 339.

DUKE-DUB, *s.* A pool for the use of *ducks*, S.

"In a second more,—I was up to the knees in that

D U L

necessary receptacle of water, called the *duke-dub*." Blackw. Mag. Oct. 1821, p. 308.

There lay a *duck-dub* before the door,

And there fell he, I trow.

Herd's Coll., ii. 150.

DUKE'S-MEAT, *s.* The herb in E. called *Ducks-meat*, S.

"Leaves, of Agrimony, Couch-grass, *Duke's-meat*, Strawberries." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 59.

DULBART, **DULBERT**, *s.* A heavy stupid person, South of S.

Isl. *dul* stultitia, and *birt-a* manifestare; q. one who shews his foolishness. C.B. *delbren*, a dolt.

DULDERDUM, *adj.* Confused, in a state of stupor, silenced by argument, Ayrs.

The last syllable is undoubtedly the same with E. *dumb*. As Isl. *dumbi* signifies mutus, *duld-r* is coecus; q. blind and dumb. Or shall we refer to Teut. *duld-en* pati, S. to *thole*?

DULDIE, *s.* The same with *Dulder*; as, "A greit *duldie*," a large piece of bread, meat, &c. Ang.

DULE, **DOOL**, *s.* 1. The goal in a game, S.] *Add*;

2. *Dule* is used to denote a boundary of land, Fife, Loth. Where ground is let for sowing flax, or planting potatoes, a small portion of grain is thrown in to mark the limits on either side; sometimes a stake is put in, or a few stones. To either of these the name of *dule* is given, as being the boundary.

According to the old mode of husbandry, in the Lothians at least, the dung, made by the *cottars*, was laid on ground prepared by the farmer for barley, or what was denominated *the beer land*; and they had the crop of barley as the compensation for their dung. As only a small portion of a *rig* fell to each cottager, the practice was to drop a few beans, at different distances, across the *rig*; which, when grown up, formed tufts, serving to distinguish the separate properties. These tufts were, and still are, called *dules*. It is believed that there is no other name for them. Hence, To **DULE** *aff*, *v. a.* To mark out the limits, to fix the boundaries, in whatever way, *ibid*.

Although the Teut. gives us no light as to the origin of *doel*, this, I think, may be found in the Gothic. Isl. *dvel-a* signifies morari, also impedit. *Hvad dvelr thig*, quid impedit te? For what is a *dule* or boundary, but that which is designed to impede or prevent farther progress? From *dvela* is formed *dvoel*, mora, a stay, a stop, a delay; *duaul*, id., Verel. It is not improbable that this was the primary form and signification of the term, which appears in Teut. in the form of *doel*.

DULLENCE, *interj.* Alas, wo is me, Dumfr.

Shall we trace it to Lat. *dolens*, as originally used at school; or to the Fr. derivative *dueil*, S. *dule*, sorrow?

DULL, *adj.* Hard of hearing, S.] *Add*;

—"Never speaking above his breath, so far as ever I heard, and I being rather *dull*, made him at last roar out, so that Mr. Angus, who was passing through the hall same time, heard the whole matter." Saxon and Gael, ii. 73, 74.

To **DULL**, *v. n.* To become torpid.

"This marciall—prince nicht nocht suffir his pe-pill to rest or *dull* in strenth." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 56.

D U M

The *v.* is used by Chaucer in the same sense.
DULLYEART, *adj.* Of a dirty *dull* colour, Upp. Clydes.; from *Dull* and *Art*, *Ard*, *q. v.*
DULLION, *s.* A large piece, Fife; *Dawd*, synonym. Perhaps from the same origin with *E. dole*, any thing dealt out.

DULSE, *adj.* Dull, heavy, S.B.] *Add*;
 This seems originally the same with Sw. *dolsk*, "sluggish, dull, drowsy;" Wideg. *Qui reses est, atque, ubi potest, laborem vitat*; Ihre. Norw. *daalse* seems only a variety of this. Hallager expl. it by Dan. *uanseelig, uproportioneret*, i. e. unpersonable, ill-proportioned. *Ein daalse mand*, S. B. "a *dulse* man." Haldorson mentions Isl. *dols*, tardatio, and expl. *dols-a* haerere; impedire. Shaw renders *E.* heavy by Gael. *doilghasach*; but it properly signifies sorrowful.

DULSE, *s.* The *Fucus palmatus*, &c.] *Add*;
 "There is beneath the cliff a beach of the finest sand, a stream of water as pure as the well of Kildinguie, and the rocks bear *dulse* as wholesome as that of Guaydin." The Pirate, iii. 34.

I am indebted to the Duke of Gordon for the communication of a very simple and beautiful etymon of the Gael. word. *Duillig*, his Grace remarks, is "compounded of *Duille*, a leaf, and *Uisge* water; literally, the leaf of the water."

DULSHET, *s.* A small bundle, Aberd.
 Isl. *dols*, tardatio; *dols-a* impedire.

DULT, *s.* A dunce, S.; *dolt*, *E.*

DUMBARTON YOUTH, a phrase appropriated to a male or female who is at least thirty-six years of age, S.

"She had been allowed to reach the discreet years of a *Dumbarton youth* in unsolicited maidenhood." The Entail, i. 45.

Perhaps borrowed from the circumstance of the castle of Dunbarton being generally inhabited by invalided soldiers.

To DUMFOUNDER, *v. a.* To confuse.] *Add*;
 "I was *dumfoundered* sae, that when the judge put the question to me about Clerk I never answered a word." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 22.

To DUMFOUTTER, *v. a.* The same with *Dumfounder*, Ang.

DUMMYIS, *s. pl.*

"Anent the wrangwiss withhaldin, spoliatioun, & awaytakin of the said vmquhile Adamis gudis to the soum of xvi *dummyis* of gold, ix Inglis Hary nobillis, & a noble of Rose," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 60.

This is evidently a vitious orthography for *demyis*. V. *DEMY*.

To DUMP, *v. n.* 1. To beat, to strike with the feet, Ang.] *Add*;

2. A term used at taw, to denote the punishment sometimes inflicted on the loser. He closes his fist, and the winner gives him so many strokes on the knuckles with the *marbles*, Fife.

DUMP, *s.* A stroke of this description, *ibid*.

To DUMP about, *v. n.* To move about with short steps, Fife; the idea being apparently borrowed from the *thumping* noise made with the feet.

D U N

To DUMP in, *v. a.* To plunge into; *q.* to put in the *dumps*.

"They are puffed vp, and made more insolent with that which, iustlie, hath *dumped* in a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the ilands." Forb. Def. p. 66.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *domp-en*, Su.G. *daemp-a*, Germ. *daempf-en*, suffocare.

DUMPH, *adj.* Dull, insipid, Buchan.

He surely is a heartless sumph,
 That lolls about the ingle *dumph*,

On sic a day as this.

Tarras's Poems, p. 14.

Su.G., Dan. and Germ. *dum* is used in the same sense; stupidus, stolidus. V. **DUMP**, *v.* preceding, and **TUMFIE**.

DUMPY, *adj.* Short and thick.] *Add*;

"But we are forgetting the lady. She was a short, fat, *dummy* woman, quite a bundle of a body, as one may say." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1819, p. 709.

"Arriving, at last, within a few miles of Paris, my French fellow-travellers were amused with the appearance of a lusty, steady-looking British officer, in a drab shooting jacket, squatted on a *dumpey* poney,—with his double barrell'd fowling piece in his hand." Scott's Paris Revisited in 1815, p. 259.

2. Expressive of coarseness and thickness; applied to cloth, Upp. Clydes.

DUMPINESS, *s.* 1. The state of being thick and short, S.

2. Coarseness and thickness; applied to cloth, Upp. Clydes.

* **DUMPLING**, *s.* A *bannock*, made of oatmeal, boiled among *kail* or broth, Berwicks.

DUMPS, *s. pl.* A game at marbles or taw, played with holes scooped in the ground, Roxb.

Grose gives *dump* as signifying "a deep hole of water;" Prov. Gl.

* **DUMPS**, *s. pl.* Mournful or melancholy tunes, Roxb.

Evidently from the signification of the *E.* word; such tunes tending to throw the hearer into the *dumps*. The term is used in the same sense by Shakespear.

DUN, *s.* 1. A hill, eminence, S.] *Add*;

2. A hill-fort, S.

"*Duns* are very numerous, not only in this, but in all parishes in the Highlands. They are a row of large stones put together, generally in a circular form, on the top of conspicuous hills, not far from, and always in sight of, one another.—They are generally on hills of a conical figure. They are supposed to have been used for kindling fires on, for the purpose of warning the country, and summoning the people to assemble for the common defence, on the sudden appearance of an enemy." P. Kilfinan Argyles. Stat. Acc. xiv. 256.

3. A regular building, commonly called "a Danish fort," S.

"At Carlaway, there is a Danish fort, or *doune*, with a double wall of dry stone; it is perhaps the most entire of any of the kind in Scotland; it is very broad at the base, and towards the top contracts in the form of a pyramid; the height of the wall is 30 feet; the fabric is perfectly circular." P. Uig, Lewis, Stat. Acc. xix. 288.

"In the parish of Diurness in Strathmore—is that singular building called the *Dun of Dornadilla* or Dornadilla's tower."—

"The *Dune* or Tower of Dornadilla, in the parish of Diurness, on lord Reay's estate, is situate in a place called Strathmore, on the east side of the river that runs through Strath, on a sloping ground.—The wall is 7 feet thick. This wall is divided into two: the outer wall is 2 feet 9 inches thick, then a passage or opening betwixt the two walls 2 feet 3 inches; the inner wall is 2 feet thick." Camd. Brit. iv. 196.

DUNBAR WEDDER, the name given by some of the lower classes to a salted herring, Teyiotd. To **DUNCH**, **DUNSH**, *v. a.* 1. To push or jog with the fist, &c.] *Add*;

Ilk cuddoch billying o'er the green,

Against auld crummy ran:

The unco brute much *dunching* dried [dree'd]

Frae twa-year-alls and stirks.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 49.

2. To push or jog in any way, S.A.

"Ye needna be *dunshin* that gate, John," continued the old lady, "naeboddy says that ye ken whar the brandy comes from, and it wadna be fitting ye should, and you the queen's cooper." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 299.

"Down he tumbled, roost and all, on the backs of the unoffending cows. They, unused to such rough treatment, returned the compliment by kicking and *dunshing*, to the no small danger of the astonished maidens." *Dumfr. Courier*, Sept. 1823.

3. To push as a mad bull; as, "a *dunshin* bill;" synon. *Rinning on*, Clydes., *Dumfr.*

DUNSHING, *s.* The act of pushing, *Dumfr.*, *Galloway*.

DUNCY, *adj.*

From the Jesuit knave in grain,—

And a' bald ignorant asses,

Such as John Ross, that donnart goose,

And Dan Duncanson, that *duncy** ghost,

Good Lord deliver us.

* "What the meaning of the phrase *duncy ghost* is, I know not; it is new to me, and if it be not an error of the transcriber, I shall be much obliged to any of my readers for an explanation of it." *Edit. Bee*, iv. 106, 107.

Mr. Thos. Forrester, Minister at Melrose, was deposed, 1638.

This seems to be the same with *Donsie*, used in the sense of saucy, malapert.

DUNDERHEAD, *s.* A blockhead, &c.] *Add*;

Dunderhead is used in the same sense by modern playwrights. A.Bor. *dunderknoll* is synon.; signifying "a blockhead;" *Grose*.

DUNDIEFECKEN, *s.* A stunning blow, *Ayrs.*; the same with *Dandiefechan*, *q. v.*

DUNG, *part. pa.* 1. Overcome by fatigue, infirmity or disease, *S.* *V. DING*, *v.*, sense 6.

2. Disconsolate, dejected; as, "He was quite *dung*," he was very much dejected. *V. DING*, *v.*, sense 8.

DUNGEON of wit, *l.* 4. *Lothbury* is an errat. in the *Ed.* from which I have quoted, for *Lochbuy*.

DUNIWASSAL, *s.* 2. A yeoman, a gentleman.] *Add*;

The most ancient proof I have met with of the use of this term is in *Pitscottie's Cron.* *Ed.* 1814.

"The king passed to the Illes,—and caused many of the great *Duny vassalis* to shew thair holding, and fand mony of thame in nonentrie, and thairfoir annexit thame to his awin crown." *P.* 357.

As the descendants of the false prophet have the exclusive privilege of wearing the green turban, and as a certain thread distinguishes the Bramins in India; one to whom this name belonged, had a right to wear "a feather in his cap," in proof of affinity to his chieftain.

"His bonnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Duinhe-Wassell*, or sort of gentleman." *Waverley*, i. 233. *Add* to etymon;

Although *vais* is given as a Gael. and Ir. word signifying noble, and *vaisle* as its derivative, I hesitate greatly if these are not the very same with *L.B. vassus* and *vassal-us*. For, as *Du Cange* observes, *Vassi* were the domestics, or those who belonged to the family, of a king or prince. The term undoubtedly corresponds with *C.B. gwais*, servi, the pl. of *gwas*, servus, famulus. *V. Boxhorn*. In like manner *Armor. gwas* is expl. by *Pelletier*, vassal, serviteur; *gwassaid*, servilis. To this source has the term used by *Polybius*, *Gaesatae*, hired soldiers, been traced; and *Gessi* used by *Servius* for those who are powerful in battle. The learned *Hickes* derives *L.B. vass-us* from *Moes.G. fads*, which in composition denotes the care or management of any business; as *hunda-fads*, a centurion, *bruth-fads*, a bridegroom. This he considers as allied to *A.S. fad-ian* ordinare, dispensare, disponere. He also refers to *O.Dan. faud* or *faad*, as denoting the president of the supreme court in the Orkney islands (*V. Foud*); adding, that in the barbarous ages the præfects who were chosen from the ministers of emperors and princes were called *Thiu-fadi*. He traces the word *Vassal* to *fad* and *scal*, a servant, as analogous to *Mareshall*, i. e. *Mare-scalc*, the servant who had the charge of horses. *V. Gramm. Fr. Theot.* p. 99, 100.

DUNK, *adj.* Damp, *Mearns.* *V. DONK.*

DUNK, *s.* A mouldy dampness, *Roxb.*

DUNKLE, *s.* 1. The dint made, or cavity produced, by a blow, or in consequence of a fall, *S.O.*; expl. a dimple, *Clydes.*

2. Used in a moral sense, as denoting an injury done to character.

"He fell in with her on her return from her great adventure with the Duke of York at London,—which, but for open-hearted innocency, would have left both cloors and *dunkles* in her character." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 159.

Shall we view this as a dimin. from Teut. *dwaenck* coactio, from *dwengh-en*, *dwingh-en* cogere, urgere, arctare?

DUNKLET, *part. pa.* Dimpled, *Ayrs.*

"Robin has gotten an awful cloor on the broo, we think his harnpan's surely *dunklet*." *Sir Andrew Wylie*, iii. 284.

To **DUNNER**, *v. n.* To make a noise like thunder.] *Add*;

This is rendered perhaps more accurately to clatter, *Roxb.*

D U N

—“ It gard the divots stour aff the house riggins and every caber *dunner*.” Edin. Mag. June 1820, p. 533.
DUNNER, *s.* 1. A thundering noise, Dumfr., Border.

— His Maggy on his mind
Did sometimes gie a *dunner*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.

2. This is expl. “ a short hollow thundering noise ; as, “ *The dunner of a cannon*,” the noise of a cannon heard at a distance, Clydes.

3. Expl. “ reverberated sound,” Dumfr.

But a' this while, wi' mony a *dunner*,
Auld guns were brattling aff like thunner.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 45.

Teut. *donder* tonitus, ruina cœli ; Kilian. Su.G. *dunder* strepitus. It primarily denotes that noise caused by thunder. Alem. *donre*, id. Ihre views *dona*, strepere, as the origin ; synon. with A.S. *dyn-an*, whence E. *din*, corresponding to Belg. *don*, *deune*, Isl. *dun-ur*, Sw. *don*, *doen*, id.

DUNSEKE, *s.* Apparently formed from E. *Dunce*, to suit the rhyme of *Brunswick*.

He's but a perfect *dunseke*,
If e'er he meant to come.

Jacobite Relics, i. 99.

To DUNT, *v. a.* To strike, causing a dull hollow sound.] *Add* ;

— The pliant foot

Of early passenger athwart the vale,
Dunting, oppressive, on the verdant path,
Bestirs the tenants o' the leafy brae.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 59.

3. *Dune and duntit on*, a proverbial phrase, sometimes applied to an object that is completely *done*, i. e. has ceased to exist ; at other times to a person greatly worn out by fatigue, S.

The same idea is often expressed, in a very unfeeling manner, in reply perhaps to the question, “ Is such a person dead ? ” “ Dead ! aye, he's *dead and dunted on*.” This is nearly as brutal as the low E. phrase, which undoubtedly has had its origin at Tyburn or the Old Bailey, “ All alive and kicking.”

It seems to refer to the nailing down of a coffin, by means of the strokes of a hammer, without the use of screw-nails, or to the noise made by the shovelling of the *moulds* on it in the grave.

To DUNT out, *v. a.* Used in a literal sense, to drive out by repeated strokes, S.

“ But fearing the wrathful ram might *dunt out* the bowels, or the brains, if he had any, of the young cavalier, they opened the door, and so delivered him from its horns.” R. Gilhaize, ii. 220.

DUNT, DOUNT, *s.* 1. A stroke, &c., S.] *Insert*, as sense

2. The sound caused by the fall of a hard body that in some degree rebounds, S.

I am indebted to a friend, from the *north coun- trée*, for pointing out to me the nice shades of difference between this and the signification of that of some other terms used to denote the sound caused by a fall. *Reemiss* expresses the sound produced by a body that falls with a rumbling or clattering sound, Banffs. *Yaghies*, (gutt.) the sound caused by the fall

D U R

of a soft but heavy body, as of a man falling from a considerable height, *ibid.* *Clash*, the fall of any soft or flaccid substance, as of mud, S.

3. Palpitation of the heart.] *Add* ;

Ilk rowt the twa gave thwart the burn

Cam o'er her heart a *dunt* :

Strathfallan was as dounf to love

As an auld cabbage-runt.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 52.

4. A gibe, an insult ; also a slanderous falsehood, Ayrs.

AT A DUNT, *adv.* Unexpectedly, Stirlings. ; q. with a sudden stroke ; synon. *in a rap*.

To PLAY DUNT, to palpitate, from fear.

Loud blew the storm,—but then the ghaist again

The blast fierce blatterin' rattled in his lugs,

His heart *play'd dunt* wi' monny a dowie thought.

The Ghaist, p. 3.

DUNT-ABOUT, *s.* 1. A bit of wood driven about at *Shinty* or similar games ; synon. *Kittie-cat*, Roxb. V. DUNT, *v.*

2. Any thing that is constantly used, and knocked about as of little value ; as, an old piece of dress used for coarse or dirty work, *ibid.*

3. Sometimes applied to a servant who is roughly treated, and *dunted about* from one piece of work to another, *ibid.*

DUNT, *s.* A large piece, Ayrs. ; synon. *Junt*.

Wae worth't ! a *dunt* o' scowthert cheese

Stuck on a prong, he quaukin' sees ;

An' tho' his teeth wi' terror chatter'd,

His eager chafts wi' slaiver water'd.

The Twa Rats, Picken's Poems, i. 66.

Allied perhaps to Fris. *duyn-en* tumescere, q. what is swelled up.

DUNTER, *s.* A porpoise, *Porcus marinus*, Te- viotdale ; apparently a cant term.

DUNTER-GOOSE, *s.* The Eider duck.] *Add* ;

Hallager gives *dunne* as the Norw. name of a duck with a broad bill.

To DUNYEL, *v. n.* To jolt, as including the idea of its being accompanied with a hollow sound, Upp. Lanarks.

This conveys nearly the same idea with *Dinle*, of which it is most probably a provincial variety. Ar- mor. *tinl-a* signifies tinnire, to tingle.

DURANDLIE, *adv.* Continually, without in- termission ; from Fr. *durant*, lasting.

The wind blew out of the eist stiflie and sture,

The deip *durandlie* draif in mony deip dell.

Rauf Coilyear, Aij, a.

DURK, *s.* A dagger, S.] *Add* ;

Formerly, it appears, that an oath taken by a High- lander on his *dirk* was reckoned more sacred than one administered in any other form.

“ He hinted that he had been employed to deliver and protect you ;—but he would not confess by whom, alleging, that though he would not have minded break- ing any ordinary oath to satisfy the curiosity of Mr. Morton,—in the present case he had been sworn to silence upon the edge of his *dirk*, which, it seems, con- stituted, in his opinion, an inviolable obligation.” Waverley, iii. 200.

—“He took the engagement—in the only mode and form, which, by a mental paction with himself, he considered as binding,—he swore secrecy upon his drawn dirk.” Ibid. p. 256.

It was customary with the northern nations in general to swear on their arms. Du Cange, vo. *Jurare*, gives a variety of examples. Ammianus Marcellinus says, that the Quadi, “having drawn their swords, *eductis mucronibus*, or exposed the points of their swords, which they worshipped for divinities, swore that they would be faithful.” Lib. xvii. The Danes and Sueci used a similar rite. We learn from Eginhard, A. 811, that the former viewed their oaths, taken in this manner, as alone binding. In our old Forest Laws, c. 10, it is permitted to a stranger, who had ignorantly entered into a forest, or was found on a road prohibited, to purge himself by swearing *super arma*.

TO DURK, DIRK, *v. a.* 1. To stab with a dagger.]

Add;

“I thought of the Ruthvens that were *dirked* in their ain house, for it may be as small a forfeit.” Nigel, i. 75.

2. To spoil, to ruin, S.

Dirke is used in the same sense by Spenser.] Add;

Mr. Todd seems justly to remark; “In truth, it never was used in this sense; and in the passage which he cites from Spenser, it means to darken, to obscure.”

DURK, DIRK, *adj.* Thick set, strongly made, Roxb. This seems originally the same with *Durgy*, id., q. v.

TO DURKEN, *v. a.* “To affright,” Pink.] Add;

Perhaps this *v.* may signify to chace; as a frequentative from Isl. *dark-a* velociter ambulare; *at taka sig darkt*, jactabundè ferri; q. to cause to run. Thus *durken* and *dare* may be “chase and affright.”

TO DURNAL, *v. n.* Used to denote the motion of the cheek, when a flabby person runs or walks fast, Ayrs.

It seems connected with Fr. *journalier*, as used in the phrase, *un homme journalier*, “an inconstant or fickle-headed fellow;” Cotgr.; q. *diurnalier*.

TO DURR, *v. a.* To deaden or alleviate pain; as is done by the use of laudanum, Roxb.

Su.G. Isl. *dur*, somnus levis, *dur-a*, per intervalla dormire; or Su.G. *daar-a*, infatuare.

DURSIE, *adj.* Obdurate, relentless, hard-hearted, Ayrs.

Gael. *diorrasach*, froward, rash; A.S. *dyrstig*, audax, temerarius, from *dyrr-an* to dare.

DURT, *s.* Dirt.

“The rewarde of a faithfull apostle shall not be the *durt* of this earth, (for as niggard as men are of it:) no, it shall not be his manse, his gleab, two or three chalders of victuall, or an hundreth markes.—He will not wishe ought of the *durt* of the earth, but their owne selues, whom he will professe as the rewarde of his faithfull calling to his euerlasting joy.” Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 109.

This had been used in O.E., as Junius gives *durt* as well as *dirt*. It is the pronunciation of the word in Berwicks.

DUSHILL, *s.* A female who performs her work in a very slovenly way, Ayrs.

This seems to be a word of northern extract. Isl. *dusill*, servus; probably from *dus-a*, cubare anhelitus et fessus, to recline breathless and fatigued; *dusa*, talis incubatio; G. Andr. O. Teut. *duyse*, concubina. Perhaps *duysigh*, *deusigh*, stupidus, exanimis, and *duysel-en* mente et animo perturbari, have a common origin; as well as A.S. *dwaes*, hebes, stultus, obtusus. To DUSHILL, *v. a.* To disgust, ibid.; apparently from the display of slovenliness.

DUST, *s.* A tumult, an uproar, S.] Add;

“I dinna ken, sir,—there’s been nae election-*dusts* lately, and the lairds are unco neighbourly, and Jock and I canna get them to yoke thegither about it a’ that we can say.” Guy Mannering, ii. 275.

TO DUST, *v. n.* To raise a tumult or uproar, Fife.

As Isl. *thys*, corresponding to Su.G. *dyst*, *dust*, signifies tumultus, strepitus, the *v. thys-ia*, pret. *thust*, is rendered proruere, to break out.

DUST of a Mill.] Give as definition;

The beard of the kernel or grain, produced by taking off the outer rind, S.

“Thair is ane greit abuse vsit be meil-makeris,—in causing grind the haill aittis and schilling, and making mair meill in ane boll greit aittis nor ane boll meill; quhairthrow the haill subiectis susteinis greit lose and skayth in paying alss deir for *dust* and seidis as gif the samyn wes guid meill:—the maist pairt thairof being *dust* and seidis.” Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 179.

“Some of the *dust* and sheeling seeds, but not much of the sheeling seeds, is left at the mill.” Abstract, Proof, Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 2.

DUSTIE-MELDER, *s.* The designation given to the last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill, S. *Disty Meiller*, Aberd. V. MELDER.

Shirrefs expl. this term as also signifying “made an end of,” Aberd. It is probably used in this sense, because the *melder* thus denominated is the last of the crop.

DUSTIE-MILLER, *s.* The plant Auricola, so denominated from the leaves being covered with a whitish dust; Loth., Mearns.

DUTCH PLAISE, the name given on the Frith of Forth to the Pleuronectes Platessa.

“P. Platessa, *Plaise*. This is one of the most common of our flat fish. When small they are called *Fleuks*; when large *Dutch Plaise*.” Neill’s List of Fishes, p. 11.

TO DUTE, DUTT, *v. n.* To dose, &c.] Add;

It appears that this is the same with E. *dote*. Rollock uses the phrase, “*dote* and sleep.”

“A drunken bodie is ay *doting* and sleeping, for the senses of him are so burdened with surfet he can doe nothing but ly downe and sleepe.” On 1 Thes. p. 249.

DUTHE, *adj.* “Substantial, efficient, nourishing, lasting.” Gl. Surv. Nairn.

The final *e* is not sounded. The word is pronounced as if written *dooth*.

This word is certainly of northern origin; and may

most probably be traced to Isl. *dug-a*, in pret. *dugde*, praestare virtute, valere sufficientia; *dygd*, virtus; G. Andr. p. 54. Su.G. *dygd*, A.S. *duguth*, Belg. *deught*, id., Su.G. *dygdig*, virtuosus. The A.S. term also denoted the class of nobles. I need scarcely add, that it has a common origin with E. *doughty*, as well as similarity of signification.

DWABLE, *adj.* Give as sense

1. Flexible, limber, S.

2. Weak, feeble, infirm; generally signifying that debility which is indicated by the flexibleness of the joints, S.

But wi' a yark Gib made his queet

As *dwabil* as a flail;

And o'er fell he, maist like to greet.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 126.

This is sometimes pronounced *Gwable*, Loth.

DWAFFIL, *adj.* Weak, &c.] R. Pliable; opposed to what is stiff or firm; "as *dwaffil* as a clout," Fife. In this county *Dwable* is also used; but it strictly signifies, destitute of nervous strength.

Dwaffil is synon. with *Dwable* and *Weffil*, in other parts of S.

To DWALL, *v. n.* To dwell, S.; pret. *dwalt*.

The Muse, whom ev'n the thought appals,

Hies aff where contemplation *dwalls*.

Mayne's Glasgow, p. 16.

Here they *dwalt*, like Cain and Abel;

Twa fine stirrahs blest their bour.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 177.

This most nearly resembles the form of the word in the northern languages. Alem. *dwal-en*, Su.G. *dwal-a*, Dan. *dwal-er*, &c. morari, cunctari.

DWALLING, *s.* Dwelling, South of S.

"*Dwalling*, dwelling;" Gl. Siller Gun.

It has been justly observed, that the Scots almost always pronounce short *e* as broad *a*, as *twall*, for *twelve*, *wall* for *well*, *wat* for *wet*, *whan* for *when*, &c.

DUALM, DWALM, *s.* 1. A swoon, S.] Add;

—"Hir Majestie hes bene sick thir sex dayis by-past, and this nicht hes had sum *dwaumes* of swooning, quhilk puttis men in sum feir." Lett. Council of S. to Abp. of Glasgow, Keith's Hist. App. p. 133.

I suspect that A.Bor. *deam* is corr. from this. Grose defines it, "an undescribed disorder, fatal to children." When a child is seized with some undefinable ailment, it is common to say "It's just some *dwaum*," S.

To DWAUM, *v. a.* To fade, to decline in health.

It is still said in this sense, *He dwaum'd away*,

Loth. V. the *s.*

DWANG, *s.* 1. A rough shake or throw, S.B.] Add;

2. Toil, labour, what is tiresome, Aberd. V. example under what is misprinted ADWANG.

3. A large iron lever, used by blacksmiths for screwing nuts for bolts, Roxb., Aberd., Mearns.; synon. *Pinch*.

From Teut. *dweng-en* cogere, because of the force employed in the use of this instrument.

To TURN the DWANG. *Turning the Dwang*, is a pastime among men for the trial of strength.

The person, who attempts to *turn the dwang*, holds it by the small end, and endeavours to raise the heavy end from the ground, and to *turn* it round perpendicularly; Mearns.

DWAUB, *s.* A feeble person, a term generally applied to one who has not strength in proportion to size; as, *She's weel grown, but she's a mere dwaub*, Ang.

This as a *s.* conveys the same idea with the *adj.* *dwable*, pron. *dwauble*. It cannot well be supposed that the former has been abbreviated from the latter. Yet I do not see any radical term to which *dwaub* can be referred; unless we should view it as allied to that prolific root, Isl. *daa*, deliquium animi, whence *liggia i dav*, in deliquio jacere. V. DAW, DA, *s.* and DWYBE.

DWYBE, *s.* "An over-tall slender person," Gl.

Picken; Ayr. V. DWAUB.

DWINE, *s.* Decline, waning; applied to the moon.

But I hae a darg i' the *dwine* o' the moon,

To do, an' syne, my song is done.

Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 280.

To DWINGLE, *v. n.* To loiter, to tarry, Roxb.

—Ahin' the lave oft did I *dwingle*,

To patch thee weel wi' eident pingle,

By winter's cinder fading ingle,

Wi' painful plight;

And aften tied thee with a lingal,

Fu' firm and tight.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 106.

Probably from E. *dangle*, or the Isl. synon. *dingl-a* motari pendens.

To DWINNIL, *v. a.* The *part. pa.* of this *v.* is most commonly used. *Dwinnilt* out of a thing, deprived of it, or prevented from obtaining possession, by means of cozenage; Renfr.

This seems merely an oblique use of E. *dwindle*. As the E. *v.* signifies to wear away, to diminish; it has been transferred to the means of diminution, and primarily applied to such things as generally disappear, perhaps in consequence of being given piecemeal. Thus he, whose property *dwindled* away, might say, that he was *dwinnilt* out of it, as referring to the cajoling, or otherwise artful, means employed to gain possession, which at length issued in its total alienation from him.

DWNE or DAW, dead, deceased. V. DAW.

E.

E long, or, *ee* is, in Annandale, changed into the diphthong *ei* or *ey*; hence, *beis* for bees, *tei* or *tey* for tea, *sey* for sea, *feid* for feed, &c. The old pronunciation of Teviotdale is similar, especially striking the ear of a stranger in the use of the pronouns, as *hei* for he, *mei* for me, &c.

EACH, (gutt.) *s.* A horse, Sutherl.

This is properly a Gael. word; but it may deserve notice, that it is one of these ancient terms which seem to have been common to the Gothic and Celtic nations. Isl. *eik-ur* equus, jumentum. This G. Andr. deduces from Gr. *οἶσιν* veho; although it might perhaps rather be traced to Isl. *ek* fero, veho, as the *s.* is properly applied to a beast of burden. Dan. *oeg*, id., Lat. *equ-us*, would appear to acknowledge the same root.

EAREST, *adv.* Especially. V. **ERAST**.

TO ERN, *v. n.* To coagulate.] *Add*;

It seems uncertain whether we ought to view the *v.* as *n.* or *a.* in the following passages;

Since naething's awa, as we can learn,
The kirk's to kirk, and milk to *earn*,
Gae butt the house, lass, and waken my bairn,
And bid her come quickly ben.

Gaberlunzie Man, Herd's Coll. ii. 50.

"Hang it up—for three weeks together; in which time it will be *earned* [curdled] by the bladder." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 275.

To earn, to curdle; A.Bor.

EARNING, **YEARNING**, *s.* Rennet, S.] *Add*;

"Many cheeses are spoiled by giving too great or too small a proportion of rennet or *earning* to the milk." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 276.

"Mrs. MacClarty then took down a bottle of runnet, or *yearning*, as she called it; and—poured in what she thought a sufficient quantity," &c. Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 202.

EARNING-GRASS, *s.* Common butterwort, Lannarks.

"*Pinguicula vulgaris*, Steep-grass, *Earning-grass*, Scotis austral." Lightfoot, p. 1131.

Although there is no affinity here, as in many instances, between the Sw. and S. names, there is an analogy between the Sw. and E. names. As this in Sweden is called *Fet-ört*, it has nearly the same meaning; *fet* signifying fat, q. "the fat herb."

EARNY-COULIGS, *s. pl.* Tumuli, Orkney; especially in the Southern Isles.

Isl. *Arinn hella* denotes the rock on which the sacrifices were offered in the times of heathenism. But it seems to have no affinity. The term is undoubtedly comp. of Isl. *ern* annosus, and *kulle* tumulus, Su.G. *summitas montis*, q. ancient tumuli. As this term in Orkney is synon. with *How*, *Howie*, and *Castle-howie*; Verel. gives Sw. *hoeg* as the synonyme of *kulle*.

EAROCK, *s.* A hen of the first year. V. **EIRACK**.

EARS, *s. pl.* Kidneys, Dumfr., Loth.

This word may have a Celtic origin. Ir. *ara* signifying a kidney, also C.B. *aren*, whence obviously Gael. *airne*, id., whereas *Neirs*, q. v., is evidently from the Gothic.

EAR-SKY, *s.* V. under **SKY**.

EASEL, **EASSEL**, *adv.* Eastward, towards the east; South of S.

"Ow, man! ye should hae hadden *easel* to Kippletringan." Guy Mannering, i. 10.

Rather *eassil*, softened from *Eastil*. V. **EASTILT**. **EASEFUL**, *adj.* Convenient. "Commodious and *easeful*;" Aberd. Reg. V. **ESFUL**.

EASING, **EASIN-DRAP**, *s.* The eaves of a house, S.

This may be corr. from A.S. *efes*, id. It is more probable, however, that it is allied to Dan. *aas*, "the ridge of a mountain or house," Wolff.; q. the drop which falls from the ridge. Sw. *aas*, Isl. *as*, id.

A.Bor. *easings*, the eaves; Gl. Grose. Lancash. *easing* or *yeasing*; Tim Bobbins.

EASING, **EISIN**, *s.* That part of a stack whence it begins to taper, S.

EASIN-GANG, *s.* A course of sheaves projecting a little at the *easin*, to keep the rain from getting in, Clydes.

EASSIN, **EISIN**, *R. v. n.* To desire the male.] *Add*;

Eassint, having taken the bull, Loth., Tweedd., Fife. It is also written *Eicen*.

"Item, the other calves preserved for breiding, extending to the number of fiftie sex calves, which within three years after the calving, as use is, would have *eicened*, and in the fourt yeer, which would have fallen out in the year 1653, would have proven milk kyne, and so would have been worth twentie punds the peece," &c. Acts Cha. II. 1661, VII. 183.

It should perhaps be added to the etymon, that Isl. *eista* signifies testiculus, and *eistna-pungr* scrotum; Haldorson.

EASSIL, *adv.* Towards the east, Roxb.

EASSIL, *adj.* Easterly, ibid. V. **EASTILT**.

EASTLAND, *s.* The eastern part of Europe.

"Mr. Normand Galloway was brunt becaus he was in the *eastland*, and cam home and married ane wayff, contrair the forme of the Pope's institution;—bot if he had had ane thousand whores he had nevir beine quarrelled." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 357.

EASTLE, *prep.* To the eastward of; as, "*eastle* the know," to the east of the knoll, Roxb.

EASTILT, *adv.* Eastward.] *Add*;

Bede, however, uses *east-led* as signifying eastern. V. Lye.

EATCHE, *s.* An adze or addice, S.

"Ony man that has said to ye, I am no gratefu' for the situation of Queen's cooper, let me hae a whample at him wi' mine *eatche*—that's a'." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 278.

EAVE, s. The nave of a cart or carriage wheel, Roxb.

As in all the other dialects the initial letter is *n*, this must be viewed as a provincial corruption; similar to the use of *est* for *nest*.

EBB, adj. Shallow, not deep, S.] *Add*;

"If you think proper to sow with any winter-grain, cause plow it in August or September at furthest,—with a narrow *ebb* fur, that the lime and ashes, being near the surface, may the better feed the young corn, and keep it warm." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 102.

EC, conj. And. V. Ac.

ECHT, the same as Aucht, Aberd. "Fa's *echt* the beast?" to whom does it belong?

I am at a loss whether to view this as the pret. of the *v.* signifying "owned," or as the noun, on the supposition that the *v.* subst. is to be supplied, *q.* "Whose *aucht* is the beast?"

The word in this form more nearly resembles Su.G. *aeg-a*, Isl. *eig-a*, than A.S. *ag-an*, possidere.

ECKIE, EKIE, s. The abbreviation of the name *Hector*, S. Sometimes *Heckie*, S.O.

"*Ekie*, Dick and Wat Litillis;" Acts 1585, iii. 398.

EDDER, s. 1. The udder of a beast, Aberd.

2. Used by the lowest class of the vulgar to denote the breast of a woman, *ibid.*

This term in Sw. has the form of *juder*.

ECKLE-FECKLE, adj. 1. Cheerful, merry, gay, Ayrs.

2. Applied also to one who possesses a sound and penetrating judgment, *ibid.*

I can form no reasonable conjecture as to the origin of this reduplicative term; it is perhaps allied to *Eckfow*, *q. v.*

EDGAR, s. The half-roasted, half-ground, grain of which *Burston* is made, Orkn.

Dan. *aed-e*, Isl. *oet-a*, to eat, and *gorr*, Su.G. *goer* made, prepared, from *gior-a*, anciently *giaer-a*, parare, facere; *q.* prepared food. Isl. *aete* signifies edulia: A.S. *gearve* paratus. Su.G. *garfw-a* has also the sense of parare, anciently *giarv-a*, *garwa*; *garra*, praeparata. V. Ihre in vo.

This must be radically the same with the word pronounced *Aigars* in Angus. A different etymon, however, is given under that word.

EDGE, EGE, s. The highest part of a moorish and elevated tract of ground, of considerable extent, generally that which lies between two streams; a kind of ridge, South of S. It is used both by itself, and in composition, as *Caverton-edge*, &c.

"North from Kingside is *Kingside-edge*; a ridge of hills rising gradually from the North Esk (on the north between and the Pentland hills) and the Tweed, over which the post road leading from Edinburgh to Peebles passes, 700 feet above the sea level." Armstrong. V. Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd. p. 215, 216.

Ande in lik maner at Soltray *ege*, fra thai see the fyr of Eggerhop castyll ande mak takyn in lik maner." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1455, Acts Ed. 1814, c. 44.

I was on the point of concluding that this was merely a figurative use of the E. word as denoting

the thin part of a blade, when I observed that Isl. *egg*, *acies*, is expl. by Gudm. Andr. in its secondary use, *Occa seu crepido montium et petrarum acuta porrectio*, p. 57; and by Haldorson, *Summum jugum montis*. It does not appear that A.S. *ecge* was ever used in this sense.

EDGE or URE, s. V. URE, s. 3.

To EDGIE, v. n. To be quick or alert in doing any thing, Roxb.

Fr. *agir*, to operate; Lat. *age*, go to; or Fr. *aguiser*, according to Ihre, O.Fr. *ech-cr*, Isl. *egg-a*, Su.G. *aegg-a*, incitare, acuere; *q.* to put an edge on.

EDGIE, adj. Clever, Upp. Clydes.

EDIE, s. The abbreviation of *Adam*, S.

It would be quite unnecessary to refer to *Edie Ochiltree*. V. Antiquary.

EE, s. *Ac ee*, a darling, chief delight, Aberd.; *q.* a person's "one eye."

There is some degree of analogy in the use of Belg. *oogelyn*, literally, a little eye, used to denote "a lovely person;" Sewel. The metaphor S.B. evidently refers to the care one takes to preserve a single eye.

It is, however, nearly akin to the figurative use of Lat. *oculus*, and its diminutive *ocellus*.

Ocule mi, blandientis vox, Plaut. My deare heart. *Ocellus meus*, id. My little sweete heart. Cooper. Thesaur.

EE of the day, noon.] Add;

—How daur ye come at the *ee o' day*

To tread the fairy lea?

—For I hae power at dead o' nicht

To work men wae and ill,

And the *ee o' day* gies power to me

O' Mays to tak my will.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

An' ay we flew, and the faster we flew

In the glowan *ee o' day*.

Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 526.

EEAN, s. A one year old horse or mare, Aberd.; perhaps from Gael. *eang*, a year, like the synon. term, *Year-auld*.

EEBREE, s. Eyebrow, Aberd., Nithsdale.

Her bonnie *eebree's* a holie arch

Cast by no earthlie han'.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 12.

O blessings on that bonnie wee facie,

And blessings on that bonnie *ee-bree*!

Song, Havermeal Bannock. V. BRE, BREE.

EE-FEAST, s. 1. A rarity, any thing that excites wonder, Ayrs.; *q.* a *feast* to the eye.

2. A satisfying glance, what gratifies one's curiosity, *ibid.*, Renfr.

EEK, s. An augmentation, S. V. EIK.

EEKFULL, s. A match, an equal, Ang.

Awa', says Colen, that'll never do,

A cuintra littleane for the like o' you;

'Tis nae feer for feer, sae poor fouk dinna joak,

Ye'll get your *eeckfull*, an' she'll get her luck.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 105.

Equal, Edit. Third, p. 110. This is the only example I have met with of this ancient word.

EEKFOW, adj. Expl. "blythe, having an affable demeanour," Ayrs.

Most probably a secondary sense of the adj. signi-

fyng equal; as we say that one possesses "a very equal temper."

EEL. *A nine-ee'd eel*, a lamprey, S.] *Add*;
"Petromyzon fluviatilis: Lesser Lamprey; Nine-eyed-eel. This is abundant in the rivers Leith, Almond, and Esk. The popular name *Nine-eyed-eel* arises from the spiracles being taken for eyes." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 30.

EELA, s. A fishing place, or ground for fishing, near the shore, Shetl.

Isl. *aall* signifies gorges fluminis, et profundiora loca maris; *allda*, unda, fluctus. The term, however, may be softened from *elfa* fluvius, the mouth of a river being generally good fishing ground.

EEL-DROWNER, s. A term negatively used in regard to one who is by no means acute or clever, who is far from being capable of performing a difficult task. It is said; "Atweel, he's nae *eel-drowner* mair than me," Roxb.; synon. with the E. phrase; "He will never set the Thames on fire."

EE-LIST, EYE-LIST, EYE-LAST, s. 1. A flaw, &c.] *Add*;

4. Legal defect; imperfection, such as might invalidate a deed; used as a forensic term.

—"And on nawayes to be trublit tharin, or to be querrellit in his richt thairof be ony maner of occasion bigane, or throw ony defaulte or *eilest*, be the quhilk the richt or possessioun of the saidis landis may be challengeit, or the said M^r Alexander or his foirsaidis trublit thairin," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 357.

5. A cause of regret, Dumfr.

EELIST, s. A desire to have possession of something that cannot easily be obtained, Ayrs.

This term, from its signification, must be viewed as radically different from the preceding; and is undoubtedly from *ee*, and *list*, desire; q. "the desire of the eye;" from A.S. *lyst* desiderium, like *eardes lyste*, patriae amor. Our term exactly corresponds with Dan. *oeyens lyst*, "the lust or delight of the eye;" Wolff.

EEL-POUT, s. The viviparous Blenny, Frith of Forth.

"B. viviparus. Viviparous Blenny; Greenbone. Here this species sometimes gets the name of *Eel-pout* and *Guffer*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 8.

Germ. *ael-pute*, *ael-moder*; Schonevelde.

EEMOST, adj. Uppermost, Aberd.; *Yimost*, Moray.

But wi' a yark Gib made his queet
As dwabil as a flail,
And o'er fell he, maist like to greet,
Just at the *eemost* ga'ill
O' the kirk that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet, p. 126.

This is opposed to *Newmost*, and merely a provinciality for *Umast*, q. v.

EEN, s. An oven, Aberd., Mearns. Hence,

EEN-CAKE, s. A thick cake made of oatmeal with yeast, and baked in an oven, *ibid.* *Oon-cake*, S.

EENBRIGHT, adj. Shining, luminous.

—"The brown bristly skin on the outside of it

was all standing thick o' *eenbright* beaming drops like morning dew." Perils of Man, ii. 190.

This is an erratum for *ee-bright*. But even this has no authority.

EEND, adj. Even, straight, Roxb., apparently q. *even'd*.

To **EENIL, v. a.** To be jealous of; applied to a woman who suspects the fidelity of her husband. She is said to *eenil* him; Fife, nearly obsolete.

This is undoubtedly the same word with *Eyndill*, part. *Eyndling*, q. v. It seems to be softened from *Indilling*, used by Dunbar. V. the quotation under **ELD-NING**. I have been able to throw no light on the origin of the term; and, after a second examination of the cognate dialects, have met with nothing more satisfactory.

EENKIN, s. Kindred in all its extent, Dumfr.; synon. with *Kith and Kin*.

Perhaps from A.S. *aegen* proprius, and *cyn* propago, cognatio; or the first part of the word may be from *aen* legitimus, germanus, like *aeven-brother*, germanus.

EENLINS, s. pl. Of equal age, Perth.

This more nearly approaches the original form of the word than *Eildins*, q. v. It seems a contr. of *even-eildins*. The termination might seem to be formed from A.S. *ealdinge*, did not this denote old age, senectus.

EENOW, s. Presently, S.B.

Grose mentions A.Bor. *inoo* as used in the same sense; which, however much disguised, is merely a corr. of *evennow*, just now.

"I hae some dainty caller haddies, and they sall be but three shillings the dozen, for I haena pith to drive a bargain *e'enow*, and maun just take what ony Christian body will gie wi' few words and nae flyting." Antiquary, iii. 215.

Perhaps I ought to mention that Dan. *endnu* signifies, still, to this very day; as, *Eders klaeder ere endnu faerdig*; Your suit of clothes is not yet done. *Det er endnu koldt*; It is cold still. This is from *enda* still, and *nu* now, at present.

EENS, "even as." Gl. Sibb., S. properly *e'en's*. **EENT**, a common abbreviation among the vulgar, used in affirmation. If it be said, "That's no what I bade you do," or "bring," the answer is, "It's *cent*," S.

Probably a corr. of *evenit*, i. e. "It is the very thing." To **EER, v. n.** To squeak as a pig, Shetl.

EERAM, s. A boat-song, a rowing song.

"Think yourself, dear Morag, how my own heart warms to hear them singing the *eeram* of their clan; that fine deep Gaelic which none but a clansman can feel." Saxon and Gael, iv. 49.

This is properly a Gael. word, although it is written and pronounced *iurramh*, the oar song. It is apparently the same with *Joram*.

EERTHESTREEN, s. The night before yesternight, S.

I wrought it *e'erthestreen* upo' the plain,
A garlan' o' braw spinks an' crawfeet made.
Macaulay's Poems, p. 120.

Here the orthography is improper, as if *e'er* were a contr. of *ever*. V. **HEREYESTREEN**; and for the etymon **HEREYESTERDAY**.

EESOME, *adj.* Denoting that which attracts or fixes the *eye*, what it is gratifying to look at, S.

"Look at them now, my leddy—Will onybody deny that that's an *eesome* couple?" Reg. Dalton, iii. 159.

EESTICK, *s.* Something rare, &c.] *Add*;

2. *Eesticks*, dainties, Aberd.

EET, *s.* A custom. V. **ETT**.

EETNOCH, *s.* A moss-grown precipitous rock, Ayrs.

—"Their succar notes soocht awa along the how o' the glens, and bonniely echo't amang the auld gray *eetnocks* [leg. *eetnochs*] like evermair." Edin. Mag. April 1821, p. 352.

EEVENOO, *adj.* Very hungry; a term nearly obsolete, Roxb.

Apparently changed from C.B. *newynog*, *newynoug*, hungry; famished; from *newyn* hunger; famine; Ir. and Gael. *nuna*, id.

EEVERY, *adj.* Hungry, Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 691. *Every*, Roxb.

This seems to be the same with *Yevery* used by Bellenden, as signifying greedy, voracious. We may add to etymon, Isl. *gifur*, vehemens, avidus.

EFFAULD, *adj.* Upright, honest. V. **AFALD**.

EFFAULDLIE, *adv.* Uprightly.

"We bind and obleiss ws—*effauldlie* and faithfulie—to joyne—in the maintenance of the friedom and lawfulness of the foirsaid parliament." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 318.

It is also absurdly written *efoldly*.

—"The tenour thereof to be followed out *efoldly* as the samine is laid out in the said proclamation." Act General Assembly, A. 1638, p. 31.

EFFE, **EFFIE**, abbrev. of the name *Euphemia*, as is also *Famie*. Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 189.

EFFECFULL, *adj.* Effectual.

—"Our souerane Lady in her parliament—maid actis for ordouring of Notaris and punischment of falsaris, quhilkis as yit hes tane na dew and *effecfull* execution." Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 496.

From the form of this word there is great reason to suppose that it is the origin of the modern S. term *Feckfow*, q. v. under **FECK**.

EFFECTUOUS, *adj.* 1. Affectionate.] *Add*;

2. Powerful, efficacious.

"Thir ar thay quha albeit thay be ay learnand, yit thay cum never to the knaulege of the veritie, becauss thay resauit not the treu cheritie, that thay might be saif. Thairfor God vil send thame ane *effectuous*, and strang delusion of error, that thay vil gif credite vnto leis." Nicol Burne's Disputation, oppos. p. 1.

EFFECTUOUSLIE, *adv.* Affectionately.

"The chancellour requested his grace *effectuouslie* that he wold be so good to declair him selff out of that prisone quherin the governour most wickedlie detained him." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 26.

To **EFFEIR**. 2. To be proportional to.] *Add*;

—"And because the proportional parts are to be paid by us,—therefore it is hereby declared, that the debtor shall have retention frae his creditor in the first end of his rent or annual rent of his due proportional part of the said sum, *effeiring* to the rate and quantity of the said annual rent or burden, payable

by the said debtor to him or them." Band, A. 1640, Spalding, i. 205.

EFFEIRANDLIE, *adv.* In proportion.

—"And for the feird fault to be banist or put in waird for the space of yeir and day,—and siclyke of all vther estatis efter thair qualite foirsaid to be punischit *effeirandlie*." Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 485.

EFFORE, *prep.* Before, afore.

"Our souerane lorde, &c. now reintegratis & reponis him to the samin state as he wes *effore* the samin." Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 336.

EFTER-CUMMARE, *s.* A successor.

"James duick of Chattellarault—protestit in his awne name, his *efter cummaris* & remanent rychtuiss bluide that may succede to the crowne of Scotland," &c. Acts Mary, 1557, Ed. 1814, p. 605.

This is formed in the same manner as A.S. *efter-genga*, a successor, "one who goes after."

EFTIR-FALLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, remains, residue; perhaps equivalent to proceeds, results.

—"Defalkand to the said Laurence in the payment of the said soume, alssmekle as the *eftir-fallis* of the teis of the schip, callit the Katrine, is prufit of avale," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 113.

EFTSONYS, *adv.* Soon after, in a short time.

— I say yow sekyrly

Thar sall na perell, that may be,

Dryve me *eftsonys* to the se.

Mine auentur her tak will I,

Quhethir it be esfull or angry.

Barbour, V. 68. MS.

O.E. *eftsoons*. This Dr. Johns. says is formed of *eft* and *soen*, "by the conjunction of two words of the same meaning." But although both words denote posteriority as to time, they are by no means synon. *Soen* gives the idea of brevity; but *eft*, i. e. *after*, respects the future quite indefinitely. It is immediately formed from A.S. *eft-sona*, cito post. But it is also rendered, iterum, deintegro, rursus, "forthwith or againe;" Somner. It may bear this latter signification here; "I shall not again go to sea."

EGAL, *adj.* Equal, Fr., Mearns.

—In shape and size that were most *egal*,

To make the louse-race fair and legal.

Meston's Poems, p. 116.

EGE OR VRE.

"And gif he hurtis or defoulis with felloun assailyeing with *ege or vre*, he sal remayn in presoun," &c. Parl. Ja. I. A. 1432, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 21. V. **VRE**, s. 3.

* **EGG**. One of the childish modes of divination, used on Hallowe'en, S.B., is to drop the white of an egg in wine, or any pure liquid. According to the form that the substance assumes, the future lot of the person is understood. If a fine landscape with trees, &c. appears, as interpreted by the lively workings of an excited fancy, one is fated to enjoy a country life: if high houses and steeples meet the eye, it is to be a town life.

Melted lead is dropped in water, in the West of S. on the same evening. Although I do not recollect that any particular reason is assigned for it; there can be no doubt that it has originally been done with a similar intention.

EGGS, s. pl. *Ye're aff your eggs*, a phrase applied to one who is under a mistake as to any matter of fact, or who forms an unjust conclusion from facts. It is sometimes thus expressed, "*Ye're a' aff your eggs*, and on cauld chuckie-stanes."

The allusion is evidently to a fowl leaving her eggs, or sitting on something else, supposing that they are under her.

TO DREAM OF EGGS, is viewed as foretokening anger. But if they are broken, the power of the charm is lost, Teviotd.

EGG-SHELL. *Breaking of an Egg-shell.*

"Here [in Angus] *Noroway* is always talked of as the land to which witches repair for their unholy meetings. No old-fashioned person will omit to break an *eggshell*, if he sees one whole, lest it should serve to convey them thither." *Edin. Mag.* Feb. 1818, p. 117.

This custom is as ancient at least as the time of Pliny. "For feare likewise of some harme, see wee not that it is an usuall thing to crush and breake both *egge* and fish *shels*, so soone as ever the meat is supped and eaten out of them; or else to bore the same through with a spoone stele or bodkin?" *Hist. B.* xxviii. c. 2.

He is here speaking of the power of "the infernall fiends."

EGGLAR, s. A hawker, who collects *eggs*, &c.] *Add*;

"The numbers and ages, as taken in 1791, are—Pendiclers, 10—*Egglers*, 2." *Statist. Acc. P. Merton*, xiv. 589.

EGGTAGGLE, s. 1. The act of wasting time in bad company, *Ayrs*.

2. Expl. as also denoting immodest conduct, *ibid*.

The latter part of the word is obviously from the *v. to Taigle*, q. v. Shall we suppose that the term is formed from the idea of a servant being *hindered*, or pretending to be so, in seeking for *eggs*?

EGIPTIANIS, s. pl. The name formerly given to Gipsies, as they gave out that they came to Europe from *Egypt*.

—"The *Egiptianis* & George Faw thair capitane," &c. *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1548, V. 16.

"George Faw & Johnne Faw *Egiptianis* war convictit, &c. for the blud drawing of Sande Barrowne, &c. and ordainit the saidis *Egiptianis* to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne." *Ibid*.

EGYPT (or EGYPTIAN) HERRING, a name given on the Frith of Forth to the Saury Pike. *V. GOWDANOOK*.

EGLIE, s. Some peculiar kind of needle-work.

"A claith of estait of gold damaskit spraingit with reid *eglie* in breadis of claith of gold and crammosin satine furnissit with ruif and taill, thre pandis all frenyeit with threidis of gold and reid silk." *Inventories, A.* 1561, p. 123.

Fr. aiguillé, eguillé, wrought or pricked with needles, from *aiguille* a needle. *Aiguillée*, as a *s.*, is also applied to the thread, silk or wool, used in the needle; *Certaine quantité de fil, de soie, de laine, qu'on passe dans une aiguille, proportionnée à l'étendue du bras qui la tire.* *Dict. Trev.*

To EICEN, v. a. To desire the male. *V. EASSIN, v.*

To EIK, v. a. 1. To add; *E. eke*.

—"And that thai *eik* no covbille for the said fishingis bot as vse & wont wes of before." *Act Dom. Conc. A.* 1491, p. 216.

To EIK, v. n. To add, to subjoin.

"Besides these answers, which the judicious reader may easily perceive whether reasonable, to elude his majesty's just grievances or not, they *eik* thus: 'As we are most unwilling to fall upon any questions which may seem to import the least contradiction with his majesty,' &c. *Spalding, i.* 185. *V. the s.*

EIK, EEK, s. An addition, *S.*

"Concerning the removal of this larger *EEK*, you shall be advised, when I come to speak in general of the removing of *EEKs*." *Maxwell's Bee-Master*, p. 52.

EIK, s. 1. The liniment used for greasing sheep, *S.A.*] *Add*;

2. A sort of unctuous perspiration that oozes through the pores of the skin of sheep in warm weather, *Roxb*; often called *Sheep-eik*.

—"That all sheip be marked with keill, and not with tar or pick.—That none quho sellis wooll shall weit the samyne, or put in any worse wooll or filthe to mak vp weight thairin.—And that becaus the *eik* and filthines of the samene is a great prejudice to the workeris thairof, and causes the samen wooll or yearne maid thairof to rot in a short space." *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, V. 392.

Eik is used in the same sense in Northumberland.

This seems to be a very ancient word, perhaps introduced by the Belgae into Britain. It is obviously allied to *Teut. eck, ack*, res foeda, et nauseam movens; *Mod. Sax. eck*, pus, sanies, *eck-en* exulcerare; *Kilian. Isl. age* is expl. caries soli, ab aqua.

EIKWEDER, s. A wedder of a particular description.

—"Confirms the gift—of the few maillis, few duties, caynes, *eikweders*, teind lambes, and other mentioned in the mortificationoun—to Mr. Johnne Duncane Minister at Culros." *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, V. 578.

Whether this refers to these wedders being covered with *eik*, i. e. besmeared; or to their being given in addition to some former gift, is uncertain.

EIKEND, s. The short chain which attaches the *theets* or traces to the swingletrees in a plough, *Clydes*.

This might seem to resemble *A.S. egcgung*, a word given by *Aelfric*, in the sense of *occatio*, which denotes harrowing. *Eikend* may, however, be compounded of *A.S. ec-an* to *eke*, and *end finis*, q. to join the ends of the traces.

EILD, ELd, s. 1. Any particular period of human life, &c.] *Add*;

A.Bor. eald, id. "He is tall of his *eald*, he is tall of his age;" *Grose*.

4. Age, the advanced period of life.] *Add*;

Eld is given by *Ben Jonson* as a North-country word, in this sense.

Who scorns at *eld*, peeles of his owne young haires.

Shakespear uses *eld* in one passage where the sense is dubious.

—Well you know,
The superstitious idle-headed *Eld*
Receiv'd, and did deliver to our age
This tale of Herne the hunter for a truth.

Merry Wives of Windsor.

Some understand old age, others old people, as meant. It seems rather to signify antiquity, ancient times.

EILD, EILL, adj. Applied to a cow that ceases to give milk, whether from age, or from being with calf, Border. *Eill*, Annandale. V. **YELD**.

EILDING, s. Fuel. V. **ELDIN**.

EYLL, s. The isle, or rather aile, of a church; Aberd. Reg.

EYN, (eyas Gr.) adv. Straight forwards, Clydes. This, I suspect, is merely a provincial pronunciation of *even*, A.S. *efen*; as signifying "not having an inclination to any side," and thus as equivalent to *straight*.

EIND, s. Breath. *To tak one's eind*, to breathe a little, to draw breath, to rest from any employment, especially if severe, S.B.

The pensy blades doss'd down on stanes,
Whipt out their snishin millies;
And a' were blyth to *tak* their *einds*,
And club a pint o' Lillie's
Best ale that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 134.

Einds is rendered "refreshment" by the Editor of these poems. But this must be a mistake. The word is evidently the same with *End* and *Aynd*, q. v., both signifying breath.

EIRACK, EAROCK, ERACK, EROCK, ERRACK, s.]
Give as definition;

A hen of the first year; one that has begun to lay, S. Hence an *earock's egg*, one of a small size.

He has a clunker on his croun,
Like half an *errack's egg*,—and youn
Undoubtedly is Duncan Drone.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 18.

What? hae you ony eggs to sell?

Jan. No ane.

I wat our tappet *erock* laid but twa,
An' Jean an' I baith took them to our dinner.

Donald and Flora, p. 84.

EIRD AND STANE. V. **SASINE**.

EISDROP, s. The eaves, "The *eisdrop* of the said hous;" Aberd. Reg. V. **EASING**.

EISSEL, adj. Easterly, S.A.

"On Monanday night he cam yont to stop the ewes aff the hogg-fence, the wind being *eissel*." *Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 12.*

A.S. *east-dele*, ortus; as *cassilt*, Loth., is from A.S. *east-led*, orientalis.

EISTIT, adv. Rather; also pron. *astit*, Ayrs. V. **ASTIT**.

EISTLAND, adj. A term applied to the countries bordering on the Baltic. Hence *eistland tymmer*, wood from Norway, &c.

"Item, in the chalmer of deis ane stand bed of *eistland tymmer* with ruf and pannell of the same." *Inventories, A. 1580, p. 301.*

EITCH, s. An instrument used by a cooper, S.; *addice* or *adze*, E.

"*Eitches* for cowpers, the dozen—iiii xiiis." Rates, A. 1611.

—"Axes, *eitches*, drug saw, bow saw," &c. Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 52. V. **DRUG SAW**.

A.S. *adesa*, "an axe, an addice, or cooper's instrument," Somner.

EITH, EYTH, adj. Easy, S.] *Add*;

"[It's] *eith* to keep the castle that was never besieged;" S. Prov. "spoken with bitterness, by a handsome woman, when an ugly one calls her a w—e; intimating that nobody will give her the temptation." Kelly, p. 96.

EYTTYN, ETIN, s. A giant.] *Add*;

This term was not unknown in E., although I have remarked only the following instance, as used by Beaumont and Fletcher.

—"They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the Giants and the *Ettins* will come and snatch it from him." *Burning Pestle*.

RED EITIN. 1. A phrase used in Fife, and perhaps in some other counties, to denote a person of a waspish disposition.

2. *Redeaten* occurs, as if equivalent to *canibal*.

—"They prefer the—friendship of the Guisians & the rest of these monstrous *redeatens* in France who celebrat that bloody druken feast of Bartholomew in Paris," &c. Mellvill's MS. p. 109.

EYE-WHARM, s. An eyelash, Shetl.

Isl. *hwarmur* palpebrae; in Su.G. *oegen-hwarf*, from *hverfwa* ire, motitari, says Ihre, as the Lat. term seems to be a *palpitando*. Isl. *hwarm-a* is used as a v., signifying to move the eye-lids or eye-lashes, movere palpebras; Haldorson.

EKIE, s. A proper name. V. **ECKIE**.

ELBOW-GREASE, s. 1. Hard work with the arms, S.] *Add*;

"He has scartit and dintit my gude mahogany table past a' the power o' bees-wax and *elbow grease* to smooth." *The Entail, iii. 84.*

It is also a provincial E. word.

ELBOWIT GRASS, Flote Foxtail-Grass. *Alopecurus geniculatus*, Linn., Lanarks.

It has obviously been denominated *elbowit*, or *elbowed*, for the same reason for which it bears the name of *geniculatus*, as being *kneed*, or having many joints.

ELDER, s. Among Presbyterians, &c.] Last l. for *pro vita aut culpa*, r. *ad vitam aut culpam*.] *Add*;

A different reason is assigned, Knox's Hist. p. 267:

"Quhilk burdane thay patiently susteained a yeir and mair. And then becaus they culd not (without neglecting of thair awen private houses) langer wait upoun the publick charge; they desyred that they might be releaved, and that uthers might be burdeined in thair roume: Quhilk was thocht a petitionoun ressonabill of the hail Kirk."

ELDIN, ELDING, EILDING, s. Fuel of any kind.] *Add*;

"Aye, said I, and ye'll be wanting *eilding* now, or something to pitt ouer the winter." *Guy Manner- ing, iii. 104.*

ELDIN-DOCKEN, *s.* *Rumex aquaticus*, Linn.; the Water-dock, found by the sides of rivers, often cut, dried, and used as *eldin* or fuel by the lower classes; thence supposed to have its name, Roxb.

ELDURING, Dunb. V. **ELDNING**.

* **ELEMENTS**, *s. pl.* The sky, the firmament, the heavens, S.

ELEST, *s.* An offence.

—"How in hir Hienes last parliament, all penall lawis and statutis repugnant and prejudiciall to the said forme of religioun, and professouris thair of, are abolischit to their surtie, all men knawis, and swa at this present can justlie pretend na caus of mislyking nor discontentatioun: Yit heiring sum *elest* to be tane, and consavit be the people in sum partis of this realme,—hir Maiestie, with avyis," &c. Sed^t. Counc. A. 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 572.

"The Quenis Majestie having ressavit ane letter from hir guid Sister the Quene of Ingland,—tending to the pacificatioun of all *elestis* and controversies standing betwix their Majesties," &c. Keith's Hist. p. 317. V. **EE-LIST** under **EE**.

* **ELF**, *s.* A puny creature, S.

For wary-draggle, and sharger *elf*,
I hae the gear upo' my skelf.

R. Forbes's Poems.

ELF-BORE, *s.* A hole in a piece of wood, out of which a knot has dropped, or been driven; by the superstitious viewed as the operation of the Fairies, S.

"If—you were to look through an *elf-bore* in wood, where a thorter knot—has been taken out,—you may see the elf-bull—butting with the strongest bull in the herd." Northern Antiq. p. 404.

Evidently from *elf* and *bore*, to pierce; or the aperture made. V. **AWIS-BORE**.

ELF-CUP, *s.* This name is given to small stones, "perforated by friction at a waterfall, and believed to be the workmanship of the Elves," Dumfr.

"*Elf-cups* were placed under stable-doors for the like purpose;" i. e. as a safeguard against witchcraft. Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 290.

ELFSHOT, *s.* 1. An arrow-head of flint.] *Add*;
The name given to the elf-arrow in Gael. is *sciat-hee*; from *siat* an arrow, and *shee* a fairy.

The *elfshot*, or *elfin arrow*, is still used in the Highlands as an amulet.

"While she spoke, she was searching about her bed, and at length produced a small stone, shaped somewhat like a gun flint. 'Now,' proceeded she, 'ye'll just sew that within the lining of your stays, lady; or, with your leave, in the band of your petticoat; and there'll nobody *can* harm you.'—These bolts are believed to be discharged by fairies with deadly intent. Nevertheless, when once in the possession of men they are accounted talismans against witchcraft, evil-eyes, and elvish attacks. They are especially used in curing all such diseases of cattle as may have been inflicted by the malice of unholy powers." Discipline, iii. 16. 279.

To **ELFSHOOT**, *v. a.* To shoot, as the vulgar suppose, with an elf-arrow, S.

Next you'll a warlock turn, in air you'll ride,
Upon a broom, and travel on the tide;
Or on a black cat mid' the tempests prance,
In stormy nights beyond the sea to France;
Drive down the barns and byars, prevent our
sleep,

Elfshoot our ky, an' smoor 'mang drift our sheep;
Till the foul fiend grow tir'd, or wi' you quarrel;
Syne you'll be roasted quick in a tar barrel.

Falls of Clyde, p. 120.

ELF-SHOT, *part. pa.* Shot by fairies, S.] *Add*;

A literary friend informs me, that the disease consists in an over-distention of the first stomach, from the swelling up of clover and grass, when eaten with the morning dew on it.

The *basting*, as it is called, or beating, is performed for an hour, without intermission, by means of *blue bonnets*. The herds of Clydesdale, I am assured, would not trust to any other instrument in chafing the animal.

ELGINS, *s. pl.* Water-dock, Loth. *Rumex aquaticus*, Linn. V. **ELDIN-DOCKEN**.

* To **ELIDE**, *v. a.* To quash.

"And gif they nicht and had comperit, thay wald haue *elidit* and stayit the samyn to haue bene put to ony probatioun." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Edit. 1816, p. 126.

"Quhilk allegiance, in cace the same had bene proponit in the first instance, wald have bene sufficient to haue *elidit* the said summondis of forfaltre." Ibid. p. 131.

E. elide is expl. by Johns. "to break in pieces, to crush." It seems originally the same word. But as the *E. v.* retains the sense of Lat. *elid-ere*, as denoting the act of stamping or pounding small; this is more nearly allied to another, "to dash against," fully expressing that of Fr. *elid-er*, to quash. I do not find that it is used in *E.* exactly in this sense.

ELIKE, *adj.* Alike, equal.

Yone tua saulis, quhilkis thou seis sans fale,
Schynand with *elike* armes paregale,
Now at gude concord stand and vnite,
Ay quhill thay stand in myrk and law degree.

Doug. Virg. 195, 18.

"That the *elike* lettre of naturalitie be—grantit be the King and Quene of Scotland—to all and sindrie the said maist cristin king of France subiectis being or sal happin to be in the realme of Scotland." Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

ELIK WISS, **ELIKWYS**, *adv.* In like manner, likewise, Aberd. Reg. A. 1548.

—"The quhilk the said Laurence is *elik wiss* bundin be his hand writt foresaid," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 113.

And as he twichis greis sere in pane,
In blis *elikwys* sindry staxis puttis he.

Doug. Virg. Prol. 160, 6.

To **ELY**, *v. n.* 1. To disappear, to vanish from sight; always suggesting the idea of gradual disappearance, Roxb., Selkirks.

"It *elyed* away o'er the brow, and I saw nae mair o't." Brownie of Bodsbeck. ii. 36.

2. To drop off one by one, as a company does that disperses imperceptibly, *ibid.*

Shall we view this as from a common fountain with Germ. *eil-en*, Su.G. *il-a*, properare, to haste; which Ihere deduces from *il*, planta pedis? Or, shall we rather trace it to Alem. Teut. *hel-en*, A.S. *hel-an*, Su.G. *hael-a*, Moes.G. *hul-jan*, celare, to conceal.

ELYMOSINER, ELYMOSINAR, s. An almoner.

"His brother, Sir Elias Lighton, and the queen's *elymosiner*,—interpose for him and mediat with the king and Laderdale, that at lest he [Abp. Leighton] might remain yet in his office for a yeir's time, but in vain, for it was otherways resolved by Laderdale." Law's Memorials, p. 71.

—"The bishop of Murray, as *elymosinar* rode beside the bishop of London, somewhat nearer the king." Spalding's Troubles, i. 24.

L.B. *eleemosynar-ius*, id.

ELIWISS, adv. Also; Aberd. Reg.; apparently for *elikwiss*.

ELLANGOUS, prep. Along. "*Ellangous* the calsie," i. e. causeway; Aberd. Reg. V. ALANG.

ELLER, s. The alder, West of S.; apparently corr. from the E. word. *Alar*, however, is the Sw. name.

ELLEWYNDE, adj. Eleven; Brechine Reg.

ELLION, s. "Fuel chiefly of peat;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.; evidently a corr. pron. of *Eldin*, q. v.

ELNE, ELL, s. A measure containing thirty-seven inches, S. The English ell is different; containing three feet and nine inches.

"In the first thai ordanit ande deliuerit the *Elne* to contene xxxvij Inche as is contenit in the Statute of king Daud the first playnly maide tharvpon." Lh. Ja. I. A. 1425, Ed. 1814. p. 12.

To Measure with the lang ell or *elwand*, to take the advantage of another, by taking more goods than one gives value for, S.

—"Sometimes the souldiers (the worst sort of them) measured the packes belonging to the marchants with the long ell." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 46.

To Measure with the short ell or *elwand*, a phrase used to denote the dishonesty of a merchant or chapman, who slips back his thumb on part of the cloth he has already measured, taking perhaps an inch from every ell, S.

ELPHRISH, adj. Inhabited by *elves* or spirits.

"*Shee is become*, &c. So to shew a horrible desolation: such as should not onely make her waste & solitarie, but also detestable and abominable: as are ghostly and *elphrish* places full of panike terrour, and the ordinarie retrait of all these things, which both flee humane societie, and the sight whereof men most abhorre." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 181.

This form of the word throws further light on the origin of *Elrische*, q. v.

ELRISCHE, ELRICHE, &c., adj. 1. As expressing relation to demons, &c.] Insert, as sense 7. Chill, keen; applied to the weather, S. V. ALERISH; also ELPHRISH.

ELSHENDER, s. An abbreviation of the name *Alexander*, S.

ELSHIE, 1. the abbreviation of the female name *Alison*; now more commonly *Elsie*, S.

2. That of the masculine name *Alexander*; Tales of my Landlord, i. 89. V. CANNIE, sense 21.

ELSYN, ELSON, s.] Add;

In Shetland the term is pronounced *alison*.

This word was not unknown in O.E. "*Elson* for cordwayners [Fr.] *alesne*." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 31.

ELSIN-BOX, s. A box for holding awls, S.

Ane ca's a thing like *elsin-box*,

That drools like corn pipes

Fu' queer that day.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 57.

ELSON-BLADE, s. The awl itself.

"*Elson blades*, the thousand,—xl." Rates, A. 1611.

ELSON-HEFT, s. 1. The handle of an awl, S.

"*Elson hefts*, the groce containing 12 dozen—xv.

2. The old designation for a jargonelle pear, from its resemblance to the *haft* of an awl, S.

ELSPETH, Act. Concil. p. 208, col. 2.

This I am inclined to view as a corr. of the name *Elizabeth*, although it has been considered as itself a proper name, which is abbreviated into *Elspet*, *Elspa*, *Eppie* and *Eps*.

ELWAND.] Add;

What is called "our Lady's *Elwand*," S.B. is denominated the King's *Elwand*, Roxb., Clydes.

EME, EYME, EAM, s. Uncle.

Thar leyff thai tuk, to Dunipace couth gang.

Thar duelt his *eyme*, a man of gret richness.

Wallace, B. I. v. 299. M.S.

This word was commonly used, in former ages, both by S. and E. writers, so late as the time of Spenser. Kelly expl. it improperly, when giving the S. Prov.; "Many aunts, many *emms*, many kinsfolk, few friends;"—"spoken by them that have many rich friends and are little the better for them." P. 251. He renders it "relations," N. *Eme*, uncle; Palsgr. B. iii. F. 31.

An intelligent and learned correspondent understands this term as signifying a nephew; referring to these words;

"This William—tarried upon opportunity of time to be revenged upon his enemies, and namely upon Sir William Crichton chancellor, who so mischantly had put down his *eames*, William earl of Douglas, and David his brother." Pitscottie, p. 19, Ed. 1728. *Eame*, erroneously, p. 49, Ed. 1814.

It is unquestionable, however, that both these were uncles of the Earl William here mentioned. V. p. 18. also Godscroft, p. 161.

A.S. *eam*, Franc. *oheim*, Germ. *ohm* avunculus. Martinus derives the term from Arab. *am*, an uncle by the father's side.

It is still used A.Bor. "Mine *eam*, mine uncle; North." It also bears the sense of Gossip; Grose.

EMENYTEIS, s. pl. Immunities.

"That the fredomez & liberteis of halikirk, with all priuelegis & *emenyteis* tharof, and of all spirituale personis be obseruit," &c. Acts Ja. V. A. 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 286.

To EMERGE, v. n. To appear unexpectedly.

"An heritor afterwards *emerging*, could not be heard to claim, upon a better right, the lands adjudged from the defender, without quitting his ground inclosed." Forbes, Suppl. Dec. p. 28.

EMERGENT, s. Any sudden occasion, a casualty, E. *emergency*.

—"Conceiving that the process laid against Mr. David Black wronged the priuileges of their disci-

pline,—they, for those reasons, and other *emergents*, went to work again, and that so avowedly, that they pitched upon my Lord Hamilton to be their head," &c. Guthry's Mem. p. 5.

EMMELDYNG, *s.*

"I wonner what ye made o' the twa grumphies,—gin ye thought it they war young deils or what, snoukin' for a sappy *emmeldyng* about the harigals o' ye." Saint Patrick, ii. 243.

EMMERS, *s. pl.* Red hot ashes, Dumfr.

Not corr., as might be supposed, from the E. word, but retaining the original form; A.S. *aemyrian*, cineres; Isl. *eymyria*, (not *einmyria*, as in Johns.) favilla ignita, minutae prunae, from *eime* ignis, and *aer*, *oer*, particula terrestris minima; Seren.

EMMLE-DEUG, *s.* Something flying loose, some loose piece of dress; spoken in derision or with contempt, Galloway.

Shall we view this as allied to A.S. *ameallud* exinatus, "emptied;" Somner? *Dewg* denotes a rag. V. DEWGS.

EMMIS, IMMIS, *adj.* Gloomy, 2.] *Add*;

Immis is used in the same sense, Ayrs., signifying chill, and having every appearance of rain. It is pron. *yeemmies* by very old people, especially in Renfr.

3. It is also used in relation to an object that is placed insecurely, or threatens to fall; as, "*That steen stands very eemis*," that stone has not a proper bottom; Ang.; *Coglie*, *Cockersum*, synon.

EMMOCK, *s.* A pismire, an ant, Loth., Roxb.; corr. from A.S. *aemete*, id.

TO EMPASH, EMPESCHE, *v. a.* To hinder.] *Add*; O.E., id.

"I *empesshe* or let one of his purpose;" Palsgr. F. 222, b.

EMPASCHEMENT, *s.* Hindrance.

"The pluralitie of clerkis, gif the samyn sall exceid and excesce over the number of thrie, cannot eschape bot to prove more chargeabill to the subjectis, and to breid confusioun and *empaschement* to the lordis in examining and decyding of materis moved befor thame." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 696. V. EMPASH, *v.*

EMPHITEOS, *s.* A grant in feu-farm.

—"Gevand, grantand, and to feu-ferme and perpetuall *emphiteos* lattand—all and sindriethe foirsaidis landis and Iyllis callit the Lewis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 249.

"Though the body of the Roman law was finished before the feudal law had its existence, Craig and other writers, with great propriety, express a grant in feu-farm by the Roman vocable *emphyteusis*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. T. iv. sect. 6.

"*Emphyteusis* was a right known in the Roman law, by which the perpetual use of land was given to a person for the payment of rent; and although the holder could not sell without first offering the property to the *dominus*, yet he was entitled to the full profits of the subject, and was at liberty to impignorate them for his debt." Bell's Law Dict. in vo.

Our term is immediately from Fr. *emphyteose*, "the making of a thing better then it was when it was received;—or, an estate upon condition to improve it;" Cotgr. It is more properly defined, Bail d'héritage

à perpétuité; du Grec *emphyteusis*. Roquef. Gl. Rom. *ἔμφύτευσις*, insitio, from *ἐμφύτειν*, insero.

TO EMPLESS, *v. a.* To please.

—"The said Schir William to folow vther personis for the said soume as it *empless* him. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 61.

—"The quhilk abbot grantit that he was *emplessit* of the said five chalder xiiij bollis of mele, & that he had assignit the samyn to Dene Gilbert Buchquhanane." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 184.

It is used as synon. with *content*.

"And bathe the saidis partiis ar *emplessit* and content to stand, abid, & vnderly the sentence & deliverance of the lordis of Consale," &c. Ibid. p. 190.

EMPLESANCE, *s.* Pleasure.

"It salbe leful to the kingis hienes to tak the desisioun of ony actioun that cumis before him at his *emplesance*, like as it wes wont tobe of before." Parl. Ja. III. A. 1469, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 94.

EMPLESEUR, *s.* The same with *Emplesance*.

"And this ye fail not to do, as ye will do us singular *empleseur*." Lett. Ergyll, &c. Knox's Life, i. 437.

EMPRIMIT, *s.* V. ENPRUNTIS.

"Swa in all extents, *imprimitis*, contributions, and the like subsidies to be imposit upon the burgh, merchants and crafts-men to bear the burden and charge thereof indifferently overheid." A. 1583, Blue Blanket, p. 126, Maitl. Hist. Edin. p. 233.

EMPRIOURE, *s.* 1. A general.

—"He wald gladly ressave the glore of triumphe, gif sicthingismicht be that his armye micht triumphe, quhen thay had beryit thair *emprioure* and maister." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 181. *Imperatore*, Lat.

2. An emperor.

Full soir weipyng with vocis lamentabill,
Thay cryit loud, O *empriour* Constantine!
We may wyte thy possessioun poysounabill
Of all our greit punitioun and pyne.

Lyndsay's Dreme.

ENANTEEN, *s.* An emmet, an ant, Aberd.

Junius thinks that from A.S. *aemette* was first formed *aemt*, and afterwards *aent* and *ant*.

* ENAUNTER, *adv.* Lest; Spenser.

My worthy friend Archdeacon Nares has said;—"A word peculiar to Spenser; whether provincial or antiquated, has not been made out."

Had the learned writer happened to cast his eye on AUNTER, adventure, in the Scottish Dictionary, he would have seen that this must be the same with *in aunter* used by Gower. It seems generally to include the idea of contingency, as equivalent to, if peradventure, if perchance. *Anawntrius*, if so be, A.Bor., is merely the provincial corr. of *in aunter*, or *enaunter*. It is probable that *en aventure* had been used by the old Provençal writers, in the same sense with modern *d'aventure*, and *par aventure*.

TO ENCHAIP, *v. n.* Perhaps, to cover the head, Fr. *enchapp-er*, id.

That I haue said I sall hauld, and that I tell the plane;
Quhair ony coilyear may *enchaip* I trow till *encheif*.

Rauf Coilyear, B. ij. b.

TO ENCHEIF, *v. n.* V. ENCHAIP.

Encheif may signify to achieve, accomplish. The O.Fr. *v.* has assumed a variety of forms; as *achaif-*

ver, achevir, &c. It may also have had the form of *enchevir*. Or it may have been originally written *escheif*. This seems to have been a Fr. proverb, translated as literally as possible; which, with a variety of other phrases in this tale, affords a strong presumption of its having been borrowed from some old French or Norman work.

END, EYNDING, *s.* Breath.] *Add*;

In the same sense, it would seem, must we understand *end*, as occurring in *Ane Sang of the Croce*.

The godles dreidis sair to die;
Bot quhen he can no farther flie,
And faine his sinfull lyfe wald mend;
Thay grip sa fast his geir to get,
The sillie saul is quyte foryet,
Quhill haistelie gais out his *end*.

Poems of the 16th Century, p. 29.

The last line ought certainly to be read,

Quhill haistelie gais out his *end*.

The meaning plainly is, that the relations of the afflicted man are so eager to secure his effects, that they neglect the use of any means for the salvation of his soul, *till* it be too late, "till unexpectedly his *breath goeth forth*."

ENDFUNDEYNG.] *Add*;

A highly respected friend observes that the term in MS. *enfundeyng* may, he thinks, be viewed as denoting rheumatism; as the term *fundy* might be naturally enough, though not elegantly or scientifically, applied to this distemper.

END-HOOPING, *s.* The ring of iron that surrounds the bottom of a wooden vessel, Roxb., Ayr.; used also metaph. like *Lagen-gird*.

— She sprung an *end-hooping*,

Which banish'd poor Sandy from bonny Dundee.
Song by Burns.

ENDIE, *adj.* 1. Attached to one's own interest, selfish, Roxb., Berwicks.

2. Full of schemes, fertile in expedients, Roxb.

3. Also expl. shuffling, shifting; as, "*an endie man*," a man of devices, *ibid.*; q. one who has still a selfish *end* in view.

ENDLANG, ENDLANGIS, *adv.* Along.] *Add*;
O.E. *endlong*.

When Chryst was borne of a mayden clene,
The temple [of Peace] fell down *endlong* the grene.

MS. Poems, penes W. Hamper, Esq.

2. "*Endlang*, in uninterrupted succession;" Gl. Antiq.

To ENDLANG, *v. a.* To harrow the ridges in a field from end to end; as opposed to *thortering*; Clydes. This *v.* is evidently from the adverb.

ENDRIFT, *s.*

— Perforce of *endrift* styth,

He is oblig'd to seek a lyth

Amo' the byres and barns.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 31.

But soon as he sets forth his nose,

The first thing meets him is a dose

Of styth *endrift* and hail. *Ibid.* p. 35.

It has been supposed, that *endrift* is an erratum for *Erdrift* or *Erd-drift*, q. v. But it seems to be merely the abbreviation of the more ancient form of *Evindrifft*, q. v.

ENDS, *s. pl.* Shoemakers' threads; more fully, *Roset-ends*, S.

His dreaded foe, in red and blue,—

Leapt plump directly down his throat,

Laden with tackle of his stall,

Last, *ends*, and hammer, strap, and awl.

Meston's Poems, p. 98.

To PACK up one's ENDS and AWLS, a proverbial phrase evidently borrowed from the last, signifying to make ready for departure, S.

"They arrived at Edinburgh, and constrained the Queen Regent—to *pack up* her *ends and awls*, and make what speed she could with them to Dunbar." R. Gilhaize, i. 271.

END'S ERRAND, the special design, S.

"Did they say nothing of the *end's errand* they had come upon?" Sir A. Wylie, ii. 158.

This phrase has always appeared to me to be pronounced *anes errand*, i. e. "the single errand;" from A.S. *anes* the genit. of *an*, unus, solus, and *aerend* nuntium, legatio, q. "having no message to deliver, or business to do, save one."

ENDWAYS, *adv.* To get *endways* with any piece of work, to get pretty well through with it, to succeed in any undertaking, Roxb.

ENEMY, *s.* A designation for the devil, S.

—"For that Inch-Grabbit; I could whyles wish mysell a witch for his sake, if I were na feared the *Enemy* wad tak me at my word." Waverley, iii. 285.

The peasantry in S., in former times at least, having a strong impression of the necessity of decency of language, and not having learned that there could not be a more proper use of the devil's name, as some express themselves, than to *mak a bauchle of it* in their common discourse; have employed a variety of denominations, to avoid that familiar use that might either indicate or produce trivial views of the eternal world. Thus he is sometimes called, *the Ill man*, *the Fiend*, *the Sorrow*, *the Foul Thief*, &c. and as here, *the Enemy*.

ENEMY, *s.* An ant, Fife; probably corr. from A.S. *an aemet*, id.

ENEUCH, ENEUGH, *adj.* Enough, *Weel eneugh*, pretty well, S.

The lads on Tweed are *weel eneugh*,

But O there's few like my dear fallow, &c.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 150.

ENGLISH and SCOTCH, a common game among young people, S.

The company is parted into two bands; each of these is put under the conduct of a chief chosen for this purpose. The baggage, or object of spoil, lies behind the line. One of the leaders advances, defies the foe, and cheers his troop. On the signal being given, the opposite parties rush forward, and endeavour to seize the spoil. He, who is taken within the line, is carried off as a prisoner, and kept at a distance. He obtains no relief from captivity, unless one of his comrades can touch him and return to his own party unmolested by his assailants.

"The *English and Scots* used to be played by parties of boys, who, divided by a fixed line, endeavoured to pull one another across this line, or to seize, by bodily strength or nimbleness, a *wad* (the

coats or hats of the players) from the little heap deposited in the different territories at a convenient distance." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 35.

This game has obviously originated from the mutual incursions of the two nations, in those unhappy times, when a river or ideal line converted into enemies those whose situation invited to the closest ties of friendship. It is said, that when the artful and acute Elizabeth of England had any suspicion of the effect of her politics on the Scottish nation, she used to inquire how the boys were amusing themselves. If they were acting as soldiers, she considered it as a proof that it was time for her to arm.

ENGLISH WEIGHT, Avoirdupoise weight; thus denominated because the pound in England contains sixteen ounces, S.

To ENGRAGE, *v. a.* To irritate, especially by holding up to ridicule by means of satire, Ayrs. This seems to be the same with *Engrege*, to aggravate.

* **ENGRAINED**, *part. adj.* Any thing is said to be *engrained* with dirt, when it cannot be cleaned by simple washing, when the dirt is as it were incorporated with the *grain*, or texture, of the substance referred to, S.

ENKEERLOCH, *adj.* Having a difficult temper, Ayrs.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *ont-keer-en*, immutare; or, as signifying avertere; or from Germ. *ent*, against, also used intensively, and *kehr-en* to turn.

ENLANG, *adj.* What regards the length of any object, S.

He—cocking, takes

An *enlang* aim, to hit baith lugs and tail.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 27. V. ENDLANG.

ENNER, *adj.* Nether, having an inferior place, Lanarks.

I do not know the origin of this provincialism, if it be not merely a corr. of *under*; *d* being often left out in the western counties.

ENNERMAIR, *adj.* More in an inferior situation, ib.

ENNERMAIST, *adj.* Nethermost, ibid.

ENORM, *adj.* Very great, excessive.

"All contractes,—maid by minoris in thair les age, to thair *enorm* hurt and skaith, ar of nane avail, and aucht to be annullit," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 179.

Fr. *enorme*, Lat. *enorm-is*.

ENORMLIE, *adv.* Excessively, enormously.

"We reuoik all giftis—be the expreming of ane fals causs, quhare gif thai [thar?] had bene expremitt ane trew causs, and the verite, we had nocht gevin the samin. And tharethrow we are gritumlie and *enormlie* hurt." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 358.

"The Kingis Maiestie—ffindis himself—*enormelie* hurt be dispositioun maid be his hienes in tyme by-gane throw importune and indiscrete sutaris." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 307.

ENPRUNTEIS, **EMPRUNTIS**, *s. pl.*

"The hail fourtene deaconis of craftis salbe callit—to gif thair speciall voit and consultatioun—in granting of extentis, contributionis, *Enprunteis*, and siclyke bigging of commoun werkis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 362–3.

—"That as thay wathe and waird togidder, swa

in all extentis, *Empruntis*, contributionis, and the like subsideis to be imposit vpoun the burgh, merchantis and craftismen to beir the burdene and charge thair of indifferentlie," &c. Ibid.

From the connexion with extentis, or taxations, and *contributionis*, and subsideis, it seems to denote the act of borrowing, or rather levying money. Fr. *emprunt*, a borrowing, *emprunt-er* to borrow. The phrase, *Mis à l'emprunt*, "charged with a privie seale," Cotgr., may perhaps point out *empreinte*, a stamp, as the origin; because such deeds required the impression of a seal.

ENRACINED, *part. pa.* Rooted.

—"He knew weill (as one who had tryed them divers tymes, and had often reconciled them), that to end a quarrell betuein tuo pairties of such qualitie, deiplye grounded, and *enracined* for many other preceeding debates, without disgrace or wrong to either syd, wes almost impossible, without extraordinarie discretion and indifference." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 295.

Fr. *enraciné*, id.

ENS, **ENZE**, *adv.* Otherwise, S. This is used in vulgar conversation for *E. else*.

Su.G. *annars* signifies alias, otherwise, from *annan* alias.

ENS, **ENSE**, *conj.* Else, Loth., S.O.

"A bony impruvement or *ens* no, to see tyleyors and sclaters leavin, whar I mind Jewks [Dukes] an' Yerls." Marriage, ii. 124. V. ANSE.

ENSEINYIE, **ENSENYE**, **ANSENYE**, *s.* 2. An ensign, a standard.] *Add*;

—"Quhen sche perceaved the overthrow of us, and that the *Ensenyeis* of the French was again displayit vpoun the walls, sche gave ane gawf of lauchter," &c. Knox's Hist. p. 327. V. GAULF, GAWF, *s.* under GAWF, *v.*

"The payment of our futemen extendis monethlie everie *Ansenye* (whiche are now sex in number) to 290 l. sterl." Lett. H. Balnauis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 44.

To ENT, *v. a.* 1. To regard, to notice, Shetl.

2. To obey, ibid.

Su.G. *ans-a* signifies to regard, to take notice of, from *ann-a* laborare, *ann*, or *and*, labor rusticus, *cura rustica*, Isl. id. *ann-ast* curare. It may, however, be allied to *ande* anima.

ENTENTIT, *part. pa.* Brought forward judicially.

"The lordis findis, becaus the elece of Cathñes is vnder summondis befor his ordinar for diuerss crimes, tharfor thinkis thai can nocht proceed vpoun the summondis of tresoun *ententit* aganis him, bot that the samin summondis suld desert at this tyme." Acts Mary, 1545, Ed. 1814, p. 456. V. INTENT, *v.*

ENTENTYVE, *adj.* Earnest, eager, &c.] *Add*;

O.E. "*ententyfe*, busy to do a thyng, or to take hede to a thyng;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 87, a.

ENTRAMELLS, *s. pl.* 1. Expl. bondage, the chains of slavery, Ayrs.

2. Prisoners of war, ibid.

This seems to be merely *in trammels*, E. Mr. Todd has inserted *entrammelled*, but as signifying curled, frizzled. The origin is Fr. *tremaille*, a net for partridges.

ENTRES SILUER, the same with *Gersome*, q. v.

—"That efter the deceiss of the rentallaris, his Maiestie haif power—to sett, vse and dispone thair-opoun at his plessour of new in few, ather for augmentation of the former rentale, or for new *entres siluer*." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 456.

ENVYFOW, *adj.* Invidious, malicious, malignant, S. B.

EPHESIAN, *s.* The name given, in some parts of Galloway, to a *pheasant*.

"An *Ephesian* cam into the kirk the day!" said an honest proprietor to some of his neighbours, who had been absent from public worship,—wishing to communicate to them the most memorable *note* that he had brought home with him.

EPIE, YEPHE, *s.* A blow; as, with a sword, Roxb.; supposed to be from Fr. *épée*, *épée*, a sword.

EQUAL-AQUAL, *adj.* Alike, Loth., Dumfr.

TO EQUAL-AQUAL, *v. a.* To balance accounts, to make one thing *equal* to another, Loth.

"If I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it to me—that *equals aquals*." Heart M. Loth. i. 194.

"*Equals aquals*, makes all odds even;" Gl. Antiq.

EQUALS-AQUALS, *adv.* In the way of division strictly equal, South of S.

"They say that a' men share and share *equals-aquals* in the creature's ulyie." The Pirate, ii. 72.

EQUATE, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Levelled.

"The Romanis—*equate* the wallis thair of to the ground." Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 54.

"Baith thir pepill war brocht undir ane commune to leif in Rome, and the ciete Alba *equate*—to the ground." Ibid. p. 39.

From Lat. *aequa-re*; *aequat-us*, id.

EQUYRIER, *s.* An equerry.

"Our souerane lorde—having considerit the guid, trew, and thankful seruices done and performit to his Majestie be his hienes domestick seruitouris James Maxuell ane of the gentlemen ischearis, and Robert Douglas ane of the *equyriers* to his hienes derrest sone the Prince," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 329.

Corr. from Fr. *escuyer*, *ecuyer*, id.

ER. 1. The termination of many words expressive of office or occupation, both in S. and E.; as, *wauker*, a fuller, *skipper*, a shipmaster, *baker*, &c.

Wachter views this termination, which is also used in Germ. and the other northern languages, as having the same signification with Lat. *vir*, and C. B. *ur*, a man. This idea receives powerful confirmation from what he subjoins, that *er* and *man* are used as synonymous terminations; as, Belg. *schipper* and *schipman* nauta, *plower* and *plowman* arator, *kauffer* and *kauffman*, *mercator*, &c. We may add, that Moes. G. *wair*, A. S. *wer*, Isl. *ver*, Su. G. *waer*, Fr. Theot. *uuara*, Germ. *wer*, and Fenn. *uro*, have the same meaning. Ihre agrees with Wachter in his hypothesis; observing that in A. S. *Romvare* signifies, *vir Romanus*; in O. Goth. *Vikveriar*, *Vicenses*, the men of Vika; and according to Verelius, that the *Ripuarii*, of the Latin writers, are merely the *Ripveriar* of the Icelanders. He has also remarked that, according to Herodotus, *ἄνθρωπος*, among the ancient Scythians, must have signified a man, For

this father of history says, "ἄνθρωπος γὰρ καλεῖται τὸν ἀνδρα." V. vo. *Waer*.

2. In other words, into which the idea of man does not enter, it is simply used as a termination, like Lat. *or* in *candor*, *splendor*, &c. V. Wachter, Prol. sect. vi.

ERANDIS, *s. pl.* Affairs, business.

"And als—he maid and constitute Maister Jhone Chesholme, &c., speciale frendis, familiare seruandis, and principale intromettouris of the gudis & *erandis* of the said vmquhile Archibald Douglas sumtyme of Kilspindy, &c., his pretendit cessionaris and assignais." Acts Ja. V. A. 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 354.

A. S. *aerend* negotium; Leg. Cnut. Caedmon. This is only a secondary sense, as it primarily means a message.

ERAND-BEARER, *s.* A messenger.

"Thairfoir hes nominat and appointit the said Michael Elphinstoun off Querrel his commissioner and speatiall *erand bearer* to the effect abone-writtin." Contract A. 1634. Dr. Wilson v. Forbes of Callendar, A. 1813.

ERAST, *superl.* Soonest.]

2. *Erast* is used by Ninian Winyet, in the sense of chiefly, especially, most of all.

"Albeit it chance oft to the infirmitie of man, that he fall on sleip quhen he suld *erast* walk [watch] and be gevin to pastyme quhen he suld maist diligentlie labour," &c. First Tractat. Keith's Hist. App. p. 206.

It occurs in the same sense in an act of Ja. VI.

—"Hes fund the same les in proportione nor it aucht to be, beand comptrollit be the rest of the wechtis and measuris abonewrittin; and this as apperis *earest* be errour of the prentair." A. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 521.

Here it might signify, "most probably."

ERCHIN, (gutt.) *s.* A hedgehog, Fife; *urchin*, E.; Armor. *heureuchin*, id.

ERD, *s.* 2. Ground, soil, S.] *Add*;

"You have been long on little *erd*," S. Prov. N. "Ground." "Spoken to those whose diligence, about their business, we find fault with." Kelly, p. 361.

ERDE AND STANE. *Process of erde and stane*, the legal mode of giving validity to the casualty of Recognition, by which the right of property returned to the superior.

—"The process of recognitioun of landis and tenementis [tenementis] within burgh, for non payment of annuelrentis, hes bene vsit in all tymes bigane,—be hauing recurss to the landis and tenementis addettit in the saidis annuellis, *proces of erde and stane* in four heid court[s], as is prescriuit be the form of law," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 112.

Hence Erskine, speaking of Recognition, says; "This casualty—was not incurred, either if the deed was not perfected by *seisin*,—or if the *seisin* was null." Inst. B. ii. tit. 5. § 13.

ERD-DRIFT, ERDRIFT, *s.* A word commonly used in the counties of Aberd. and Mearns, to denote snow or hail driven violently by the wind from off the *earth*; opposed to *Yowden-drift*, which signifies snow or hail blown directly and forcibly from the heavens. V. ENDRIFT and YOWDEN-DRIFT.

ERD-HOUSES, *s. pl.* Habitations formed under ground.] *Add*;

The name, in this instance, is the same still used in Iceland: *Jardhus*, domus subterranea; G. Andr. p. 129. The designation given to a castle, in that interesting country, also bears a striking analogy to a name still more commonly given in S. to these subterraneous buildings. *Jardborg*, castellum vallo munitum, Verel., i. e. an *erd-burg*. This also illustrates what is said concerning the Pictish buildings, *DIS-SERT*. p. 29. It is most probably to an *erthe house* of this description that Thomas of Ercildone alludes, Sir Tristrem, p. 149, as he says that it was *wrought* by *Elenes*, or giants, in ancient days. V. the passage, vo. *VOUCH*.

ERDLY, EIRDLIE, *adj.* Earthly.

"Nothing *eirdlie* is mair joyous and happy to us nor to se our said derrest sone, in our awin lyfetye, peciabile placit in that rowme and honorabill estate quhairto he justlie aucht and man succed to." Instr. of Resignation, 1567; Keith's Hist. p. 431.

ERF, ERFE, *adv.* Expl. "Near, approaching to;" as, "What time is it?" "It's *erfe* twal o'clock," Roxb.

I suspect, however, as *Erf* is viewed as synon. with *Ergh*, and the latter is used to denote what is insufficient or scanty, the proper signification may be, scarcely, not fully; q. "not fully twelve."

ERGH, *adj.* 1. Hesitating.] *Add*;

3. Scanty, not sufficient, not full; as, "Ye hae na made the line of that side o' the road straight; it juts out there, and here it is *ergh*;" Loth., Roxb.

4. Parsimonious, niggardly, reluctant to part with one's property, Roxb.

ERGH, *adv.* Insufficiently, not fully; "I canna eat that meat; its *ergh* boiled;" Loth.

Ergh, as denoting hesitation, or timidity, is undoubtedly allied to Isl. *ergi*, *ergia*, impotens et affectuosus conatus; q. such a feeble and ineffectual attempt as proceeds from want of determination. Hence *ergiumadr*, vir impotentis conaminis; q. an *erghing man*. *Erg-iaz*, animum demittere. So *ergiz hver sem elldiz*, pavor senectutis comes; Haldorson. Here it evidently denotes timidity; as if it were said, "The *erghness* is in proportion to the *eild*," or age. In Heims Kringla, T. i. p. 667, the same proverbial phrase is thus expressed: *Sva ergist hvor, sem eldist*; Ita quisque ignavior fere sit, ut aetate provectior; Ihre, vo. *Arg*.

I am convinced, indeed, that our *Ergh* is radically the same with this term, which, as has been observed, (vo. *Arch, Argh*), carried in it the idea of such infamy, in the minds of the ancient Goths. To what is there observed, it may be added, that as they attached so much honour to fortitude in war, as this was deemed a superabundant compensation for the want of every moral virtue; even an indisposition for warfare, though proceeding from the inactivity produced by age, was considered as highly disgraceful. Hence, in Su.G., he is said, *arg-ast*, cujus consenescit animi robur. The term sometimes assumed a guttural sound, like our *ergh*. *Ware man thes arghar*; Jus Aulic. Margaretae, § 18. ap Ihre.

As this term was transferred at length to the person who tamely submitted to the highest disgrace to which a husband can be subjected, it is thus explained. *Arga* is dicitur, cujus uxor mœchatur, et is tacet. This term had been brought into Italy by the Longobardi. V. Du Cange, vo. *Arga*.

My late friend, Robert Graham, Esq. of Fintry, than whom few were better acquainted with the ancient language and manners of his country, or took a more cordial interest in them, in a communication made to me after the publication of the former volumes, says, in regard to *Arch, Argh*; "In confirmation of the observations under this head, I remember when a boy at Dundee in 1758, *Erg* being used as a term of reproach by an old woman whom we were wont to tease."

ERY, EIRY, EERIE, *adj.* 1. Affrighted, &c.] *Add*;
5. Used in a general sense, as suggesting the idea of sadness or melancholy affecting the mind, from the influence of something, which although not preternatural, is yet out of the ordinary course, and tends to excite the feelings, or to awaken painful recollections, S.O.

"Ye may think it is an *ery* thing to me, to see my poor bairns submitting that way to pleasure a stranger in a' her nonsense." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 260.

I' the *erie* field o' Preston your swords ye wad-na draw;

He lies i' cauld iron wha wad swappit ye a'.

Lament L. Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 34.

When I came next by merrie Carlisle,

O sad sad seem'd the town, and *erie*!

The auld auld men came out and wept:

"O maiden, come ye to seek your dearie?"

Ibid. ii. 198.

6. Melancholy, dreary; in a more general sense, as applied to what is common or quite natural, S.

Loud loud the wind did roar,

Stormy and *erie*. *Jacobite Relics*, ii. 212.

"Every thing was quiet, except now and then that the hum of an ox was to be heard which missed his neighbour, or the *eiry* whistle o' the moss-plover." *Perils of Man*, ii. 256.

EERY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of that which causes fear, dreary, S.

At last and lang, when night began to gloom,

And *eery like* to sit on ilka howm,

They came at last unto a gentle place,

And wha aught it, but an auld aunt of his?

Ross's Helenore, p. 33. V. ERY.

EERISOME, *adj.* Causing fear, that especially which arises from the idea of something preternatural, Clydes.

—"She tauld us, that sae sune as I enterit the vowt, a' the kye stoppit chowan' their cud, and gied a dowf an' *eerisome* crune." *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 1818, p. 503.

To ERLE, *v. a.* To betrothe.

O wha will sit on yere toom saddle,

O wha will bruik yere gluve;

An' wha will fauld your *erled* bride

I' the kindlie clasps o' luve?

Mermaid of Galloway, Cromek's Niths. p. 237.

"*Erled*, betrothed," N. V. ARLE, *v.*
ERLISH, *adj.* Elvish, preternatural. V. EL-
RISCHE.

ERMIT, *s.* An earwig, Loth.

"Spiders, wasps, hornets, earwigs or *ermits*, toads, ants and snails, are all of them enemies to bees." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 23.

This seems originally the same with Sw. *oermatk*, id., i. e. a worm or maggot that enters the ear.

ERN, ERNE, &c. *s.* The eagle, S.B.] *Add to etymon*;

Alem. *aren*, *arin*, id. *Arn* avem quamvis ex rapto vivere solitam notat. Schilter.

To ERN, *v. a.* *Nae sae muckle as would ern your ee*, a phrase used to denote the least bit, or smallest particle; sometimes equivalent to, not a drop, Aberd.

My intelligent correspondent, who communicates this term, conjectures that *ern* may signify to enter, because it is sometimes said in the same sense, "*Nae sae muckle as would enter your ee*." But there can be no doubt that this must be viewed as the same with *Urn*, (Angus,) only pronounced after the manner of the more northern counties. It signifies to pain, to torture; and is used, precisely in the same connexion, *To urn the ee*. V. URN, *v.* Under this *v.* I have referred to Isl. *orne* calor, and *orn* focus. These are also written, perhaps more properly, *arn*, *arin*, and *aren*. Dan. *arne* denotes "a chimney, a fire-place;" Wolff. G. Andr. and Haldorson deduce *arn* focus, from the old primitive *ar*, signifying fire. If the relation of our *Ern* or *Urn* to *arn*, *orne*, focus, as referring to the painful sensation produced by heat, or inflammation in the eye, should not satisfy; we might perhaps trace the word to another ancient primitive, *aar* or *aur*; Minutissimum quid, et *το ἀρόμα* significans; G. Andr. Pulvis minutissimus, atomus in radiis solaribus, Haldorson; q. "a mote in the eye."

ERNISTFULL, *adj.* Eager, ardent.

—"And hes be his grit labouris, viherent expensis & daylie danger of him self, his kyn and freyndis, relevit our soueranis maist noble persoun fra the cruel *ernistfull* persute of the king and counsell of Ingland," &c. Acts Mary 1554, Ed. 1814, App. p. 604.

A.S. *eornest*, *eornust*, studiosus, serius, vehemens. As *eornest* signifies duellum, a single combat; it might be supposed that *eornest*, as signifying eager, might have originated from this, as this again might be traced to *eorn-an* to run, knights always appearing in the lists on horseback. But Lye (Jun. Etym.) supposes *eornest* to be the superlative of A.S. *georn*, cupidus, studiosus, which frequently appears in the form of *earn*. We find no word corresponding with *ernistfull*, which is indeed a tautology, as *earnest* of itself properly signifies "very desirous;" but we have *eornfullice*, and *geornfullice*, studiose, from *geornfull* studiosus, cupidus.

ERN-TINGS, *s. pl.* Iron tongs, South of S.

"Gin I wad rue an' save her life, it wadna be lang till I saw her carrying you out like a taed in the *ern-tings*, an' thrawin' ye ower the ass-midden." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 332.

To ERP, *v. n.* To be constantly grumbling on

one topic; as, *an erpin thing*, one that is still dwelling in a querulous mode on one point, Fife.

This has precisely the same signification, and seems originally the same term, with *Orp*, used in Angus.

Isl. *erp-r* signifies a wolf; also, a gigantic woman. This term may have primarily denoted the growling of a wolf.

ERRASY, *s.* Heresy.

"That na maner of persoune strangear that happynnis to arrive with thare schip within ony part of this realme bring with thaim ony bukis or werkis of the said Luthere, his disciples, or servandis, disput or rehersis his *errasyis* or opiniounis, bot gif it be to the confusioun tharof, and that be clerkis in the sculis alanerlie, vnder the pane of escheting the schippis and gudis, and putting of thair persounis in presoune." Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 342.

To ERT, *v. a.* To urge, to prompt; Gl. Davidson. V. AIRT, *v.*

To ERT on, *v. a.* To urge forward.

To ERT up, *v. a.* To incite, to irritate, Upp. Clydes.

This is radically different from *Ert* as signifying to aim, to direct, being evidently the same with Isl. *ert-airritare*. It seems, indeed, to be the *v.* from which the old participle *Ertand* has been formed.

ERTIENIG, *adj.* Ingenious, having the power of laying plans, &c. Ayrs.; a deriv. from *art*.

ESCHAY, *s.* Issue, termination.

—"To complett fiftene yeris, quhilk beand completit was in the yere of God LXXXIII yeris; and the *eschay* of his terme at Witsounday." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 113.

ESCHEL, ESCELE, &c. *s.*] *Insert after line 15 from the end of the article*;

Thare Ost than all affrayid was:
Bot noucht-for-thi the worthy men
Thare folk stowtly arayid then,
And delt thame in-til *Eschelis* thre:
The Kyng hym-self in ane wald be;
And to the Erle syne of Murrawe
And to Dowglas ane-othir he gawe;
The Stewart had the thryd *Eschele*,
That wes the mast be mekil dele,

ESCHELLIT, ESCELLETT, *s.*

"Ane *eschellit* schod with yron without ane bolt." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 256.

"Ane *eschellett* schod without ane bolt." Ib. p. 258. Fr. *eschellette* signifies "a little ladder, or skale;" Cotgr. But whether this be the meaning here seems doubtful.

ESCHEW, *pret.* Showed, declared.

"C. Claudius, as afore we *eschew*, detesting the injuris and oppressioun done be thir ten men,—fled to Regill, his auld cuntre." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 288.

ESEMENT of HOUSHALD, apparently lodging, accommodation by living in a house.

—"That schir William Charteris of Cagnore—pay to Richard Safftone the some of iii l. viii s. aucht to him for mett & drink—& x merkis for *esement of hous-hald* of iiij yeris bygain," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 79.

L.B. *aisiamet-um*, vox forensis, facultas quam quis

habet utendi, in alieno praedio, rebus non suis. Du Cange.

ESKDALE SOUPLE, a figurative designation for a broad sword, or a two-handed one.

"Gin I were but on Corby's back again,—and the *Eskdale souple* o'er my shoulder (that was the cant name of Charlie's tremendous sword), I might then work my way." *Perils of Man*, ii. 46.

From its resemblance to that part of a flail which strikes the grain. **V. SOUPLE**. A very natural metaphor; both on account of its size, and because the Borderers were better acquainted with the use of this than of any other kind of flail. The term, however, is not authorized by use.

ESPANYE, *s.* Spain.

"That the said sending to France be supercedit and delayit quhill the cuming of the ambaxiatouris of *Espanye*, quhilkis ar now in the realme of Ingland," &c. *Acts Ja. IV.* 1489, *Ed.* 1814, p. 214.

Fr. Espange, Lat. Hispania.

ESPED, *part. pa.* The same with *Expede*, dispatched, issued from an office without delay.

"That all signatouris—and all vthiris letteris ellis *esped* be subscription of oure souerane Ladyis derrest moder, &c. cum to the seilis—to be past throw the samyn betuix this and the first daye of Marche." *Acts Mary 1558*, *Ed.* 1814, p. 507.

Ellis esped, already expedited.

ESPLIN, *s.* A stripling, Mearns; *synon. Callan.*

This seems to be originally the same with *Haspan*, *Haspin*, South of S. q. v.

ESSCOCK, *s.* The same with *Arscockle*, *Aberd.*

ESSIS, *s. pl.* Ornaments in jewellery, in the form of the letter S.

"A chayn with knoppis of rubyis doublit contening saxtene knoppis of perll, every ane contening tua perll, with *essis* of gold emallit reid." *Inventories*, A. 1579, p. 293.

Fr. esse, "the letter S; also, the forme of an S. in any workmanship;" *Cotgr.*

EST, *s.* A corruption of *nest*, *Roxb.* Hence, a *bird-est*, a bird's nest.

By leke, or tarne, scho douchtna reste,
Nor bygge on the klofte hirre dowye *este*.

Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 71.

ESTALMENT, *s.* Instalment, payment in certain proportions at fixed times.

"They would theirfor think of some wther way how satisfacioune—may be made, &c. Or ellis by *estalment* at four equall payments." *Acts Cha. I.* *Ed.* 1814, VI. 38.

Fr. estalon, the just quantity fixed by authority; *estalonement*, the assizing of measures; *Cotgr.*

* **ESTATE**, **ESTAIT**, *s.* One of the constituent branches of parliament. *The three estatis*, the lords, including the prelates, the barons, and the burgesses.

"To the thre *estatis* of the realme thar gadderyt war proponyt sindry articlis for the quiete and gud gouernance of the realme." *Acts Ja. I.* 1424, *Ed.* 1814, p. 7.

This is a *Fr.* idiom; *Les estats*, and *les gens des trois estats*, "the whole body of a realme, or province;

consisting of three severall—orders; the Clergie, Nobility, and Commonalty;" *Cotgr.*

To **ESTIMY**, *v. a.* To form a judgment of, to estimate.

—"And thare the said personis sall *estimy* & consider the price & avale of the said iiij daker & a half of hidis." *Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1490, p. 139.

Fr. estimer to prize, to value; *estimé*, prized, valued.

ESTLAR, *adj.* Polished. "*Samony estlar stanis*;"

Aberd. Reg. V. AISLAIR.

ESTLINS, *adv.* Rather, *Ayrs.*, *Renfr.*

Had I the power to change at will,

I'd *estlins* be a rattan still.

We follow Nature's law, while man

Neglects her dictates a' he can.

The Twa Rats, Picken's Poems, i. 68.

This seems to be a very ancient Gothic word; as apparently deducible from *A.S. aest, est, estimatio*, "estimation, value, esteem," *Somner*; *beneplacitum*, *amor*, *gratia*, *benevolentia*, *Lye*; *aestas*, *deliciae*, *estelice* *benigne*, *courteously*, *kindly*; "*estfull*, *devoted*," *Somner*; *Su.G. Isl. ast*, *amor*, *astwin carus*. *Lins* is the termination of adverbs which is so common in our vernacular language, as denoting quality. **V. LINGIS, LINGS.**

Thus *estlins* is equivalent to willingly, with good will, benignantly, lovingly; and has an origin completely analogous to another S. word, also signifying rather, which assumes a variety of forms. This is *Lever*, *Leuer*, *Leuir*, *Loor*, *Lourd*, &c. corresponding with *E. as lief*, of which it is merely the comparative. While *as lief* signifies "as willingly," *lever* is stronger; the literal meaning being, "more willingly," or "with greater affection."

ETERIE, **ETRIE**, *adj.* 1. Keen, bitter; applied to weather, *Roxb.* "An *etry* sky," *Dumfr.*

May nipping frosts that hoary fa',

Nor angry gusts wi' *eterie* blaw,

E'er hurt them, either root or shaw.

On Potatoes, A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 106.

Instead of *nor*, the writer, to express his meaning properly, should have used *or*, and *ne'er* for *e'er*.

2. Ill-humoured, ill-tempered, *Roxb.*

3. Hot-headed, fiery, having an angry look, *Dumfr.*, *Roxb.*

This term, though here used metaph. seems to be merely *Teut. etterigh*, *Belg. etterig*, *saniosus*, from *etter* *venom*. When the cold is very keen, it is sometimes said to be venomous.

To **ETHER**, **EDDER**, *v. a.* To twist ropes round a stack, or fence it with ropes, *Aberd.*

A.S. heather-ian *arcere*, *cohibere*.

ETHERINS, **EITHERENS**, *s. pl.* The cross ropes, &c.] *Add*;

"*Eitheren*, the straw rope which catches, or louns round the vertical ropes, in the thatch of a house or corn-stack, forming the meshes of the netting." *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

It is also used in *sing. Aberd.*

ETHERCAP, *s.* A variety of *Etter-cap*, *Lanarks.*

—"Tis dafter-like to thole

An *ether-cap* like him to blaw the coal.

Gentle Shepherd.

ETHERINS, *adv.* 1. Either, *S.O.*

2. Rather, Berwicks.

ETNAGH BERRIES.] *Add*;

It is written *eaten berries*, according to the common pronunciation, Helenore, First Ed. p. 53.

ETNAGH, ETNACH, *adj.* Of or belonging to juniper, made of the wood of the juniper-bush, S.B.

Brave Jessy, wi' an *etnach* cud,
Than gae her daddie sic a thud,
As gar'd the hero squeel like wud.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 26.

ETT, EET, *s.* Habit, custom, Ang.; more generally used in a bad sense, as *ill etts*, bad habits; *ill eets*, id., Fife.

This phrase I have often heard, but hesitated to insert it, supposing that it might properly be *ill laits*. The term, however, is given me by a friend, well acquainted with the Angus dialect, as totally distinct from the other. It seems originally the same with Isl. *hatt*, *haette*, manner, nature of a thing; disposition, mores, modus; Verel. Ihre views Su.G. *het*, the termination of many words, corresponding to Germ. and Belg. *heit*, A.S. *had*, E. *hood*, as originally the same; as they are all used to express quality.

To ETTER, *v. n.* To emit purulent matter, S.; also, used metaphorically.

"He—thought that it would be a public service,—if a stop could be put—to the opening of such an *ettering* sore and king's evil as a newspaper, in our heretofore truly royal and loyal borough." The Provost, p. 286. V. ATRIE, ATTRIE.

ETTERCAP, *s.* 1. A spider, S. V. ATTIRCOP.

2. An ill-humoured person, S.

A fiery *etter-cap*, a fractious chiel,
As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel.

Waverley.

"I'm really fleyed the lassie fling hersel' awa' upo' the *ettercap*." Campbell, i. 334.

"*Ettercap*, *adder-cap*, *atter-cope*,—a virulent atrabilious person;" Gl. Antiq.

ETTERLIN, *s.* A cow which has a calf, when only two years old, Renfr., Perth. The term *Ourback* is elsewhere applied to a cow which has not a calf when three years old.

This term might seem to be compounded of Teut. *aet esca*, or *ett-en* pascere pecus, and *iaerlingh* anniculus, unius anni; q. a beast that has been already pastured for one year, or fed as a *yearling*. It may, however, be an abbreviation of A.S. *enetere*, *enetre*, anniculus, of a year old, with the addition of *lin*, the mark of diminution.

ETTIL, ETTLE, *v. a.* 1. To aim, &c.] *Add* to definition;—It is, however, more frequently used as a neuter *v.*

The *v. ettle* is sometimes used as an auxiliary *v.*, as, *I'm ettlin to do such a thing*, synon. with the *v. Mint*. Runolph Jonas shews that the Isl. *v.* is used in the same manner. *Eg aella ad giora thed*, ego faciam vel facturum sum hoc; Gramm. Isl. p. 67, 4to Ed. Our idiom is somewhat different, as it expresses, not so much the resolution, as the aim or endeavour.

3. To propose, to design.] *Add*;

Hickes shews the use of this word in Yorkshire by the following examples; *I never etted that*, nun-

quam hoc intendi; *I never etted you't*, nunquam hoc tibi destinavi. Gram. A.S. et Moes.G. p. 113, 4to.

"*Ettle*, to intend; North." Grose.

5. To aspire, to be ambitious, Ayrs.

"Geordie will be to us what James Watt is to the *ettling* town of Greenock, so we can do no less than drink prosperity to his endeavours." The Provost, p. 237.

6. To expect; as, "I'm *ettlin'* he'll be here the morn," I expect that he will be here to-morrow, Upp. Clydes.

7. To reckon or compute, Roxb.

ETTLE, ETTLING, *s.* 3. Aim, design.] *Add*;

It is still used in this sense, Ayrs.

"But there was an *ettling* beyond discretion perhaps in this.—No to dwell at o'er great a length on the *ettling* of the Greenockians, I'll just mention a thing that was told to me by a very creditable person." The Steam-Boat, p. 125, 127.

4. Expectation, Upp. Lanarks.

ETTLER, *s.* One who aims at any particular object, or has some end in view, S.O.

"Carswell, she tells me, is a man of the dourest idolatry, his mother having been a papistical woman, and his father, through all the time of the first king Charles, an eydent *ettler* for preferment." R. Gilhaize, ii. 298.

To EVAIG, *v. n.* To wander, to roam.

"The Equis—durst nocht aventure thameself to the chance of batall, bot sufferit thair enemyis to *evaig*, and pas but ony resistance, in depopulacioun and heirschip of thair landis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 200. *Vagari*, Lat. Fr. *evag-uer*, id.

EVANTAGE, AVANTAGE, *s.* A term, borrowed from the laws of France, expressive of certain rights belonging to children after the decease of their parents, or to a husband or wife after the death of one of the parties.

"And mairattour to desyre certane dowery to be gevin to oure souerane Lady with the *evantage*.—And to marye gife scho pleissis be the awyse of hir estaitis, and to brouke and joiss hir dowery and *avantage* quhair scho passis or remanis." Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 505.

L.B. *avantag-ium*, jus praecipuum, quidquid a parentibus alicui e liberis, vel a conjugibus sibi invicem datur praerogativo jure; Gall. *avantage*. Ille qui supervivet omnia praemissa habeat in quantum de jure vel consuetudine dare et *Avantagium* facere possum. Testam. Guidon. Cardinal. A. 1372, ap. Du Cange.

EVASION, *s.* Way of escape, means of escaping.

It occurs in this sense in our metrical version of Psal. lxxxviii. 8.

And I am so shut up, that I

Find no *evasion* for me.

The term, as used in E., always implies the idea of artifice. Even in regard to escape, it denotes "artful means of eluding or escaping," Johns., Todd.

EVE-EEL, *s.* The conger eel, Muraena conger, Linn.

"Muraena conger; conger eel; seemed to be much better known than at present: the name seems

familiar even to the common people; they call it *Eve-eel*." Agr. Surv. Forfars. p.

Most probably by a slight change, in the aspirate being left out, from Dan. *hav-aal*, id. i. e. the sea-eel; Su.G. *hafs-aal*, id.

To EVEN, *v. a.* 3. To talk of one person as a match for another in marriage, S.] *Add*;

"It would be a marriage that nobody could say any thing against." "What!" roars Macdonald—"would any Christian body *even* yon bit object to a bonny sonsy weel-faured young woman like Miss Catline?" Reg. Dalton, iii. 119.

EVEN-DOWN, *adj.* 1. Straight, perpendicular.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Denoting a heavy fall of rain, S.

"Before we were well out of the Park, an *even-down* thunder-plump came on, that not only drookit the Doctor to the skin, but made my sky-blue silk clothes cling like wax to my skin." The Steam-Boat, p. 258.

For now it turns an eident blast,

An *even-down* pour.

The Har'st Rig, st. 83.

3. Honest, downright, S.] *Add*;

"This I ken likewise, that what I say is the *even-down* truth." The Entail, ii. 119.] *Add*, as sense

4. Direct, plain, express, without reserve or qualification, S.

"There is not a Scotch landlady,—who in such a case, would not have shaken her head like a sceptic, if she didna charge me with telling an *even down* lee" [lie]. The Steam-Boat, p. 172.

The ither threep'd it was a fiction,

An *ev'n down* perfect contradiction.

Sillar's Poems, p. 186.

"And wha,' cried the wife, 'could tell such an *even down* lie?' Petticoat Tales, i. 209.

This is equivalent to the E. phrase, "a *direct* lie."

5. Mere, sheer, excluding the idea of any thing but that mentioned, S.

But gentlemen, an' ladies warst,

Wi' *ev'ndown* want o' wark are curst,

They loiter, lounging, lank, an' lazy.

The Twa Dogs, Burns, iii. 10.

"What kind o' havers are thae Tibby?' said Mrs. Baillie. 'Ye are speaking *even down* nonsense.' Petticoat Tales, i. 291.

6. I find it used, in one instance, in a sense, concerning which I hesitate if it has the sanction of custom,—as signifying confirmed or habitual.

"I may hae said that Andrew liked a drap drink, but that's no just an *even down* drinker." Petticoat Tales, i. 288.

EVEN-HANDS, [an adverbial form of speech.] On an equal footing, S.A.

"I's be *even hands* wi' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh at the leishest o' them." Perils of Man, i. 325.

EVENNER, *s.* An instrument used by weavers for spreading out the yarn on the beam, Loth.

V. RAIVEL.

EVENTURE, *s.* Fortune, L.B. *eventur-a*, fortuna.

"But the earle gloried in his happie *eventure*, and

conveyed the kingis majestie in the north;" Pit-scottie's Cron. p. 123.

Synon. with *Aventure*, E. *adventure*; from Lat. *ad-ven-ire*, q. "what comes to one."

EVER, IVER, *adj.* A term applied to places where there are two of the same name, denoting that which is uppermost, or farthest up the hill, reckoning from the bed of the nearest river; as *Iver Nisbet*, *Iver Crailing*, Teviotd.

This is originally the same with *Uver*, and *Ouer*, q. v.; with this difference only, that the pronunciation more nearly resembles that of the A.S. word, which is less common; *Yfer*, says Lye, pro *Ufer*, superior. *Yfera hus*, superior domus. This is analogous to Isl. *yfir*, and *efri*, superus, superior. *Ever* is pronounced like Germ. *über*, Isl. *yfir*, id., Su.G. *oefwr*.

To EVER, *v. a.* To nauseate, Clydes.

EVER BANE, ivory.

"A belt of counterfute amerauldis and knottis of *ever bane* betuix, with a fas of threidis of silver." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 266. V. EUOUR.

EVERYESTREEN, *s.* Used for *Here-yestreen*, the evening before last, Galloway.

EVERLIE, *adv.* Constantly, perpetually, without intermission, Ang., Fife., Roxb.

EVEROCKS, *s.* The cloudberry, knoutberry, or *Rubus chamaemorus*.

"Here also are *everocks*, resembling a strawberry; but it is red, hard, and sour." Papers Antiq. Soc. p. 71.

This is the same with *Averin*, q. v. It more nearly approaches to the Gael. name *eighreag*, Lightf. 266.

EVERSIVE, *adj.* Causing, or tending to, the overthrow of.

"Mr. Renwick and those with him lamented their breach of covenant—as complying with, and conniving at many things *eversive* of the covenanted reformation," &c. Crookshank's Hist. ii. 224.

EVIDENT, *s.* A title-deed, S.

"Gif it likis the King, he may ger summonde all and sindry his tenandis—to schawe thar charteris and *evidentis*; and swa be thar haldingis he may persaeue quhat pertenyis to thame." Acts Ja. I. A. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 4.

"He craved his *evidents* from his mother, as he that was put in fee of the lands of Gight of his goodsire, and his father was never infest thereintil, who was now out of the kingdom." Spalding, ii. 39.

"Christ is my life and rent,

His promise is my *evident*.

"The word *evident* alludes to the owner's title to the house, the same signifying, in Scotland, a title-deed." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S. i. 75.

EVILL, *adj.* In bad preservation, nearly worn out.

"Item, ane *evill* litle burdclaith of grene." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 141. "Worne away," Marg.

"Item, foure litle burdclaithis of grene claith, part gude part *evill*." Ibid. p. 155.

A.S. *yfel* is used as signifying vilis, inutilis.

EVIL-HEIDIT, *adj.* Prone to strike with the head; a term applied to an ox accustomed to butt.

"And gif the awiner of the beist that dois the harm knew that he was *evil heidit* or cumbersom, and did

not hald him in keiping, he sall give the quick beist for the deid." Balfour's Pract. p. 490.

EVIL MAN, a designation given to the devil.

"Whilest some fell asleep, and were carelesse, and others were covetous and ambitious, *the evil man* brought in prelacy, and the ceremonies," &c. Warning, A. 1648, Acts Ass. p. 463. V. ILL MAN.

EVILL-WILLER, *s.* One who has ill will at another, or seeks his hurt.

"Wee sall in that behalfe esteime, hald and repute the hinderaris, adverseris, or disturbaris thair of, as our comoune enemyis and *evill willeris*." Bond to Bothwell, Keith's Hist. p. 381.

A.S. *yfel-will-an*, male velle, male intendere; part. pr. *yfel-willende* malevolus.

EUILL-WILLIE, *adj.* Evil-disposed, malevolent, S. *Ill-willie*.

"It is vryttin [In maleuolam animam non introibit sapientia] In ane *euill willie* mynd or vickit man visdome sal not enter." Nicol Bvrne, F. 112, b.

V. preceding word, and ILL-WILLIE.

EVIN, *adj.* Equal, indifferent, impartial; synon. *Evinly*.

"That the soumes of money, quhilkis ar in depose in *evin* handis for the lowsing of ane parte of the saidis landis, And als the money that salbe gevin to the said Gabriell—salbe layit in ane *evinly* manis hand to be kepit ay and quhill it be warit as said is." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 361.

Su.G. *jaemn*, aequus. *En jaemn man* est vir probus, qui nihil inique molitur; Ihre in vo. Isl. *jafn á bádar vogir*, aequus in utramque partem.

EUIN-EILD, *adj.* Equal in age. V. EILD.

EVINLY, *adj.* 2. Impartial.] *Add*;

"And at thar be prelatis, erlis, lordis & baronis, & vtheris personis of wisdome, prudence, & of gude disposicionne, & vnsuspect to his hienes, & *evinly* to all his liegis, dayly about his nobill persoune, to the gude giding of his realme & liegis." Acts Ja. IV. 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 210.

It is written *evinly*, Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

EVINLY, *adv.* Equally.

—"That tharfor the said Donald & Johnne of Spens sall one baith thair expensis *evinly* ger summond & call the partij that distrublis thaim in the said land." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 18.

EULCRUKE, *s.* Give as definition;

Apparently, oil vessel; *Ulie* being the term for oil, S.B. and *cruke* the same with E. *crock*, a vessel made of earth.

EUPHEN, *s.* An abbreviation of *Euphemia*, S. V. FAMIE.

EVLEIT, *adj.* Nimble, active.] *Add*;

2. *Eveleit* is rendered, handsome, Ayrs.

3. Also expl. "sprightly, cheerful, vivacious," ibid. V. OLIGHT.

EVRIE, *adj.* Having a habitually craving appetite, Dumfr. V. YEVEERY.

EW, *s.* Yew. "Thrie scoir hand bowis of *ew* coft be him;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

EWDER, EWDRUCH, *s.* A disagreeable smell.] *Add*;

2. The steam of a boiling pot, &c. Aberd.

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3. *Ewdroch*, Ayrs., is used to denote dust, or the lightest atoms; as, "There's a *ewdroch* here like the mottie sin [sun]."

EWEL, *interj.* Indeed, really, Ettr. For.

A.S. *wel* is used in the same sense; Vere, revera, sane, equidem; Lye. Su.G. *mael* has also this signification; Quidem, equidem; Ihre.

EWENDRIE, *s.* The refuse of oats after it has been fanned, weak grain, M. Loth. This is called *grey corn*, E. Loth.

I know not whether there can be any affinity to Teut. *evene*, avena, oats; *gebaerde evene*, aegylops, festuca, q. bearded oats. Isl. *drif* signifies sparsio, dispersio; q. *evenedrif*, the light grain that is easily driven away by the wind in fanning.

EWER, *adv.* Ever.

"That George Robisouns movable gudis, that is decessit, in quhais handis that *ever* thai be,—be compellit & distrenyeit for the soume of vj skore of pundis Scottis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 205.

EWEST, *adj.* Near, contiguous.] *Add*;

Ewest or *Yewest* is still used, on the Scottish Border, in the sense of nearest, or most convenient; expl. "adjacent, standing or lying convenient," Dumfr.

It is written *ewoss* and *ewous*, Aberd. Reg. "Causing of your folkis that ar maist *ewoss* wss to be in red-denes.—I haf gewin command & charge to my freindis & folkis maist *ewous* yow," &c. A. 1543, V. 18.

EWHOW, *interj.* 1. Ah, alas, South of S.

"*Ewhow*, sirs, to see his father's son, at the like of these fearless follies! was the ejaculation of the elder and more rigid puritans." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 48. V. HEGH How.

2. Used also as an exclamation expressive of surprise, Roxb.

Its resemblance of Lat. *cheu* seems to be merely accidental.

EWINDRIFT, *s.* Snow driven by the wind.

"The morning wes fair when they pairted; bot as they werr entered into the Glen of Loth, ther fell such an extream tempest, *ewindrift*, sharp snow, and wind, full in their faces,—that they wer all lyklie to perish by the vehemencie of the storme; the lyke whereof has not bene sein ther since that tyme." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 246. V. EWDENDRIFT, YOWDENDRIFT, and ENDRIFT.

EWTEUTH, *prep.* Without.

—"He nocht being lauchfully wernit for his defenss, & the said brefe scheruit *ewteuth* the said schire, & within the schirefdome of Edinburgh." Act. Audit. A. 1476, p. 54. V. OUTWITH.

EXAMINE, *s.* Examination, S.

"Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme, both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyetts of *examine*." Lamont's Diary, p. 195.

Fr. *examen*, id., Cotgr.

EXCRESCCE, *s.* Increase, augmentation.

"There happened in the coining sometimes an *excrecce* on the tale, of five or six shillings or thereby, in one hundred pounds." Forbes, Suppl. Dec. p. 56.

"The *excrecce* of the excise of the inland salt and forraign commodities," &c. Stewart's Ind. to Scots Acts, p. 14.

Lat. *excrec-ere*, to grow out, to increase.

3 B

EXECUTORIAL, *s.* Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court.

—"Ordaines the Lordis of session to graunt ther letteris & vther *executoriallis* against the excommunicat prelats and all vthers excommunicat persones." Act. Cha. I. Ed. 1814. V. 302.

"That the registration of the bond which was the warrant of the apprising, bore only, that *executoriis* horning and poinding should pass thereon, and did not mention comprising." Fount. Suppl. Dec. p. 91.

O.Fr. *executorial*, the same with *executoire*, referring to a writ of execution.

To **EXERCE**, *v. a.* To exercise. Acts Ja. VI.

"To *exerce* the office," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

Fr. *exerc-er*, Lat. *exerc-ere*, id. V. EXERCITIOUN.

EXERCEISS, **EXERCISE**, *s.* 1. The critical explication of a passage of scripture, at a meeting of Presbytery, by one teaching Presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another; both exhibitions to be judged of, and censured if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. The second speaker is said to *add*.

"It is most expedient that in every towne, where schooles and repair of learned men are, there be a time in one certain day every week appointed to that exercise which S. Paul calls prophesying; the order whereof is expressed by him in thir words, *Let the prophets speak two or three, and let the other judge*," &c. First Book of Discipline, c. 12.

"That all doctouris and regentis nocht being pastouris in the kirk, professing ather philosophie or theologie, and astrictit in daylie teaching and examinatioun of the youth, sal be—exemit fra all employment vpoun sessionis, presbytries, generall or synodall assemblies, and fra all teiching in kirkis and congregationis, except in *exerceissis* and censuring of doctrine in *exerceissis*." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 189.

2. This term was occasionally transferred to the Presbytery itself.

"The Ministers of the *exercise* of Dalkeith fand the best meane for repairing of the said kirk and—Reuestrie, to be the dispositioun of the same Reuestrie to sum gentleman of the said parochin for ane buriall." Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 490.

3. The name given to part of the trials to which an expectant is subjected, before being licensed, or ordained, S.

"In the trial of expectants before their entry to the ministry,—they shall first *add* and make the *exercise* publicly," &c. Dundas's Abr. Acts Ass. p. 97.

"The tryals of a student, in order to his being licens'd to preach the gospel, do consist in these parts.

—3. The Presbyterial *Exercise* and *Addition*: The *Exercise* gives the coherence of the text and context, the logical division, and explanation of the words, clearing hard and unusual phrases, if any be, with their true and proper meaning, according to the original language, &c. The *Addition* gives the doctrinal propositions or truths," &c. Pardovan's Coll. p. 30.

4. Family-worship, or as expressed in E., family-prayers, S.

"That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the *exercise* of the evening." St. Ronan, iii. 26.

"I went down stairs again to the parlour to make *exercise*." The Steam-Boat, p. 299.

It is sometimes called *family-exercise*.

EXERCITIOUN, *s.* 1. Bodily exercise; Lat. *exercitio*.

"The hail Lordis refers the *exercitioun* of the Kingis maist noble person to the discretion of the Lordis being with him for the tyme." Order of Parl. A. 1525, Keith's Hist. App. p. 10.

2. Military exercise, the act of drilling.

"That *exercitioune* may be had throwout all the realme amangis all our souirane lordis liegis for exercising of thare personis in ordoure, sa that be lering of ordoure & bering of thare wapnis in tyme of paice thai may be mair expert to put thame selfis in ordoure hastaly, and keip the samin in tyme of neid. It is thocht that this artikle is warray necessar to be prouidit." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363.

EXHORTANS, *s.* Exhortation; part. Lat.

"In the charge of Principall he [Mr. Robert Rollock] was extraordinarily painful;—and with most pithy *exhortans* setting them on to vertue and pietie." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 45.

EXIES, *s. pl.* The hysterics, South of S.

"That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the *exies*, and done naething but laugh and greet, the skirl at the tail of the guffa, for twa days successively." Antiquary, iii. 116.

Shall we view this as an oblique use of the Northumbrian term *aixes*, which denotes the ague? V. TREMBLING EXIES.

EXINTRICATION, *s.* The act of disembowelling a dead body.

"As to sear-cloths,—since they [chirurgeons] expressly reserved the application, the apothecaries have no pretence thereto; for they could not pretend the skill or power of *exintrication*, or any incision upon the body." Fountainh. Suppl. Dec. p. 282.

This term has been borrowed from that part of the execution of a sentence on a traitor, in which he is said to be *drawn*. L.B. *exenteratio*, *exentricatio*, poenae species in laesaemajestatis reos, apud Anglos, apud quos eorum *interanea* seu viscera extrahuntur et comburuntur. *Exinterare*, intestina eruere. Du Cange. From the prep. *ex* out, and *interanea* the bowels; and this from *intus*, q. "taking out what is within." Afterwards, by medical practitioners, it had been transferred to the preparatory steps necessary before embalming.

To **EXONER**, *v. a.* To exonerate, to free from any burden or charge; Lat. *exoner-are*.

—"Found, seeing he had made use of it to constitute his charge, it behoved also to be taken complexly to *exoner* him." Fountainh. Suppl. Dec. p. 95.

EXPECTAVIS, *s. pl.*

"That quhattym it be declarit—that ony persone or personis, be gravis, *expectavis*, acceptis or purchases ony beneficez pertenyng to our souerane lordis presentacioune, the sege vacand in the court of Rome,—the chancellor sall mak the panis contenit in the saidis actis of parliament to be execut apoune the

brekaris of the saidis actis," &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 210.

Gracis seems to denote donations, (as Fr. lettres de grace signifies), to which, if we view the terms distributively, the v. *acceptis* corresponds; and *expectavis*, an expectancy procured by money, is connected with *purchessis*. Fr. benefices conferez en expectative, "in reversion, or expectance; or which must be waited for;" Cotgr. Perhaps the term should have been written *expectativis*. It may, however, have been formed from the Lat. preterite *expectavi*, as referring to the phraseology of the papal deed.

To **EXPEDE**, v. a. To dispatch, to expedite, S. *Expede*, part. pa.; Fr. *exped-ier*, id.

"And that the said infestment be *expede* in dew forme, with extensioun of all clausis neidfull." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 219.

"The publication to be *expede* by the moderators of ilk presbytery." Spalding, ii. 252.

"This work is either more violent and suddenly *expede*, or it is more sober and lent, protracted through a greater length of time, and so as the steps of it are very discernible." Guthrie's Trial, p. 83.

EXPLOSIUONE, s. Disgraceful expulsion.
—"Vnder the pane of perpetuall *explositioune* & seperacioun of him of this guid towne." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Fr. *explod-er*, Lat. *explod-ere*, to drive out by hissing, or clapping of hands; part. pa. *explos-us*; from *ex* and *plaud-ere*.

To **EXPONE**, v. a. 2. To expose to danger.] *Add*;

"I tell thee, harlotrie is a greate sinne indeede, that offendes God; but the *exponing* of this christian calling, to be euill spoken of, is a greater sinne." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 183.

3. To represent, to characterize.

"He declared the marquis of Argyle his good opinion he conceived of the people of Aberdeen, taking them to be worse *exponed* than they were indeed." Spalding, ii. 200.

To **EXTENT**, v. a. To assess, to lay on, or apportion an assessment; S. *to stent*.

"He sall cheiss lele men and discret—quhilkis sall byde knowlege befor the king gif thai haif doune thair deuoir at the end of the taxacione; and that als mony personys as may sufficiently *extent* the cuntre," &c. Parl. Ja. I. A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 4.

L.B. *extend-ere* aestimare, appretiare. Du Cange views this use of the term as of English origin.

To **EXTENT**, v. n. To be taxed.

"The merchant prenteis, and sic kind of people as were wont to *extent* with them,—to pay at his entres—thirtie shilling." A. 1583, Maitl. Hist. Edin. p. 234.

EXTENT, s. An ancient valuation of land or other property, for the purpose of assessment.

"Item, that all schirefis be sworne to the king or his deputis, that thai sall lelely and treuly ger this *extent* be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis in forme as is abone writyne." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 4.

"Several ancient valuations of the whole kingdom of Scotland, called *extents*, took place at different periods, for the purposes of fair apportionment of revenue upon particular occasions." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 63. V. **STENT**.

EXTENTOUR, s. An assessor, one who apportions a general tax; now S. *stent-master*.

—"That the *extentouris* sall be sworne before the barronis of the schirefdome, that thay sall do thair full power to the said extent," &c. Acts Ja. I. A. 1424, Ed. 1566, c. 11.

L.B. *extensor*, aestimator publicus.

EXTERICS, s. pl. A common corr., among the vulgar, of the name of the disease called *Hysterics*, S.

EXTERMINIOUN, s. Extermination.

—"Thair is nothing les intendit againes this kirk and kingdome nor ane vtir *extermioun* and totall destructioun." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 309.

This word, in its formation, resembles L.B. *extermium* banishment.

EXTERNE, adj. Outward; Lat. *extern-us*.

—"To the quhilkis heidis my new King Kinloquhy—maid sindry promissis of an anssuer;—bot as yit, that we mot know his inwart religioun be his fidelitie (I will nocht say be his leis) in *externe* materis, we heir nathing of his promis fulfillit." N. Winyet's Quest. V. Keith, App. p. 220.

To **EXTINCTE**, v. a. To erase; used as synonym. with *deleit*; Lat. part. *extinct-us*.

—"It is our will that ye *extincte* and *deleit* furthe of the said summondis the saidis Vthreid M'Dowgall and his sone," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 333.

To **EXTIRPE**, v. a. To extirpate; Fr. *extirp-er*.

—"Mekle les can the samin preve in great and weichtie caussis of treassoun, quhilk concernis lyfe, landis, gudis, and *extirping* of the posteritie." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 128.

To **EXTORSS**, v. a. To exact upon, to use extortion.

—"Neyther the saidis customaris be sufferit to *extorss* the people as thai haue done in tymes past." Acts Ja. VI. 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 42.

From the Lat. supine or part. pa. *extors-um*, or *extors-us*.

To **EXTORTION**, v. a. To charge exorbitantly; part. pa. *Extorted*.

—"The general sent for the provost Mr. Alexander Jaffray, and told him that his soldiers who went to the town could not get welcome nor meat,—and for such as they got they were *extorted*." Spalding, i. 123-4.

EXTRANEANE, **EXTRANEAR**, adj. *Extraneane* *cordanaris*, cordwainers coming from a distance, or not enjoying the liberties of a burgh. Aberd. Reg. A. 1565, V. 26.

"Idill and *extranear* beggares." Ibid.

EXULAT, part. pa. Exiled.

"Seperat & *exulat* fra," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25. L.B. *exul-are*.

EZAR, adj. Of or belonging to the tree called Maple.

He's tane the table wi' his foot,

Sae has he wi' his knee;

Till silver cup and ezar dish

In flinders he gar'd flee.

Gil Morrice, *Herd's Coll.* i. 4.

Ezar also occurs in Pink. Trag. Ballads, i. 38. Z.

Boyd, and Ritson, give *maser*, *mazer*. As this difference does not seem to have originated from the carelessness of transcribers, or the inaccuracy of recitation, it would appear that both terms had been used without any corruption; *maser* exhibiting the Teut. or Goth. form, and *ezar* that of the western languages;

EXTREMITY, *s.* A common word, among the vulgar, of the name of the disease called *EXTREMITY*.

EXTREMITY, *s.* A common word, among the vulgar, of the name of the disease called *EXTREMITY*.

FAB, *s.* A fob, or small pocket; used as denoting a tobacco-pouch, South of S.

When *fabs* an' snishin-mills rin toom,
Then dool and dumps their place resume,
The temper sour as ony plumb.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 30.

O sweet when *fabs* do fill the fist

Wi' pig-tail pang'd, or ladies' twist.

Ibid. 1811, p. 101.

Germ. *fuppe*, *loculus*.

*FACE, *s.* The edge of a knife, or of any sharp instrument, S.

Tablet a *Face*, cut into several small angles. V. FAST.

FACIE, *adj.* 1. Bold, fearless. Thus, a sheep is said to be *facie*, when it stands to the dog, when it will not move, but fairly *faces* him, Teviotdale.
2. Forward, impudent, *ibid.*

FACILE, *adj.* A *facile man* is a forensic phrase in S., which has no synonyme in E. It does not signify one who is weak in judgment, or deficient in mental ability, but who possesses that softness of disposition that he is liable to be easily wrought upon by others.

FACOUND, *adj.* Having a graceful utterance; Lat. *facund-us*, Fr. *facond*, *id.*

"It was found expedient to send Menenius Agrippa, ane richt *facound* oratoure, to the pepill." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 156.

FACTOR, FACTOUR, *s.* 1. A land-steward, or one who has the charge of an estate, who lets the lands, collects the rents, &c.

—"Mr. White, a Welshman, who has been many years *factor* (i. e. steward) on the estate of Calder, drank tea with us last night," &c. Boswell's Journal, p. 110, Ed. 1807.

2. A person legally appointed to manage sequestered property, S.

"The court of Session, who decree the sequestration, have the naming of the *factor*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. t. 12. § 57.

3. One to whom escheated property is given; equivalent to *Donatary*, S.

"*Factour & Donatour*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1565, V. 26. V. DONATARY.

FACTORIE, *s.* Agency. *Lettrez of factorie*, letters empowering one person to act for another.

—"That diuerss personis, quha hes committit the

Ital. *acero*, Hisp. *acer*, L.B. *acrus*, all acknowledging Lat. *acer* as their source. V. MASER.

It must be remarked, however, that in C.B. it is *masarn*.

EZLE, *s.* A spark of fire, generally from wood, Dumfr. V. EIZEL.

F.

cryme of tressone and lesemaiestie, in defraud of his hienes and his donatouris, hes maid dyuerss bandis, obligationis, lettrez of *factorie*,—as gif the same had bene maid and grantit be thaim [befoir] the cryme of tressone attemptit be the saidis personis foirfaltit." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 64.

To FADDOM, *v. a.* V. FADOM.

FADERLY, *adj.* Fatherly.

"Yit the preis [press] and violence of tyranny wes mair pussant—than ony reverence of age or *faderly* piete." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 8.

FADGE, FAGE, *s.* A large flat loaf, &c.] *Add* to etymon;

The *fouace* is baked in the same manner with what is properly denominated a *fadge* in S., with hot embers laid on it, and burning coals over them. Hence, it has been supposed that the people of Perigord, Languedoc, &c., gave it the name of *fouace*, from Lat. *focus*, the hearth. Busbequius relates, that in travelling from Vienna to Constantinople, throughout Bulgaria, he met with hardly any other bread than a sort of *fouace*, which was not so much as leavened. Quo fere tempore pene usi sumus pane subcinericio; fugacios vocant. Lib. 1. V. Ozell's Rabelais, B. I. c. 25, N.

To FADOM, FADDOM, *v. a.* 1. To measure; used in a literal sense, S.

2. To encompass with the arms, S. and O.E.

It chanc'd the stack he *faddom't* thrice

Was timmer-propt for thrawing.

Burns, iii. 126.

"Take an opportunity of going, unnoticed, to a *Bear-stack*, and fathom it three times round. The last fathom of the last time, you will catch in your arms the appearance of your future conjugal bed-fellow." N. *ibid.*

This is one of the ridiculous rites sometimes observed on *Halloween*.

"I *fadome*, Je embrasse.—You can nat *fadome* this tree at thrise." Palsgr. F. 231, a.

3. To comprehend, applied to the mind, S.

Isl. *fadm-a* amplecti.

FAE, *pron.* Who, Aberd. Gl. Antiq.

FAG, *s.* The sheep-louse, S.O.

"*Fags*, or kades, are destroyed by a mixture of soap and mercury." Agr. Surv. Argyles. p. 271.

FAGALD, *s.* 1. A faggot.] *Add*;

2. The term *Fagald* was formerly applied, in Et-trick forest, to a bundle of twigs or heath, tied

with straw ropes, used for shutting up the doorway under night, when there was no door. In this simple state of society, a stone table was also employed instead of a wooden one. Both these were in use within the memory of man.

FAGGIE, *adj.* Fatiguing; as, *a faggie day*, one that tires or *fags* one by its sultriness, Stirlings.

FAG-MA-FUFF, *s.* A ludicrous term for a garrulous old woman, Roxb.; of uncertain etymon.

FAGS, *s.* The name given to a disease of sheep, S. —“The scab, *fags*, or kades, ficks, footrot, and other local diseases incident to sheep, are treated variously, but with very little success.” Campbell’s Journey, i. 227, N.

A.S. *fagung* signifies lepra, scabies, “the leprosy, a scab, scabbiness, a manginess;” Somner. But the term, I apprehend, as classed with *kades*, is the pl. of *Fag*, and merely denotes lousiness to a great degree.

FAGSUM, *adj.* Producing weariness or fatigue, tiresome, Perth.

FAGSUMNESS, *s.* Tiresomeness, *ibid.*

Johns. derives the E. v. *to fag* from Lat. *fatig-are*. But Serenius mentions Sw. *fagg-a paa sig*, se one-rare, which would seem to be a preferable origin.

FAY, *adj.* On the verge of death; the same with *Fey*, q. v.

To FAID, *v. n.* To frown, Orkn.

Isl. *faed* aversio, displicentia, Verel.; indignatio clandestina; *faedar-svipr*, vultus indignantis; Hal-dorson. Su.G. *fegd*, hostilitas (*feid* S.), *fegd-a* bellum inferre.

To FAIK, *v. a.* To fold, to tuck up, S.] *Add*;

“*Fecket* is expl. “flecked, parti-coloured,” Gl. Rits. in reference to the following passage, S. Songs, i. 180.

O see you not her ponny progues,

Her *fecket* plaid, plew, creen, mattam?

But it undoubtedly signifies folded, or worn in folds, as being the same with *faikit*.

FAIK, *s.* A fold of any thing, S.] *Add*;

Wachter thus defines Germ. *ficke*; *Loculus vel sacculus in veste, in quo aliquid conditur*; as denoting a small bag or pocket in a garment; deriving it from what he calls the more ancient *pocca*. But it has far more resemblance of *faik*, as signifying the fold of a garment originally used for carrying any thing, and first suggesting the use of a pocket. Dan. *fikke*, a poke, pouch, or bag.

2. A plaid, Ang.; *Faikie*, Aberd.

It is also pronounced *faik*, sometimes q. *feauk*, Aberd., Moray.

“*Faik*, a plaid;” Gl. Surv. Nairn. V. Suppl. BOUCHT.

To FAIK, *v. a.* To lower the price, &c.] *Add*;

“I would wis both you and him to ken that I’m no in your reverence; and likewise, too, Mr. Keelivin, that I’ll no *faik* a farthing o’ my right.” The Entail, i. 169.

To FAIK, *v. n.* To stop, to cease.] Read, *v. a.*

To stop, to intermit, S.B.] *Add* to etymon;

This may perhaps be allied to Isl. *faeck-a* diminuer, ad pauciora redigere. It properly denotes diminution in number; as here used, q. did not diminish the number of their steps, by walking more slowly.

It must be the same term that is used in Ayrs., rendered “to give up with;” Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 691.

FAIK, *s.* A corr. of *Faith*. In *faik*, in faith, Dumfr.

FAIKS, *pl.* *My faiks*, a minced oath, signifying, by my faith, Roxb.; synonym. *Fegs*, q. v.

FAIKINS. *Gude faikins*, a minced oath, South of S.; *Feggins*, S.B. V. **FEGS**.

FAIL, *adj.* Frail, in a failed state as to corporal ability, Roxb.

This corresponds with Su.G. *fel*, which denotes both moral and physical defect; Teut. *fael*, id., *fael-a*, deficere.

FAIL, *s.* 1. Any grassy part of the surface of the ground.] *Add*;

In building a wall or dyke of *fale* and *divet*, it is often the custom to set the *fale* on edge, and lay the *divet* flat over the *fale*.

2. A turf, &c.] *Add*;

“Lieutenant Crouner Johnston mans the bridge, fortified the port upon the south end of the same, and caused close it up strongly with *faill* and thatch to hold out the shot of the cartow.” Spalding, i. 173.

To FAILYIE, *v. n.* 1. To fail.] *Add*;

“In case the saids persons debtors—shall *failyie* to—give up the said sums aughtand by them,—the foresaid debtors shall be lyable in payment of a fifth part more,” &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 210.

Fr. *faillir*, id.

FAILYIE, *s.* 1. Failure.] *Add*;

“Gif ony Lord, Abbot, Priour, or Deine, *failyieis* and brekis the said act, he sall content and pay for euery *failyie* ane hundreth markis; and gif ony Barone or frehalder *failyie*, he sall pay at euery tyme and *failyie* xi. pund.” Acts Mary 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 488.

Insert as sense 2. (making that marked 2. to stand as 3.); A legal subjection to a penalty, in consequence of disobedience.

“But no friend came in to this effect, thinking verily it was a snare devised to draw gentlemen under *failyies*.” Spalding, ii. 225.

3. The penalty, &c.] *Add*;

“If they compeared that were responsal men, and yet had no moneys beside them to lend out, then the committee presently furnished them monies upon their band of repayment, with the annuals at Martinmass next, under *failyies*; syne gat the siller to themselves and the good cause.” Spalding, ii. 223.

FAIMIE, *adj.* Foamy, S. V. **FAME**.

We beek oursells on the *faimie* heaps,

Whan simmer suns are breem.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

FAIN, *adj.* Damp, not thoroughly dry; applied to grain in the field when not fit for being taken in, Roxb.

This may be originally the same with “*Fenny*, mouldy, Kent;” Grose. But I am inclined to think that *Fain* is a corr. of *Thane*, applied to meat which retains a good deal of the moisture in roasting; from A.S. *than*, damp, moist.

To FAINT, *v. a.* To make faint, to enfeeble.

“This seriousness breaketh the man’s heart, and *fainteth* the stoutness of it, and leadeth it out to sorrow, as one doth for a firstborn.” Guth. Trial, p. 183.

This *v.* is used in the same sense by Shakespear.

It *faints* me

To think what follows. *Henry VIII.*

FAINTIE GRUND, ground, in the course of a journey or excursion, on which, when one passes over it, the superstitious believe it to be necessary to have a bit of bread in one's pocket, in order to prevent the person from *fainting*, Lanarks.; *Hungry grund*, *synon.*

FAINTS, *s. pl.* Distilled spirits of an inferior quality, or low wines.

"Is it not a great fault among distillers, to allow any of the *faints* to run among their pure goods?—These *faints* are of a bluish, and sometimes of a whitish colour;—whereas the right spirits are as pure and limpid as rock-water." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 295.

FAIPLE, *s.* 1. Any thing loose and flaccid hanging from the nose, Clydes.

2. The crest or comb of a turkey, when elated, *ibid.*

3. The underlip in men or animals, when it hangs down large and loose, *ibid.* In Loth. it seems to be confined to that of a horse. Hence,

To Hang the Faiple, &c.

Ye didna ken but syle o' kipple—

Might be your fate,

Or else condemned to *hang a faiple*,

Some dowy get.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 23.

To *hang* one's *faiple*, is a phrase often used as signifying, to cry, to weep.

TO FAIR, *v. n.* To clear up; applied to the atmosphere in reference to preceding rain, S.

"Ringan was edging gradually off with the remark, that it didna seem like to *fair*." The *Smugglers*, i. 162.

* **FAIR**, *adj.* Apt, ready, likely; "I wadna like to cum in his grups, for he wad be *fair* to waur me." "Gin he gang into that trade, he'll be *fair* to loss the wee pennie that he has to the fore;" Renfrews.

Apparently an ellipsis for "he will be in a fair way."

FAIR-CA'IN, *part. adj.* 1. Smooth-tongued, having great appearance of civility, Loth., Fife., *synon.* *Fair fassint*.

"They—keepit weel in wi' their masters, an' war discreet an' *fair-ca'in* to a' body." Saxon and Gael, i. 163.

"My Lady Dutchess is an auld-faran', *fair-ca'in* kimmer: I'll warrand she'll no sell her hens in a rainy day." *Ibid.* iii. 100.

This is evidently *q. ca'ing* or driving *fairly* or cautiously.

2. Flattering, wheedling, cajoling, *ibid.*, Stirlings.

FAIRD, *s.* 2. Expedition, enterprize.] *Add*; I hesitate whether the term, as used in the examples here given, ought not rather to be rendered "a hasty and violent effort, a strong temporary or momentary exertion." This is the only sense in which it continues to be used by the peasantry in Lothian; as, "Let them alane; it's but a *faird*; it'll no last lang, they'll no win far afore us:" "I'm for constant work; I dinna like a *faird*, and awa' wi't that way."

FAIRDIE, *adj.* Passionate, irascible. *To grow fairdie*, to get into a passion, Ayr.

"I ablins hae gaen oure far wi' you; an' giff I hae done sae dinna grow *fairdie*." *Edin. Mag.* April 1821, p. 352.

Gael. *fearg*, *feargachd*, anger; *feargach*, angry, passionate; *fearg-am*, to vex, to fret.

TO FAIREWELL, *v. a.* To bid farewell to.

—"Try his doctrine, and allow, or disallow thereof as it agries with the word.—After tryell if thou findst it sound, good and wholesome, keep it; if not, *fairewell* it, lend not thy eare any longer to it." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 325.

FAIR FA', well betide, good luck to. *Fair faw* ye, an expression of one's good wishes for the person to whom it is addressed; sometimes of commendation, when one has done well, S.

Lancash. "*fair faw*, a term of wishing well." Tim Bobbins.

Fair fa' ilk canny caidgy carl!

Weel may he bruik his new apparel!

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 14.

As it would not appear that the original term, in any of the northern languages, assumes a substantive form, this phrase seems elliptical; *q. may a fair* or happy lot, or chance, *befall* the person or persons spoken of or addressed.

FAIR-FARAND, *adj.* 3. Having a specious appearance.] *Add*;

In this sense it is applied to hoar-frost, which, while it appears beautiful to the eye, is noxious to the tender blade.

Ye drizzling show'rs descend! but frae the fields
May white *fair-farren* frosts keep far awa!

Davidson's Seasons, p. 8.

FAIR-FASHIONED, **FAIR-FASSINT**, *adj.* Having great appearance of discretion without the reality, having great complaisance in manner, S. *Fair-fassint* is the pronunciation of Angus.

"Ye are aye sae *fair-fashioned*, Maister Austin, that there's scarce ony saying again ye." *St. Johnston*, ii. 195.

"Hegh, sirs, sae *fair-fashioned* as we are! Mony folk ca' me Mistress Wilson, and Milnwood is the only ane about the toun thinks o' ca'ing me Alison, and indeed he as aften says Mistress Alison as ony uther thing." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 103.

FAIRFLE, *s.* A great eruption on the skin. When this takes place, one is said to be in a perfect *fairfle*, Selkirks. It also signifies to be overrun with the itch. It is a common phrase, "He's a' in a *fairfle*,—he wad break o'er a stick," Roxb.

Fr. *farfouill-er*, to ruffle, to crumple with rifling; or Teut. *vier-pijl* pyrobolus, a sky-rocket; *q. on fire*. Or shall we view it as a corruption of Fr. *furfures*, bran, also dandruff; *q. having the skin as rough as bran*?

FAIR-GRASS, *s.* Bulbous crowfoot, or Buttercups, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, Linn.; said to be denominated from the whiteness of the under part of the leaf, Teviotdale.

FAIR-HAIR, *s.* The name given to the tendon

of the neck of cattle or sheep; Stirlings.; *Fix-fax* synon.

Hair, the last syllable of the word, may be viewed as a translation of that of the synonymous term; A.S. *feax*, Alem. *fahs*, signifying hair.

FAIRIN, FAIRING, s. 1. A present given at a *fair*; like E. *fairing*.

2. Metaph. a drubbing, S.

"But Mackay will pit him [Claverhouse] down, there's little doubt o' that; he'll gie him his *fairing*, I'll be caution for it." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 161.

"My certy, there was ane o' them got his *fairin*—he'll no fash us." Reg. Dalton, i. 262.

FAIRY GREEN, FAIRY RING. A small circle, often observed on old leas or heath, of a deeper green than the surrounding sward, supposed by the vulgar or superstitious to be the spot on which the *fairies* hold their dances, S.

"They never failed to pour out the full cup of their vengeance upon the bare heads of those infatuated husbandmen who dared to violate their peculiar greens, or to tear up with the plough those beautiful circlets consecrated to their moonlight revels. For according to the popular rhyme,

"He wha tills the *fairy green*,

Nae luck again sall hae;

An' he wha spills the *fairy ring*,

Betide him want and wae:

For weirdless days an' weary nights

Are his till his deean day.

"But the elves—were proportionally kind to such as respected their rights, and left their haunts inviolate. We have the same standard for this that we have for their vindictive spirit.

"He wha gaes by the *fairy green*,

Nae dule nor pine sall see;

An' he wha cleans the *fairy ring*,

An easy death sall dee."

Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 19.

FAIRY-HAMMER, s. A species of stone hatchet, S.

"*Fairy-hammers* are pieces of green porphyry, shaped like the head of a hatchet, and which were probably used as such before the introduction of iron. They are not unfrequently found in the isles, and are preserved among other relics with which the Highlanders medicate, or rather charm the water they drink, as a remedy in particular diseases." Clan-Albin, ii. 240.

FAIRY-HILLOCKS, s. pl. Verdant knolls, &c.] *Add*;

These hillocks are more particularly described in the following passage.

"The fairies of Scotland—inhabit the interior of green hills, chiefly those of a conical form, in Gaelic termed *Sighan*, on which they lead their dances by moon-light; impressing upon the surface the mark of circles, which sometimes appear yellow and blasted, sometimes of a deep green hue; and within which it is dangerous to sleep, or to be found after sunset." Minstrelsy Border, ii. 224.

FAIRY RADE, the designation given to the expedition made by the Fairies to the place in which

they are to hold their great annual banquet on the first of May, S.

"At the first approach of summer is held the *Fairy Rade*; and their merry minstrelsy, with the tinkling of their horses' housings, and the hubbub of voices, have kept the peasantry in the Scottish villages awake on the first night of summer.—'I' the night afore Roodsmass, I had trysted wi' a neeber lass:—we had na suttan lang aneath the haw-buss till we heard the loud laugh of fowk riding, wi' the jingling o' bridles, and the clanking o' hoofs.—We gloured roun and roun, and sune saw it was the *Fairie Fowks' Rade*." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 298, 299. V. RADE.

FAIRLY, adv. Surprisingly; *fairly few*, wondrous few, S.B.

But O the unko gazing that was there

Upon poor Nory, an' her gentle squire;

An' eathing some and some anither said,

But *fairly few* of faults poor Nory freed.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Ed. p. 93.

Very few, Ed. Third, p. 98. V. FERLY, v.

A.S. *faerlice* is used as an *adv.*, but in the sense of subito, repentine.

FAIRNEY-CLOOTS, s. pl. The small horny substances above the hoofs, where the pastern of a horse lies, but said to be found only in sheep or goats, Ettr. For.

"Here's a tyke wi' cloven cloots like a gait, *fairney cloots* and a' thegither." Perils of Man, iii. 33.

Shall we suppose that this term has any connexion with Isl. Dan. *faar ovis*; q. the *cloots* of sheep? A.S. *firgin-gat* denotes a wild goat.

FAIRNTOSH, s. The name appropriated to *aqua-vitae*, formerly distilled in the village of this name in Ross-shire, distinguished by the strong flavour it has acquired in consequence of the use of peat-fuel in its preparation, S.

"*Inishone* it was, which never will equal *Fairntosh*, in my own mind, while the world is a world." Clan-Albin, iii. 153. The name of *Inishone* is given to that which is reckoned the best of Irish distillation.

FAIR STRAE-DEATH, death in the common course of nature. V. STRAE-DEATH.

FAIT, s. 1. *To lose fait of a thing, &c.*] *Add*;

A literary friend views *Fait* as a corr. of *faith*, which often in S., and sometimes in E., signifies honesty, worthiness of trust, or good opinion.

FAIZART, FESART, s. 1. A hermaphrodite of the gallinaceous tribe, Roxb.

I can scarcely suppose that this has any affinity to Su.G. *fas-a vereri*; used to denote any object that excites horror. The last syllable might be from *art* indoles; q. of a horrible nature or character.

2. Applied to a puny man who has little of the masculine appearance, *ibid*.

3. Also used to denote an impudent person, *ibid*.

To FAIZE, FEAZE, FAISE out, v. n. 1. A term applied to cloth, when the threads are separated from each other, and assume the form of the raw material at the place where it has been rent, S.

It is sometimes written *Feaze*.

"*Feaze*,—to have the woof at the end of a piece

of cloth, or ribband, rubbed out from the warp ;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

2. " To have the edge of a razor, or other sharp instrument, turned out to a side, instead of being blunted by use," *ibid.*

" That thread 'll no go through the eye of the needle ; its a' *feazed* at the point." " Get a verrule put to your staff, the end o't's a' *faiz'd*."

O.E. *feize* has been used in the same sense. It is thus expl. by Sir Thomas Smith, in his book *de Ser-mone Anglico*, printed by Robert Stephens, 4to: " To *feize*, means in fila diducere."

Teut. *vaese*, *vese*, *fibra*, *capillamentum*, *festuca* ; Kilian. Hence Belg. *vezel*, a hairy string, as that of a root ; *vezel-en* to grow stringy ; *vezelig* stringy.

FAISINS, *s. pl.* The stringy parts of cloth, re-sembling the lint (*S. caddis*) applied to a wound, *S.* ; *Feazings*, Roxb.

To FAKE, *v. a.* 1. To give heed to, Orkn.

2. To believe, to credit ; *ibid.*

Teut. *fack-en* apprehendere ; Isl. *fua*, *faeck*, capere, accipere, adipisci.

The transition is obviously made from the appre-sion of the meaning of an assertion, to the reception of the testimony.

FAKES. *By my fakes*, a minced oath, Aberd.

An' aunty's whisky, *by my fakes*,
Is nae a sham.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 9. V. FAIK, and FAIKS.

To FALD, FAULD, *v. a.* To enfold, *S.*

—Wha will *fauld* yere erled bride,
I' the kindlie clasps o' luve?

Cromek's Rem. Nithsdale Song, p. 337.

A.S. *feald-an*, plicare.

To FALD, FAULD, *v. a.* To enclose in a fold.]

Add ;

The sheep-herd steeks his *faulding* slap,
And owre the moorlands whistles still.

Burns, iii. 287.

FALD-DIKE, *s.* A wall of turf, surrounding the space appropriated for a fold, *S.*

—" And fra that wele ascendand up an ald *fald dyk* to the hill, and fra thence descendand down the hillsydetill a moss," &c. *Merches of Bischop Brynnes*, 1437, Cart. Aberd. F. 14.

FALD. V. ANEFALD.

—" Speciallie the burgesses and inhabitantis of Edinburgh, to assist, and take ane *fald* and plane pairt with us in the furtherance to deliver the Queenis maist nobill persoune furth of thralldom," &c. *Anderson's Coll.* i. 130.

This term has been pointed out to me by a very acute correspondent. But the word should undoubt-edly have been printed *anefald*, i. e. upright.

FALDERALL, *s.* A gewgaw ; most common-ly in pl., *S.* ; *synon. Fall-all.*

" Gin ye dinna tie him til a job that he canna get quat o', he'll flee frae ae *falderall* til anither a' the days o' his life." *Hogg's Tales*, i. 9.

2. Sometimes used to denote idle fancies or con-cepts, *S.*

A term apparently formed from the unmeaning repetitions in some old songs.

FALE, *s.* Turf, &c. V. FAIL.

FALKLAND-BRED, *adj.* Equivalent to " bred at court ;" Falkland in Fife having been the favourite residence of several princes of the Stewart family.

Furth started neist a pensy blade,

And out a maiden took ;

They said that he was *Falkland-bred*,

And danced by the book.

Christ's Kirk, C. ii. st. 9.

" The artless and undisguised expression touches the heart more than all the courtly magnificence of some of your *Falkland-bred* glove-handed bards, have larded their verses with." *Cromek's Rem. Nithsdale Song*, p. 5.

To FALL, *v. a.* 1. To fall to, as one's portion.]

Add ;

The term is used in this sense in an Act of Ja. VI. 1617.

" That quhair legacies ar left to the exequoutouris, they sall not *fall* bothe the saidis legacies and a third by this present act : bot the saidis legacies salbe impute and allowed to thame in pairt of payment of thair third." *Ed.* 1816, p. 545.

" Bot gif thair be bot only ward, and the air is enterit befor ane term rin in non-entres, efter the compassing of the ward ; in that cais the King *fallis* na relief, bot onlie the maillis during the time of the ward." *Balfour's Pract.* p. 645. V. FAW, *v.*

To FALL, *v. n.* To be one's chance, to happen.

" At Mouline (where you will *fall* to dine) enquire for the monastery where the body of Monsr. Montmorancy is interred, you may see a very stately monument of marble." *Sir. A. Balfour's Lett.* p. 34, 35.

To FALL, FA', *v. n.* To dissolve, as burnt lime-stone in consequence of being slaked, or as clay when frostbitten, *S.*

" It is frequently spread upon leys previous to break-ing up for oats. In this case it is carried whenever a leisure day occurs, and is laid down in cartloads on the end ridges of the field, where it remains till it has *fallen*." *Agr. Surv. Kincard.* p. 373.

To FALL *by*, *v. n.* 1. To be lost or disappear, &c.] *Add ;*

2. To be sick, or affected with any ailment, *S.* ; evi-dently as including the idea that one is *laid aside* from work, or from making his usual appear-ance in public.

3. In a more definite sense, to be confined in child-bed, *S.*

There is a Sw. phrase nearly allied to this: *Hon gaar paa fallande fot* ; She is near her reckoning ; Wideg. ; literally, she goes upon a falling foot. We have another phrase, however, which contains the same allusion to the foot. *She has tynt the foot*, *synon.* with, *She has fa'n by*.

To FA' BY one's REST, not to sleep.

To FALL or FA' in, *v. n.* 1. To sink ; as, " His een's *fa'n in*," his eyes are sunk in his head, *S.*

This is a Sw. idiom ; *Oegonen falla in*, the eyes sink, Wideg.

2. To become hollow ; as, " His cheeks are *fa'n in*," his cheeks are collapsed, *S.*

3. To subside. *The water's sair fa'n in*, the ri-

ver has subsided much; applied to it after it has been swelled by rain, S.

To FA' IN HANDS wi' one, to enter into courtship with one, with a view to marriage, S.

To FALL, or FA' in twa, a vulgar phrase used to denote childbearing, S.

She *fell in twa*, wi' little din,
An' hame the getlin' carry'd
I' the creel that day.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 50.

To FALL in wi', v. a. To meet with, either accidentally, or in consequence of search, applied both to persons and to things, S.

"I *fell in*, among the rest, with a maist creditable elderly man, something of a quaker, it would seem, by the sobriety of his attire." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 178.

To FA' o' (of), to abate, Aberd.

To FA' o'er, v. n. 1. To fall asleep, S.

"There was a terrible hillibaloo on the road, and Ellen Hesketh came to my door and wakened me.—I had just *fallen over*." *Reg. Dalton*, i. 286.

2. To be in childbed; or as now very indefinitely expressed, to be confined, S.

To FALL out, v. n. To make a sally.

"Major John Sinclair at Trepto, in making a faire shew of a bad game,—not having a hundred musketers within the toune in all, nevertheless *fell out* with fiftie amongst a thousand, and skirmished bravely," &c. *Monro's Exped.* P. II. p. 28, 29.

Belg. uytvall-en, id.

To FA' throw, v. a. 1. To relinquish any undertaking from negligence or laziness, S.

2. To bungle any business; as it is said of a public speaker, when he loses his recollection, and either stops entirely, or speaks incoherently, "He *fell through* his discourse," S.

3. To lose, to come short of. It is often said to a traveller, who has arrived late, "I fear ye've *fa'n through* your dinner between towns," S.

4. To defeat any design by mismanagement. Thus it is often said of a young woman, "By her foolish airs, she's *fa'n through* her marriage," S. *Belg. doornvall-en*, to fall through.

To FALL with child,] R. To FALL, or FA' wi' bairn, to become pregnant, S.] *Add*;
We crack'd—

How blear-e'd Kate had *fa'n wi' bairn*.—

Picken's Poems, ii. 3.

FALL, s. Apparently, scrap or offal, S.A.

"O whar are ye gaeing, ye beggarly loon?

Ye's nauther get lodging nor *fall* frae me."

He turn'd him about, an' the blude it ran down,

An' his throat was a' hacked, an' ghastly
was he. *Hogg's Mountain Bard*, p. 18.

FALLALLS, FALALLS, s. pl. A term used to denote the gaudy and superfluous parts of attire, superficial ornaments, S. It is more commonly applied to females.

It is used as a cant term in E., and expl. by Grose, "ornaments, chiefly women's, such as ribbands, necklaces," &c. *Class. Dict.*

"It was an idle fancy—to dress the honest auld man in thae expensive *fallalls* that he ne'er wore in his life, instead o' his douce raploch grey, and his

band wi' the narrow edging." *Tales of my Landlord*, iv. 250.

"I wonner what ye made o' the twa grumphies it ye had row't up amang your *falalls*." *St. Patrick*, ii. 242.

FALLAUGE, FALAWDGE, *adj.* Profuse, lavish, Aberd.

Fr. *volage* giddy, inconsiderate; or O.Fr. *folage*, action *folle*.

FALL-BOARD, s. The wooden shutter of a window, that is not glazed, which moves backwards and forwards on hinges or latches, S.O.

"The old woman,—pulling a pair of *fall-boards* belonging to a window, instantly opened [it], and through the apertures the smoke issued in volumes." *Blackw. Mag.* June 1820, p. 281.

FALLEN STARS, Jelly tremella, S.] *Add*;

2. On the sea-coast the Medusa aequorea, or Sea-nettle, is often called *fallen star*, S.

FALOW, FALLOW, s. Fellow, associate, S.] *Add*;

2. A match, one thing suited to another, S.; like E. *fellow*.

"And yf ather realme chances to have maa billis fylit nor the other sall have, sic billis to be deliverit without *fallow*." *Articulis, &c. Sadler's Papers*, i. 458. i. e. "singly," "by itself."

To FALS, v. a. To falsify.

"The pepill war nocht sa necligent in thay dayis as thay ar nou to manswere thare goddis, or to *fals* thare wourdis." *Bellend. T. Liv.* p. 235-6.

To FALSE a dome, to deny the equity of a sentence, and appeal to a superior court.

"That the dome gevin in the Justice are of Drumfress,—& *falsit* and againe callit be maister Adam Cokburne forspekar, &c. was weile gevin & evil again callit." *Parl. Ja. III. A.* 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 94.

L.B. *falsare judicium*, appellare a judicio.

FALT, FAUTE, s. Want.] *Add*;

The Fr. term is used to denote want of whatever kind; as, *faute d'argent*, argenti inopia; *faute de maison*, tecti inopia; *faute de boire et de manger*, inedia; Thierry.

FALTEN, s. A fillet, Argyles.

This is evidently Gael. *faltan*, "a welt, belt, ribbon for the head, snood;" Shaw.

FALTIVE, *adj.* Faulty; Fr. *faulatif, faultive*, id.

—"And quhair it beis fundyn *faltive*, to forbid the samyne, under the pain of escheating thairof als aft as he beis fundyne *faltive*." *Seal of Cause*, A. 1496; *Blue Blanket*, p. 14.

FAMELL, *adj.* Female.

Twenty four chikkenis of thame scho hes,

Twelf maill and twell *famell* be croniculis cleir.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 850.

O.Fr. *fame*, femelle; Roquefort.

FAMH, s.

"In these mountains, it is asserted by the country people, that there is a small quadruped which they call *famh*. In summer mornings it issues from its lurking places, emitting a kind of glutinous matter fatal to horses, if they happen to eat the grass on which it has been deposited. It is somewhat larger than a mole, of a brownish colour, with a large head disproportionate to its body. From this deformed appearance, and its noxious quality, the word seems

to have been transferred to denote a monster, a cruel mischievous person, who, in the Gaelic language, is usually called a *famhfhear*. "Stat. Acc. of Kirkmichael; communicated by C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq.

* **FAMILIAR**, *adj.* Used in the sense of confidential, in the phrase "*familiar servant*." Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 81.

FAMOUS, *adj.* 1. Of good character, &c.] *Add*;

—"He that maid the requisitioun for saiftie of his awin cornis, may cause twa or thré of his nichtbouris, *famous* and unsuspect men, cum and justlie teind the samin, and thairefter leid and stak the teindis upon the ground of the landis quhair they grew." A. 1555. Balfour's Pract. p. 145.

2. Injurious to the character of another, libellous, calumniatory, slanderous.

—"That na maner of man mak, write, or imprent ony billis, writingis, or balladis, *famous* or slanderous to ony persoun spiritual or temporal, under the pane of death, and confiscatioun of all his movabill gudis." A. 1543. Balfour's Pract. p. 537.

L.B. *famosa*, nude pro libellis famosus. *Famosus*, qui maledictum aut convicium dicit. *Φαμσος* is used in the same sense by lower Greek writers. V. Du Cange.

FAMULIT, *pret.*

And laking teith *famulit* hir faculté,

That few folk mycht consaue hir mympling mowth. *Colkelbie Sow*, v. 637.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *famaeli*, inauditum, dictu rarum, *famall* taciturnus. "The lack of teeth rendered her discourse unintelligible." Or, we may rather trace it to Dan. *faml-er*, to hesitate, to stammer; *famlen*, *famling*, hesitation, stammering; *famler*, a stammerer. "From the want of teeth, her power of enunciation was so impaired, that she stammered in her speech." Skinner renders E. to *famble* in one's speech, *haesitare* in sermone.

FAN, *adv.* When, Aberd., Mearns, Angus.

But *fan* anes folk begin to scash,

I'm fear'd for harm.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 19.

But *fan* his visage she survey'd,

"Preserves!" in sad surprise she pray'd.

Piper of Peebles, p. 17.

O gin thou hadst not heard him first o'er well,
Fan he got maughts to write the Shepherd's Tale,
I meith ha' had some hap of landing fair.

Ross's Helenore's Invocation.

"'Twas three days afterhend, she comes to me upo' a day *fan* am at the pleugh." H. Blyd's Contract, p. 4.

FANE, *s.* An elf, a fairy, Ayrs.

The story ran to ilka ane,

How Kate was haunted wi' a *fane*.—

—By every *fane* that now

Dwells in thy breast, or on thy brow;

I do conjure thee now by either,

Or a' those powers put together,

To open, grassy hill sae green,

An' let twa earthly mortals in.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 23, 27.

Teut. *veyn* socius, sodalis; as the fairies are commonly designed good neighbours. G. Andr., however, renders Isl. *faane* Faunus; and we learn from Loc-

cenius, that in Sweden *Fan* is a name for the devil. Antiq. S.Goth. L. i, c. 3. Ihre mentions *Fanen* as signifying cacodaemon; but he contends that it is a corr. of *fianden*, inimicus. As Moes.G. *fan* signifies lord, and is applied to the Supreme Being; it has been supposed that this ancient Scythian word was modified into the form of *Faun-us*, of *Pan*, &c. Ihre, however, affirms that *Fanen* has no affinity with it. A good deal of learning has been expended on the latter term. Verelius has written a distinct essay on it, which is subjoined to his Runographia Scandica. **FANERELS**, *s. pl.* What is loose and flapping.

"Look at her, man; she's juist like a brownie in a whin-buss, wi' her *fanerels* o' duds flaffin' about her hinderlets." Saint Patrick, ii. 117.

Apparently a dimin. from E. *fanners*, the instrument for winnowing grain.

TO FANG, *v. a.* To grasp, to catch, to lay hold of.

Ane hidduous gripe with bustuous bowland beik,

His mawe immortall doith pik and ouer reik,

His bludy bowellis toting with huge pane,

Furth venting all his fude to *fang* full fane.

Doug. Virgil, 185. 22.

Fang is used in the same sense by Shakespear; *vang*, id., Devonsh.

FANG, *s.* 1. Capture, act of apprehending.] *Give* as sense

2. The power of apprehending.

The term has a peculiar application, in this sense, which is pretty general through S. When the pump of a well has lost the power of suction, so that the water does not rise in it, perhaps from something being wrong about the well, the piston is said to have *lost the fang*. In this case, water is poured in, for restoring the power of operation. Here it is used merely as denoting the power of apprehension, in a literal sense. For *fang* obviously signifies the hold which the pump as it were takes of the water, for bringing it up.

4. A prize, or booty, Roxb. The meaning of this term had formerly been well known on the Border.

5. *In a fang*, so entangled as not to be able to escape, Ang.

As criminal they seiz'd him soon,—

Produc'd the pistol did the deed,

An' proof to swear, fan there was need,

The laird was fairly *in a fang*,

An' naething for him now, but hang.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 15.

TO LOSE THE FANG, *v. n.* 1. A pump well is said to *lose the fang*, when the water quits the pump, S.

V. **FANG**, *s.*, sense 2.

2. A phrase familiarly used, as signifying, to miss one's aim, to fail in an attempt, to be disappointed in one's expectation of success, Loth.

TO FANG A WELL, to pour water into a pump, for restoring its power of operation, S.

"We believe, that to *fang a well* signifies to pour into it sufficient liquid to set the pump at work again."

Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1819, p. 654.

TO FANK, **FANKLE**, *v. a.* 1. To entangle.] *Add*;

2. As applied to a horse, to force him into a corner of any enclosure by means of a rope held by two or more persons, that he may be taken;

or if this cannot be done, to wrap the rope about him, so as to entangle him, S.

3. To coil a rope, Lanarks.

FANK, *s.* A *fank o' tows*, a coil of ropes, S.

FANK, *s.* A sheep-cot, or pen; a term generally used in Stirlings. and Perths.

"In the vicinity of the farmer's dwelling there is a pen, here called a *fank*, erected of stone and turf." Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 293.

"It is necessary to enclose the whole flock in the pen or *fank*." Ibid. p. 294.

This term obviously alludes to the design of a fold, which is to *confine* or *inclose*. Teut. *vanck* is used in the sense of *decipulum*, *tendicula*.

To FANK, *v. a.* To fold; as, *to fank the sheep*, ib.

FANNER, *s.* or in *pl.* FANNERS. The instrument which creates wind for winnowing the chaff from grain, S.; called a *fan*, E.

"The winnowing machine, or corn *fanner*, from the best information, made its first appearance in Hawick." Stat. Acc. P. Hawick, viii. 525.

Fr. *van*, Teut. *wanne*, Su.G. *wanna*, id. Teut. *wann-en* ventilare.

FANNOUN, FANNOWNE, *s.* The *sudarium*.

In later times this word might seem to have been pronounced *Fanow*. It occurs several times in this form, in an *Inventar* of the Vestments belonging to the bishopric of Aberdeen, A. 1559.

—"2 stoles—3 *ffawnous* of cloath of gold.—Item a chesebill and 2 tunicles, a stole and *ffawnous* of white velvet and gold." Hay's *Scotia Sacra*. V. Reg. Aberd. p. 622. Macfarl.

But perhaps this has originated from the ignorance or carelessness of the transcriber.

FAOILTEACH, *s.* The Gaelic designation for what the Lowlanders denominate *the Borrowing days*. V. BORROWING DAYS.

FAPLE, *s.* To hang a *faple*. V. FAIPLE.

FARANDAINS, *s. pl.* A species of cloth, partly of silk, and partly of wool.

"The Lords—fell to consult and debate if the said act, prohibiting all clothes made of silk stuffs to be worn by any except the privileged persons, reached to *farandains*; which are part silk, part hair." Fountainhall, 3 Suppl. Dec. p. 2.

The word is evidently the same with Fr. *ferrandine*, "a light stuff of which the warp is wholly of silk, and the woof of wool; differing from *Pout de soie* in this, that in the latter both warp and woof are of silk." Dict. Trev.

The origin of the term is quite uncertain. I know not whether it has any affinity to L.B. *ferrandin-us*, denoting a sort of colour, and supposed to convey the idea of variegation; (V. Du Cange, vo. *Ferrandus*); or to *Ferrandino*, Fr. *Ferrandine*, a small town in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Basiento, where the fabric might have been first made.

FAR-AWA', FARAWAY, *adj.* 1. Distant, remote, as to place, S.

"I kend you papist folk are unco set on the relics that are fetched frae *far-awa'* kirks and sae forth." Antiquary, ii. 334.

"*Far-awa'* fowls hae fair feathers," S. Prov.; ad-

dressed to those who are fondly attached to persons or things that are at, or come from, a distance.

"He wad—maybe gar his familiar spirits carry you away, and thraw ye into the sea, or set you down i' some *faraway* land." Perils of Man, i. 231.

2. Distant, as to consanguinity, S.

"Pate's a *far-awa* cousin o' mine, and we were blythe to meet wi' ane another." Rob Roy, ii. 8.

FARAWA'-SKREED, *s.* A term used to denote foreign news, or a letter from a foreign country, Ayrs.

FARDING, *s.* A farthing, S. Cumb.

FAREFOLKIS, *s. pl.* Fairies.] Add;

The Fairies still linger in several parts of Clydesdale, and numberless stories are told concerning their freakish adventures. Although not believed to be positively malevolent towards man, they were at least very irritable in their dispositions, and it required no small attention to steer clear of offending them. Whenever they were mentioned, it was usual to add, in order to prevent the possibility of any dangerous consequences arising from treating them with too much familiarity, *His name be around us, this is Wansday*, or, *this is Furesday*, according to the particular day of the week. Particularly, it was reckoned the height of infatuation for the husbandman to violate with the plough any of their appropriate greens, or to tear up any of those beautiful verdant circles which were consecrated to their moonlight revels.

Besides the Fairies, which are more commonly the subject of popular tradition, it appears that our forefathers believed in the existence of a class of spirits, under this name, that wrought in the mines. Penant gives an account of the vestiges of this superstition yet remaining in Cumberland, when describing the Collieries of Newcastle.

"The immense caverns that lay between the pillars, exhibited a most gloomy appearance. I could not help enquiring here after the imaginary inhabitant, the creation of the labourer's fancy,

The swart Fairy of the mine;

and was seriously answered by a black fellow at my elbow, that he really had never met with any; but that his grandfather had found the little implements and tools belonging to this diminutive race of subterranean spirits."—"The Germans believed in two species; one fierce and malevolent, the other a gentle race, appearing like little old men, dressed like the miners, and not much above two feet high; these wander about the drifts and chambers of the works, seem perpetually employed, yet do nothing; some seem to cut the ore, or fling what is cut into vessels, or turn the windlass; but never do any harm to the miners, except provoked: as the sensible Agricola, in this point credulous, relates in his book, *de Animalibus subterraneis*." Tour in S. 1772, p. 55, 56.

The northern nations acknowledged a class of spirits of this description.

"In northerne kingdomes there are great armies of devils, that have their services which they perform with the inhabitants of these countries: but they are most frequent in rocks and *mines*, where they break, cleave, and make them hollow: which also thrust in pitchers and buckets, and carefully fit wheels and

screws, whereby they are drawn upwards; and they shew themselves to the labourers, when they list, like phantoms and ghosts." Transl. of the Hist. of Olaus Magnus (1658), ap. Minstrelsy Border, I. Introd. ciii. civ.

"There were two classes or orders of these freakish beings, the Gude Fairies, otherwise called the Seelie Court, and the Wicked Wichts, or Unseelie Court. The numbers of the former were augmented chiefly by infants, whose parents or guardians were harsh or cruel, by such as fell insensate through wounds, but not dead, in the day of just battle, by persons otherwise worthy, who sometimes repined at the hardness of their lot, by such whose lives were in general good, but in a moment of unguardedness, fell into deep sin, and especially allowed themselves peevishly to repine against the just awards of Providence."—"The members of the Unseelie Court were recruited, (for this was the only one that paid teind to hell), by the abstraction of such persons as deservedly fell wounded in wicked war, of such as splenetically commended themselves to evil beings, and of unmarried mothers stolen from childbed. But by far the greater number of recruits were obtained from amongst unbaptised infants; and tender and affectionate parents never failed unceasingly to watch their offspring till it was *sained* with the holy name of God in baptism." Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 16, 17.

FAREWAY, s. The passage or channel in the sea, or in a river, S.; i. e. "the *way* or course in which a vessel *fares*."

Isl. *farveg* and Su.G. *farwaeg* denote a high road, via publica. But Haldorson expl. *farveg-r* as primarily signifying alveus, canalis. Sw. *stroemforen*, the channel of a river, claims affinity, as well as Belg. *vaar-water*, id.; though both are differently compounded.

FAR-HIE-AN-ATOUR, adv. At a considerable distance, Aberd.

This word has been resolved q. *far-high-and-atour*, over the distant hills. But I suspect that its proper form is *far-hyne-attour*, i. e. far hence over.

FARLE, s. The fourth part of a cake.] *Add*;

The terms *fardel*, *farding-deal*, and *farundel*, used in O.E. to denote the fourth part of an acre of land, have a common origin.

FARM, s. Rent. V. **FERME**.

FARM-MEAL, s. Meal paid as part of the rent, S.

"Before 1782, the *farm-meal* was commonly paid of this inferior oats; i. e. the landlord, in many places of the county, got part of his rent paid in kind from meal made from this grain." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 244.

FAROUCHIE, adj. Savage, cruel, ferocious, Ayrs.; slightly varied from Fr. *farouche*, wild, savage, cruel, &c.

FARRANT, adj. Sagacious, Selkirks.

"Look up, like a *farrant* beast—hae ye nae pity on your master, nor nae thought about him ava, an' him in sic a plisky?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 236.

This seems to be used elliptically for *auld-farrant*. V. **FARAND**.

FARTHING-MAN, FERDINGMAN, s. A designation given to the *Dean of Guild*.

"It is statute, that quhen the Alderman, Thesu-

rare, *Farthing-man* or *Dene*, will call and convene the gild brether for the commoun affairis, thay at the sound of the sush sall compeir under the pane of xii. d." Stat. Gild. Balfour's Practicks, p. 77.

"*Ferdingmannus*, ane Dutch worde, ane penny-maister, or thesaurar. Stat. Gild. c. 5." Skene, Verb. Sign.

He seems to have received this name, as having some special concern in regulating the assessments of a borough.

"Et si quarto deliquerit, verbo vel facto, condemnatur, & puniatur secundum arbitrium Aldermanni, *Ferthingmannorum*, Decani, & aliorum confratrum. Gildae," &c. Stat. Gild. c. 5.

Du Cange conjectures that this term is equivalent to Fr. *quartenier*, the alderman of a *quarter* or ward in a town; from A.S. *ferthing* a quarter, and *man* homo. But it may be supposed that Skene understood the meaning of the term; and as he renders it by *thesaurar*, or treasurer, this would suggest that it had been formed from *feorthing*, quadrans, a farthing, which, like S. *penny*, may have been, at least occasionally, used indefinitely for money.

Not only in his Glossary, but in the translation of the statutes of the Gild, Skene uses the word *thesaurer*.

FAS, s. A knot or bunch.

"Item to the samyne lyar twa cuscheingis of the samyne velvott with ane waling tres of gold with ane *fas* of silk and gold at ilk nuke." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 96. V. the *pl. Fassis*.

FAS CAST.

Then finding out a new *fas cast*,
Amongis the prentaris is he past,
And promiseist to set foorth a buike.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 310.

"Scheme, Gl. O.Fr. *face* is used for *fait*, factus; q. a new-made device."

To FASCH, FASH, v. a. 3. To trouble, in a general sense.] *Add*;

"In my opinion, rejoined Mrs. Mason,—this fear of being *fashed* is the great bar to all improvement." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 206.

"To *fash*, to trouble or teize; *Donna fash me*, don't teize me; North." Grose.

To FASH one's THUMB.] Add;

The phrase is most commonly used negatively, in this or a similar form; *Ye needna fash your thumb about it*. The obvious sense would seem to be, "You need not take the slightest trouble," equivalent to another phrase, "He didna crook a finger;" i. e. he did not make the smallest exertion. I am doubtful, however, whether there may not be an allusion to the use of the thumb in making or confirming a bargain. V. **THUMBLICKING**.

To FASCH, FASH, v. n. 1. To take trouble.] *Add*;

"The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to *fash*." Annals of the Parish, p. 229.

2. To be weary of, &c.] *Add*;

"You soon *fash* of a good office;" S. Prov. "Spoken to boys who are soon weary of what we bid them do." Kelly, p. 390. "Weary," N. It is erroneously printed *sash*, but corrected in Index.

Add to etymon;

To these may be added Dan. *fias*, futility, a trifle, trifling; *fisk-er til*, to fumble, to poke.

FASCH, FASH, *s.* 2. Pains taken about any thing, *S.*] Hence,

To TAK the FASH, to take the trouble to do any thing, *S.*

"It's cram fou o' woo': it was put in there the day of the sheep-shearing, and we have never ta'en the *fash* to put it by." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 152.

FASHIOUSNESS, *s.* Troublesomeness, *S.*

FASHEN, FESHEN, *part. pa.* of the *v.* to Fetch, *S.B.*

Just as their ain she's *fashen* up, and ta'en
For Dick's ain dother now by ilka ane.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 127.

What cast has *fashen* you sae far frae towns?

I'm sure to you thir canna be kend bounds.

Ibid. p. 77.

FASKIDAR, *s.* The Northern Gull, *Larus parasiticus*, Linn.; the *Scouti-aulin* of Orkn.

"The bird *Faskidar*, about the bigness of a sea-maw of the middle size, is observed to fly with greater swiftness than any other fowl in those parts, and pursues lesser fowls, and forces them in their flight to let fall the food which they have got, and by its nimbleness catches it before it touch the ground." Martin's West. Isl. p. 73.

This name might almost seem to be a corr. of the Sw. name of the *Pelecanus Carbo*, Linn., *Hafs-tiader*. Faun. Suec. N. 145. I find, however, the final term given in two different forms, and *Hafsfiader*, referring to N. 145, Ind. But it may be allied to Gael. *faisg-am* to wring, *fascadh* wringing, whence *fascadair* a press for cheese; as the name might have its origin from this bird being believed to constrain other fowls to part with their food.

FASSIS, *s. pl.* Knots, bunches.

"Item ane capparisone, coverit our with quhite velvett, frenyeit with silver and *fassis* of quhite silk, with grete knoppis of silvir.—Item ane capparisone of blak ledder, coverit oure with blak velvett, and freinyeit with reid silk and greite *fassis*, with knoppis of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 52.

"Item ane claith of estate of fresit claith of gold and silver, partit equalie, a breid of claith of gold, and ane uther of silver; and upon the silver cordeleis knotis of gold, quhairof thair wantis sum *fassis*; furnisit with thre pandis, and the tail, and all freinyeit with threid of gold." *Ibid.* A. 1561, p. 133.

O.Fr. *faisse*, bande en général; *faisceau*, bande de toile; *fascia*; Roquefort. *Fais*, a bunch; Cotgr.

FASSIT, *part. pa.* Knotted.

"Thre curtingis [curtains] of dalmes *fassit* with siluer and silk." Invent. Guidis, Lady E. Ross, A. 1578.

FASSON, FASOUNE, *s.* Fashion.] Add;

2. The expense of making any article.

"Failyeing that the said Walter deliuer nocht again the said cheny of gold, that he sall content and pay to the said Schir William for the *fassoun* of ilke vnce a Franche croune." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 135.

Fr. *façon* does not merely denote the form of any thing, but the "making, workmanship;" Cotgr.

FAST, FASSIT, *part. pa.*

"A carcan of diamantis contening xiii diamantis

and xiii roses of gold ennamalit with blak *fast* and *tablit*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 262; also p. 288.

"A carcan of diamantis contened threttene diamantis, with threttene roses, enamallit with blak *fassit* and *tablett*." *Ibid.* p. 318.—"Roses of gold *fassit*." *Ibid.* V. TABLET A FACE.

Black Fast and Tablit, ornamented with hard black enamel.

Fr. *facette*, petite face, ou superficie d'un corps taillé à plusieurs angles. Dict. Trev.

FAST, *adj.* 1. Forward, prone to rashness of conduct, *S.*

2. Hasty in temper, irascible, *S.*

3. Applied to a person already engaged, or an utensil employed for a purpose from which it cannot be spared, *Aberd.*

FASTA, *s.* A stone anchor for a boat, *Shetl.*

Isl. *faesta* is used in a sense not very remote: *Funes nautici*, quibus naves ad terram ligantur et firmantur; Verel. The word is from *faest-a* firmare, to fasten. Su.G. *faeste* denotes any thing that confirms, being used with great latitude. *Faestman* is a lover, a sweetheart; q. a fast man.

FAT, *s.* A cask or barrel.

"That the ship, being bound for Amsterdam, laden with 491 *fats* of potashes, there were only documents aboard to shew the property of 447 *fats*." Stair, Suppl. Dec. p. 168.

A.S. *fet*, vas; Su.G. *fat*, vas cujuscunque generis; Teut. *vat*, id. The E. term has been greatly restricted in its sense; being confined to a vessel that contains liquids for fermentation. Kilian observes, that the Teut. word is so general as to be used to denote a temple, house, ship, and any one thing which contains another. As in Germ. it assumes the form of *vass*, it is the origin of Fr. *vaisseau*, and E. *vessel*.

FAT, *pron.* Used for *What*, Angus, Mearns, &c.

Fat wad I geen, that thou hadst put thy thumb Upo' the well tauld tale till I had come.

Ross's *Helenore*, Invocation.

"A native of the same county, in the course of conversation with an Englishman, made some inquiries of him, relating to the death of a friend in the East Indies, and said, '*Fat* deed he o'?' which the Englishman not understanding, another Scotchman, by way of helping him, exclaimed, '*Fat* o' deed he?' The letter *f* is always used in Aberdeenshire for *w*." Sir J. Carr's Caledonian Sketches, p. 211.

This may most probably be viewed as a proof of the northern origin of the inhabitants of the eastern coast. For the same pronunciation, a little softened, extends through Angus. It has been observed by Mr. Pinkerton, that the northern nations are "fond of close and hard sounds, as the cold climate renders their fibres rigid, and makes them speak much through their teeth, or with as close lips as possible." Hence, as he subjoins, "they preferred the close *v* to the open *p*, and thus changed the ancient *Pikar* to *Vikar*." In the same manner, "the Jutes are by the northern nations called Yeuts; and Jutland, Yeutland." Enquiry, i. 182.

On a similar ground, perhaps, may we account for the use of *F* for *Wh*. It seems to correspond to the *Vau* of the northern nations. The Islanders, it is

known, have no *W*, but use *V* instead of it. The Germans, Swedes, and Danes, all pronounce *W* as *V*. The *f* of our northern counties seems to be merely a substitute for *Vau* of the north of Europe, which the Germans sound as *F*. For it is observed that, in Aberdeenshire, there seems to be a particular aversion to the hard sound of this letter. Even where *v* occurs in a word, it is sounded as *w*; as *wessel* for *vessel*.

FATCH, *s.* At the fatch, toiling, drudging, Aberd.; perhaps corr. from *Fash*.

FATCH-PLEUCH, *s.* V. FOTCH-PLEUCH.

FATET, *pret.* Acknowledges.

"In presens of party *fatet*." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

This seems merely the substitution of the Lat. term, from *fat-eo*.

FATHER-WAUR, *adj.* Worse than one's father,—falling short in goodness, Clydes.; used in opposition to *Father-better*, *q. v.*

FATHOLT, *s.*

"xij hundreth *fatholt* at fourty sh. the hundreth. Item, xxxij hundreth knappauld at xx sh. the hundreth. Item, xij scoir of aris [oars?] at four sh. the pece." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

Probably a denomination of wood from some place in Norway; as *holte* denotes a small wood.

FAT-RECKS, the Aberd. pronunciation of *What-recks*. V. RAIK, RAK, *s.* Care.

Fatrecks! quo' Will, it needs nae badder.

i. e. idle talk, synonym. *Bother*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 12.

To FATTER, *v. a.* To thresh the awns or beards of barley, Dumfr.

C.B. *fat*, a smart blow, a stroke, *fat-ian*, to strike lightly, *fativr*, one who strikes lightly. O.Su.G. *bat-a* to beat.

FATT'RILS, *s. pl.* Folds or puckerings.] *Add*; 2. "*Fattrels*, ribbon-ends," &c. Gl. Picken.

O.Fr. *fatraille*, "trash, trumpery, things of no value;" Cotgr. *Fatrouill-er*, "to play the fop, to busie himself about frivolous vanities," id. This might seem allied to Teut. *fater-en*, *nugari*, *frivola agere*.

To FAUCH, FAUCH, *v. a.* 1. To fallow ground.] *Add*;

"Sayand at [that] he wald nocht eir nor *faucht* his land sa air in the yeir." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Thoresby mentions *faugh*, 'fallow ground,' and expl. *to faugh*, 'to plow, and let it lie fallow a summer or winter;' without specifying the province." Ray's Lett. p. 327.

FAUCH, FAUGH, *adj.* Fallow, S.] *Add*;

"It was in ane *fauch* eard and rid land quhair they moved for the tyme, and the stour was so great that nevir ane of thame might sie ane vther." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 499.

FAUCHS, *s. pl.* A division of a farm so called because it gets no manuring, but is prepared for a crop by a slight fallowing, S.B.

"The other large portion is denominated *faughs*.—The *faughs* never receive manure of any sort.—They are broke up from grass by what is called a rib-ploughing." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 232. V. FAULDS.

FAUCHENTULIE, (gutt.) *s.* A contentious argument, Mearns.

To FAUCHENTULIE, *v. n.* To contend in argument, *ibid.*

The latter part of the word is undoubtedly *Tuilye*, a broil or quarrel. Gael. *fachaimis* matter, cause; *fachain*, fighting. Or shall we trace the first part of the word to *Facht* fight, *q. facht-an'-tulyie*?

FAULDS, *s. pl.* A division of a farm so denominated because it is manured by folding sheep and other cattle upon it, S.B.

"That part of the farm called outfield is divided into two unequal proportions. The smallest usually about one third, is called folds, provincially *faulds*: the other large portion is denominated *faughs*. The fold usually consists of ten divisions, one of which each year is brought into tillage from grass. With this intent it is surrounded with a wall of sod, the last year it is to remain in grass, which forms a temporary inclosure, that is employed as a pen for confining cattle during the night time, and for two or three hours each day at noon. It thus gets a tolerably full dunging, after which it is ploughed up for oats during the winter." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 232.

FAUSE, *adj.* False; the common pron. among the vulgar, S.; A.Bor. id.

"O haud your tongue, now *Fause* Foodrage, Frae me ye shanna flee."

Syne, pierc'd him thro' the *fause*, *fause* heart, And set his mother free.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 88.

FAUSE-FACE, *s.* A visor, a mask, S.

—"I chanced to obtain a glisk of his visage, as his *fause-face* slipped aside." Rob Roy, i. 200.

"Christmas was also preceded—by the appearance of guisards—young men and boys, who in antic habiliments and masks (called—*fause-faces*) went round the houses in the evenings performing fragments of those legendary romances or religious moralities, which were once the only dramatic representations of Britain." Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1821, p. 692.

To FAUT, FAWT, *v. a.* To find fault with, to accuse, to criminate, Aberd.

"And *fawtis* hym for his absens." Brechine Reg. Sae I maun cook the lass wi' skill, Or spite o' fate she'll hae her will: Tho' ither fouk nae doubt may *faut* her, Yet I maun do my best to daut her.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 68.

FAUT, *s.* Want.] *Add*;

To hae faut o', to have need of, Ayrs. "*Had faut o't*, needed it much;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 692.

FAUT, *s.* *Nae fau't*, and *It were na fau't*, expressions strongly indicative of contempt, applied to one who assumes undue importance, or affects a niceness or delicacy, which one is supposed to have no claim to, S.

For fa [who] by wark has gain'd their cash They getna it for nought; Yet they, *nae fau't*, maun cast a dash, Ne're minds how dear it's bought.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 62.

The conj. *but* is often conjoined; as, *It warna fau't but dirt were dear*, S. Prov.; spoken of those who, although meanly born, or in a low station, assume airs of rank.

—At length comes on in mochy rook;
The Embrugh wives rin to a stook,
It were *nae fau't*;
But Highlanders ne'er mind a douk.

The Har'st Rig, st. 81.

FAUTYCE, FAULTISE, *adj.* Guilty, culpable.

—"The quhilk personis sal hafe thare expensis of the partiis fundyn *fautyce*, & of the vnlawis or vthir ways," &c. Parl. Ja. I. A. 1425, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 11. c. 19. In Ed. 1566, *faultise*.

There may have been an old Fr. *adj.* of the form of *fauteurs*, or *faulteurs*, from *faute*.

To **FAW, FA'**, *v. a.* 1. To obtain, to acquire.]

Add to etymon, after the word *preferable*;

It is adopted, I find, by Johnstone, in his Gloss. to Lodbrokar-Quida, p. 68. Referring to Isl. *ek fae* obtineo, he says; "Hinc Scot. *to fa* obtinere."

FAW, FA', *s.* 2. Lot, chance.] *Add*;

I am her father's gardener lad,

An' poor, poor is my *fa'*.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 12.

To **FAW, FA'**, *v. a.* To befall, S. The E. *v. n.* is used in the same sense.

Fair fae ye! May you be fortunate. *Foul fae ye!* evil betide you. *Foul fae the liars!* a kind of imprecation used by one who means strongly to confirm an assertion he has made, and which has been contradicted.

Foul fa' the coat, that you sick cark did gee,

Ye meith ha' flung't awa' an' turn'd again.

Of half your travel its not worth the pain.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 74.

To **FAWITH**, *v. a.* To fallow. "Muckit the croft, & *faewith* it." "*Fawewithit*," fallowed; Aberd. Reg. V. FAUCH, *v.*

FAWN, *s.* A white spot on moorish and mossy ground, Ettr. For.

Perhaps merely A.S. *faen*, *fenn*, *feon*, palus.

FAUXBURGHE, *s.* A suburb; Fr. *fauxbourg*.

"Bot that place was not thought commodious, quhairfore the guns were transportit to a *fauxburghe* of the toun, callit Pleasance." Hist. James the Sext, p. 154, 155.

FAWICHIT, *pret.* Fallowed. V. FAUCH, *v.*

"He *fawichit* & erit & harrowit the said croft," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1521, V. 11.

FE, FEE, &c. *s.* 8. Absolute property.

FEAR, FIAR, *s.* One to whom property belongs in fee.] *Add*;

"If the partie delinquent be—a *fiar*, or hes any estate contracted to him, that his fine exceed not the half, nor bee within the third of the fine due to be payed by the heritors that are in possession." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 204.

"The persons contained in the summons were these, viz. Normane Leslie *Fear* of Rothes," &c. Keith's Hist. p. 50, N.

He is thus denominated, because he was "eldest son to the Earl of Rothes." Ibid. p. 43.

FEAKE, *s.* That part of a sack, which, when full, is drawn together at top by the rope with which the sack is tied, Roxb.; apparently the same with *Faik*, a fold, q. v.

FEAL, *s.* Turf, &c. V. FAIL.

FEALE, FEAL, *adj.* Faithful, loyal.] *Add*;

"Quhen ane tenent makis fealtie to his lord, he sould lay his richt hand upon ane buik, and say on this maner:—Hear ye, my Lord, I sall be leill and *feal* to you, and sall keip faith and lautie to you, for the landis and tenement quhilk I hald of you in cheif, and sall faithfullie do all custumis and service in dew time, quhilk I aught and sould do." Balfour's Practicks, p. 243.

2. Just, fair, proper.

—"The saidis abbot and convent ar nocht able to pay the *feall* thride of the said abbay according to the first assumptioun." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 236.

Fr. *feal*, faithful, honest, true.

FEALE, s. A liege-man, a faithful adherent.

"All tenentis and vassallis, haldand landis of ane Baron, sould swear fidelitie in the time of thair entres, that thay sall be leill *fealis* to him and his airis." Balfour's Practicks, p. 127.

FEALE, FEALL, s. Salary, stipend.

"The said lorde quietclamis and dischargis the said James—of all and syndry guidis of airschip,—to gidder with the *fealis* of the chantorie and denrie of Glasgw bishoprie, of Santandrois, abbayis of Halyrudhous and Paslay pertenyng to the said lord for his fee, & intromettit with and tane vp," &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 439.

"There being a particular yeirlye *feall* appointed to him for the discharge of the said office, we have thought meit hereby to will and requyre yow to make payment to our said servitor off that his *feall* dew to him for his office of all yeires & termis bygane, rest-and, awand & vnpaid, & yeirly in tyme comming induring his lyf tyme. Whitehall the first of March 1607." MS. Letter of James VI. to the Lord of Scone, in the possession of the Earl of Mansfield.

"Exceptand and reservand alwayis—the gift and *feall* grantit by ws till our weil-belouit seruitour Gilbert Prymrois burges of Ed', our Chirurgiane, for all the dayis of his lyf of the soume of tua hundreth pundis money of our realme," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 245. V. also p. 246.

"It wes thocht now that all sould be weyll handled, they protestit that they socht nothing so muche as his Ma^{ties} weill, and wald have no *feall* for their service." Belhaven MS. Moyse's Mem. Ja. VI. fo. 70.

This evidently corresponds with S. *fee*. But I have not observed that the term occurs any where else; or that any other, from which this might have been formed, occurs in a similar sense in Fr. or in L.B. As the old word *feal* signifies faithful, its application to a salary seems to have originated from the idea of preserving *faith* in the fulfilment of a promise made, when a person had been nominated to a particular office; if not from his supposed *fidelity* in the discharge of this office. V. FIAL.

To **FEAM**, *v. n.* 1. To foam with rage, S.B.; *fame*, S.

What spies she coming but a furious man,

Feaming, like onie bear that ever ran;

An' heigh aboon him vap'ring in his hand,

Glancing afore the sun, a glittering brand.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 55.

2. To be in a violent passion, S. V. FAME.

F E B

FEAR, *s.* A fright, Roxb.

FEAR'D, *part. adj.* Afraid, S.

This has been also used in E. "He was as *ferde* as any man you sawe this twelue monethes, that I wolde haue gyuen hym a blowe." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 141, b.

FEARIE, *adj.* Afraid, fearful, Selkirks.

FEARN, *s.* Gut, Roxb.

"*Therm, Tharme*, gut;—now more commonly *Fearn*;" Gl. Sibb. V. THERM.

FEARSOME, *adj.* Frightful, causing fear, S.

"Eh! it wad be *fearsome* to be burnt alive for naething, like as if ane had been a warlock!" Guy Mannering, iii. 173.

"I wish we may get the light keepit in—wi' this *fearsome* wind." Antiquary, ii. 254.

FEARSOME-LOOKING, *adj.* Having a frightful appearance, S.

"There was a gypsey wife stood ahint and heard her—a muckle stoor *fearsome-looking* wife she was as ever I set een on." Guy Mannering, ii. 342.

FEASIBLE, *adj.* Neat, tidy, Roxb.

To **FEAT**, *v. a.* To qualify, to prepare. The term *feated* occurs in the sense of fitted, though without any obvious reason.

—"Now, the preachers are *feated* by swallowing of the little booke, Chapter 10.—How these ministers of the last wrath are *feated* and prepared to this great execution, is shewed from the fift verse to the end." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 146.

It might seem formed like our E. *adj. feat*, from Fr. *fait*, fashioned.

FEATLESS, *adj.* Feeble.

"*Featless* folk is ay fain of other;" S. Prov.; "a jest upon two people who are glad when they meet;" Kelly, p. 104.

He explains it as also signifying "niggardly." But the former seems the true meaning; as denoting one who has never performed any *feat*, or done any notable act.

This suggests an idea the reverse of that of the E. obsolete *adj. Feateous*, dexterous.

FEAUK, *s.* A plaid, Aberd. V. FAIK.

To **FEAZE**, *v. n.*; also **FEAZINGS**. V. FAIZE.

To **FEBLIS**, *v. a.* To enfeeble.] *Add*;

O.E. "I *feble*, I *feblysshe*, or I make weake." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 134, a.

FEBRUAR, *s.* The month of February, S.

This was anciently written *Feuryher*, *Feuryher*.

In *Feuryher*—befell the sammyn

That Inglissmen tuk trewis with Wallace.

Wallace, vii. 1. MS.

Than passit was Wtass of *Feuryher*.

Ibid, vi. 1. MS.

Among the rhythmical prognostications, which have been handed down from our ancestors, one has been attached to this month. Whatever justice there may be in the prognostication itself, it is no very favourable specimen of their metrical taste.

February fills the dike,

Either with black or white;

i. e. there will be either much rain or snow in this month. *Black* is the emblem of rain; as in Angus they still speak of *black meet*, or *weyt*, as contradistinguished from snow. V. ONDING.

F E C

Kelly gives the adage in a different form;

February fill dike

Either with black or white.

"February brings commonly rough weather, either snow or rain." Scot. Prov. p. 107, 108.

The same idea has prevailed in France. Hence that singular figure, *La farine de Fevrier*, the meal of February, i. e. snow: and the common saying, *Fevrier le court pire de tous*, literally, February, although the shortest month, is worst of all; or as expl. by Cotgr. "Because it is commonly the foulest; and thereupon we call it *Fill-dyke*." This shows that the rhythmical adage, or something of the same kind, has been common in England.

Kelly gives another, which is not so easily explained. It is evidently meant as rhythmical.

All the months in the year

Causes a fair *Februar*. *Ibid*. p. 52.

It does not intimate whether the influence of fair weather during this month be good or bad.

Here we have the old pronunciation of the word in S. Fr. *Fevrier*.

A rainy February, however, is reckoned a good presage in France. Hence the saying given by Cotgr.

Pluyer de Fevrier

Vaut esgout de fumier.

We transfer the idea to April; saying

April showers

Make May flowers. V. FEUERYHER.

To **FECK**, *v. a.* To attain by dishonourable means, Loth.; a term much used by the boys of the high school of Edinburgh.

It is not so strong as E. *filch*; but implies the idea of something fraudulent.

This may be either from A.S. *fecc-an* tollere, "to take away," Somner; whence E. *fetch*; or allied to *fuca* fraud, guile. The former, however, seems preferable. It may originally have signified to carry off what was not one's property as if it had been so.

FECK, *adj.* Vigorous, stout.

Ae stride or twa took the silly auld carle,

And a gude lang stride took he:

"I trow thou be a *feck* auld carle;

"Will ye shaw the way to me."

Young Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 32.

FECK, *s.* A contraction, as would seem, of the name of Frederick, the prince of Wales.

Pack bag and baggage a', Willie,

To Hanover, if you be wise,

Tack *Feck* and George and a', Willie.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 278.

FECK, **FEK**, *s.* A term expressive, both of space, and of quantity or number, S.] *Add*;

4. *Ony fek*, any consideration or consequence, S.O.

"Your laddie there's owre young to be o' *ony fek* in the way o' war." R. Gilhaize, iii. 169.

This undoubtedly corresponds exactly with E. "of any effect." An honourable and learned friend, for whose judgment I have the highest respect, in a note on this article says:—

"*Feck*, power, quantity, number,—the most part. *Mony feck* is an anomaly. It should be *ony feck*." It is indeed an anomalous mode of expression. But, on further inquiry, I find that it is commonly used both in Ang. and in Perth.

FECKFUL, FECKFOW, adj. 3. Powerful.] This is also written *Fectful*.

"Wher boldnes in preaching the gospell is there is effectualnes in it, & the man who hes this boldnes, is a *fectful* man, & his entry shall neuer be in vaine. —Where the Lord geues not this libertie, all the preaching is fectlesse and without frute." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 49.

FECTFULLY, adv. Powerfully, effectually, S.

"I judge myself both for the truth's sake, and for the repute of that great man of God, who hath so faithfully, so *fectfully*, and so zealously served his generation, to interpose and give a check to any, who —would seek their repute upon the ruin of the estimation of so faithful and famous a servant of Christ." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 153.

FECKLESS, adj.] Add;

4. Not respectable, worthless, Loth.

They bitterly cast up whase kin

Maist *feckless* are.—And ilka sin

They e'er cou'd do, is now brought in

To the dispute. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 60.

FECKLY, adv. 2. Mostly, &c.] *Add;*

"*Feckly*, mostly, most part of; North." Grose.

FECKLINS, adv. Partly, or nearly; like *feckly*, Fife.

FECKET, s. An under waistcoat, &c.] *Add;*

"Jackets, wove of water snake skins, at a certain time of a March moon, were much in vogue among the crusading servants of Satan; and are yet remembered by the name of *warlock feckets*." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 281.

FEDAM, s. Such unnatural conduct as seems to be a presage of approaching death, Ayr.

"Five score pounds, gudeman!—I would hae thought the half o't an unco almous frae you. I hope it's no a *fedam* afore death." *The Entail*, i. 156.

V. FEYDOM, (under Fey, Fee, adj.) which is undoubtedly the proper orthography.

FEDGAN, s. A long, low, and narrow chest, extending the whole length of a wooden bed, and used as a step for going into bed; viewed as a corr. of *foot-gang*, Berwicks. **V. FIT-GANG.**

FEDYT, part. pa. Under enmity, or exposed to hostility. **V. FEIDIT.**

FEDMIT, adj. and s. Misplaced after **FIDGE.**

FEE, adj. Predestined, on the verge of death, S.

Since we have met, we'll merry be,

The foremost hame shall bear the mell:

I'll set me down lest I be *fee*,

For fear that I should bear't mysell.

Herd's Coll. ii. 47, 48. **V. FEY.**

FEEDOW, s. The name given by children to the store of cherry-stones, from which they furnish their *castles of peps*; synon. *Peppoch*, Roxb.

This must be from the E. v. *to feed*, i. e. to supply stones in place of those that are carried off by the victor; for the loser, who supplies them, is called the *feeder*.

FEEDING STORM, s. such a fall of snow as threatens that it will lie deep on the ground, S.

"Yesterday morning we had a pretty copious fall of snow. At one time every thing seemed to portend what is called a *feeding storm*." *Caled. Mercury*, 30th Dec. 1819.

FEEGARIE, s. **V. FLEEGARIE.**

FEEL, adj. Foolish; the provincial pronunciation of some of the northern counties for *fule*, used adjectively in S.; also *Feil*.

I dinna covet to be reez'd

For this *feel* lilt;

But *feel*, or wise, gin ye be pleas'd

Ye're welcome till't.

Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 111.

FEEL, adj. Smooth, &c. **V. FEIL.**

FEELLESS, adj. Insensible, without feeling, Clydes.

— I swarft amang his hands,

An' *feelless* lay, while the laidlie droich

Perform'd his lord's commands.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

FEENICHIN, (gutt.) adj. Foppish, fantastical, Fife; apparently corr. from E. *finical*.

To FEER, FIER, v. n. or to FEER Land, v. a.

When a field is to be plowed, one goes before, and marks off the breadth of every ridge, by drawing a furrow on each side of the space allotted for it. This is called *feering*, Loth.

Su.G. *far-a* signifies colere, to cultivate the soil. But *Feer* seems to have more affinity to *faer-a* *ducere*, now written *foer-a*, as the person who *feers* the land acts as a *guide* to those who are to follow him. Moes.G. *fera*, termini, limites, might appear to merit consideration here; as the very design of the operation is to mark out certain bounds. But to all these, I would prefer, as the most simple etymon, A.S. *fyr-ian*, proscindere aratro, to furrow. With this corresponds Su.G. *fora*, id., and *fora*, a furrow. The Swedes make a distinction between *fora* and *faera*, nearly analogous to that between *ploughing* and *feering* in S. A *fora*, diversum esse *faera*, no-runt agricolae, posteriusque notare sulcum, quo *justa area illis designatur*, qui agros frumento conserunt. Deinde etiam ponitur pro ipsa area ejusmodi, quam frumento conspergere valet sator. Ihre, vo. *For, Fora*.

FEERIE, adj. Expl. "Looking weakly, in a bad state of health," Fife. It is used in the same sense in Loth. **V. FERY.**

Isl. *far*, morbus epidemicus, Verel.; *fiar* mors, fatum; whence *fior-leste*, vitae laesio, *fiorbrot*, agon mortis, *fiar vitur*, mortis praesagus; ibid.

FEEROCH, FEIROCH, s. 1. Ability, activity, agility, Upp. Clydes.

Perhaps from *Fere, Fier*, sound, entire; if not from A.S. *feorh* anima, vita, spiritus.

2. Rage, Perth. **V. FIERY.**

FEEROCHIE, s. The same with *Feeroch*, ibid.

FEETS, s. *Fit-out-o'-the-feets*, a designation given to one who betrays a genuine spirit of contradiction, Teviotd.

This appears to be a corr. of *Theets*. **V. THETIS**, under which a similar phrase occurs. *Fit* is probably for *foot*, in allusion to a horse or ox, who throws his leg over the traces in drawing.

FEETSIDES, s. pl. Ropes, used instead of chains, which are fixed to the *hames* before, and to the *swingletree* behind, in ploughing, Berwicks.

FEET-WASHING, s. 1. A ceremony perform-

ed, often with some ludicrous accompaniments, to a bride or bridegroom, the night preceding marriage, S.

"The evening before a wedding there is a ceremony called the *Feet Washing*, when the bride-maids attend the future bride, and wash her feet." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S., i. 261.

2. Transferred to the night on which this custom is observed, S.

"The eve of the wedding-day is termed the *feet-washing*,—when a party of the neighbours of the bride and bridegroom assemble at their respective houses; a tub of water is brought, in which the feet of the party are placed, and a small piece of silver or copper money dropped into the water; but at this moment one of the company generally tosses in a handful of soot, by which the water is completely blackened; a most eager and ludicrous scramble now takes place among the lads and lasses, striving who shall get the piece of money, pushing, shoving, and splashing above the elbows; for the lucky finder is to be first married of the company. A second and more cleanly ablution takes place." Edin. Mag. Nov. 1818, p. 412.

To FEEZE, *v. a.* 1. To twist.] *Add*;

I downa laugh, I downa sing,

I downa feeze my fiddle-string.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 43.

"Feeze, to turn a screw nail;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

Pheese is used by Shakspeare, apparently as signifying to vex, to harass, to plague. *I'll pheese you.* Taming of the Shrew.

Perhaps the original and proper idea is, to squeeze, *q.* I will press you as with a screw; especially as the Hostess replies, "A pair of stocks, you rogue!" as if alluding to the pressure of the limbs.

Your pride serves you to *feuze* them all alone.

Puttenham's Arte of English Poesie.

6. The word also signifies "to insinuate into unmerited confidence or favour;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

In this sense it is sometimes said that one *feezes* himself into the good graces of another.

FEEZE-NAIL, *s.* A screw nail, Roxb. V. FEEZE, *v.* FEFT, *part. pa.* Legally put in possession, S.; *feoffed*, E.

—"The kirk of Abirdene is *feft* of the tent penny of ald of all wardis & relevis of the saidis landis." Act. Audit. A. 1489, p. 148.

"The said prouest allegiit that the said chapellane quhilk is *feft* of the said annuale aucht to haf bene callit for his interest; & maid faith that thar wes ane *feft* in the said college, callit Schir James Gudlad." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 178.

Fr. *feff-er*, L.B. *feoff-are*, id.

2. Used to denote a preferable claim; as, "a *feft* seat," "a *feft* place," S.

Any thing indeed is said to be *feft*, which is particularly claimed, or supposed to be held by right, or in consequence of long possession; *q.* that in which one is as it were seized or *enfeoffed*.

FEG, FEGG, *s.* 1. A fig. This is the common pron. in S.

"For ane baill of—curranis, almondis, *feggis*, raisingis, or uther sic thingis, at the entring thair of, na-

thing; bot for ilk baill, at the furthpassing, iiii d." Balfour's Practicks, *Custumis*, p. 87.

"1652. Nou. and Decemb.—The violet also had its flowre, (which is not ordinar till March); the fege-trees young *feggis*; the crawes, also, in some places, begane to gather sticks to their old nests." Lamont's Diary, p. 61.

We find the following prohibition in one of our old sumptuary laws.

"That no persoun vse anye maner of deserte of wett and dry confectiones at banqueting, mariages, baptismes, feasting or anye meallis, except the fruittis growing in Scotlande: As also *feggis*, raisingis, plumdames, almondis, and vther vnconfect fruittis vnder the payne of ane thousand merkis toties quoties." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 626.

2. What is of no value, S.

Auld age ne'er mind a *feg*;

The last o't, the warst o't,

Is only for to beg. Burns, iii. 155.

Teut. *feige*, id., from Lat. *fic-us*.

To FEG, *v. a.* 1. To propel a marble with the thumb from the curved middle of the forefinger, Clydes.

2. *Feg*, in Ayrs., signifies to knock off a marble that is lying beside another.

A.S. *feg-an*, *ge-feg-an*, componere, compingere; as referring to the *fitting* or disposing of the finger and thumb so as to give the proper impetus.

FEGS, *interj.* A kind of oath used by the vulgar in S., viewed as corr. from *faith*. *Feggins*, id. S.B.

I fake (provinc. E.) is evidently the same; thus expl. by Thoresby, "Faith (an oath);" Ray's Lett. p. 327. A.Bor. "*i' fakens*, in faith; an asseveration;" Grose. He also gives *Fegs* as an exclamation used in the South of E. V. FAIKENS.

FEY, *s.* Croft or infield land, Galloway.

"There was a bear *fey*, or piece of sand [*R. land*] allotted for bear, upon which the dung collected in the farm was annually laid, and laboured from time immemorial." Stat. Acc. P. Old Luce, xiv. 491.

Evidently allied to *Fey*, A.Bor. to cleanse, *faugh*, S. Teut. *vaegh-en*, *vegh-en*, purgare, tergere; Su.G. *fei-a*, *faei-a*, Isl. *faeg-ia*, Germ. *fegen*, id.

FEIDIT, FEDYT, *part. pa.* Under enmity from some other party; exposed to hostility, or the effects of hatred.

"Gif ony man be *fedyt* [*feidit*, Ed. 1566], or allegis feide or dreide of ony party, the schirref sall furthwithe of bath the parteis tak law borowis, and forbide thame in the kingis name to distruble the kingis pece," &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1457, Ed. 1814, c. 29.

L.B. *faid-ire*, *faidam* seu inimicitiam excitare; *faidit-us*, hostis, qui in *faida*, seu guerra est; Du Cange. V. FEID, FEDE.

FEIFTEEN. *The Feiftein*. V. FIFTEEN.

FEIL, FEILE, FEILL, FELE, *adj.* Many.] *Add*;

It also occurs in the form of *Fele* in O.E.

Dere brother, quoth Peres, the Deuel is ful queynte To encombren holy chirche, he casteth ful harde And fluricheth his falsnesse, opon *fele* wise.

P. Ploughmanes Crede, D ij, a.

"*Feele*, many." Interpr. of Hard wordes, affixed to this work.

FEIL, *adv.* Used as a superlative, signifying very, like *Fell*, South of S.

Her blankets air'd a' *feil* and dry,
And in the kist nook fauldit by,
Down sat she o'er the spunk to cry,

Her leefu' lane. *A. Scott's Poems*, p. 86.

FEIL, **FEELE**, *adj.* 1. Soft and smooth like velvet, silky to the touch, Roxb., Dumfr.

"If she had been as bonny, an' as gentle, an' as *feele* as Jeany, aih! but I wad haelikit weel." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 185. *Feil*, Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

In this sense it may be allied to C.B. *pali*, what is of a downy glossy surface; satin, velvet.

2. Clean, neat, comfortable; as, "a *feil* room," a clean place or apartment, *ibid.*

3. Comfortable, in agreeable circumstances; as, one who has thoroughly warmed himself after being very cold, says that he is "*feil* now," *ibid.*

Isl. *felld-r* habilis, idoneus; *fyld-az*, de pecore lanato dicitur, primum post succisam lanam veterem.

FEIR, *s.* This, I think, must signify the town of Campvere in Zeland, where the Scots had an establishment.

"Ane double cannon of fonde, markit with the armes of the *feir* in Zeland," &c. *Inventories*, p. 248.

Vere, Campoveria, op [pidum] Zelandiae; Kilian.

FEIRIS, *s. pl.* The prices of grain legally fixed; the same with *Fiars*.

—"Gevis full power and commissioun to the lordis auditouris of his hienes chekker—to sett and appoint certane indifferent and common prices als neir as may be to the *feiris* of the cuntreis." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 304.

I have not observed any earlier example of the use of this term. V. **FIARS**. After the words, "Rudd. and Sibb. write *feires*, *feirs*," *dele* "but I suspect improperly."

FEIM, **FEME**, *s.* 2. A great heat diffused over the body, accompanied with violent perspiration, Ang.

I am at a loss whether to view this as the same with E. *foam*, or with *fume*, although the former seems preferable.

TO BE IN A FEIM, *v. n.* 1. To be very warm, *ib.* 2. To be in a violent heat of temper, *ibid.*

A.S. *faem*, spuma. Isl. *fum-a* signifies, multum festinare; and *fum*, inconsiderata festinatio.

FEIRINDELL, *s.* V. **FIRNDAILL**.

FEIST, *s.* The act of breaking wind in a suppressed manner from behind, Loth.

Teut. *veest*, *vijst*, crepitus ventris, flatus ventris, Fr. *vesse*, O.E. *fiest*.

FEIT, *pret. v.* Held in *fee*.

"In presens of the lord Johne of Bosville, grantit that he had na right to the landis of Farleis bot for his lyfe tyme, and because he *feit* the lande be his wife Marion of Lothresk." *Act. Audit. A.* 1476, p. 49.

V. **FE**, **FEE**, *s.*

FEIT, *part. pa.* Hired; from *Fee*, *v.*, q. v.

"That none of the saidis craftismen tak any uther *feit* man to wyrk on the said craft quhill his prentischip be fulfillit;—nor lat wark within his buthe ony man, without he be uther [either] his prentiss or *feit* servand." *Seal of Cause*, A. 1496, Blue Blanket, p. 13.

In a MS. copy of another Seal of Cause, May 2, 1483, I find *seitman*, in two places, erroneously substituted for *feit man*.

FELL, *adj.* 1. Keen, hot, biting, S.] *Add*;

2. Singular, strange, extraordinary; as, "It's a *fell* thing, wean, that ye canna stand still a minute:"

"He's a *fell* fallow," i. e. a strange, unaccountable sort of fellow: "He's a *fell* chield," &c. S.

3. Clever, mettlesome; denoting bodily action, as the effect of spirit. *A fell beast*, a horse that makes good way on the road, and that is not easily tired, S.

In a similar sense it is applied to one who possesses natural elocution.

"The Lord James, say they, beareth too much rule; Lidington hath a crafty head, and *fell* tongue." ["i. e. clever," Marg.] *Keith's Hist.* p. 205.

4. Capable of enduring great fatigue, Roxb.

5. Acute, as referring to the mind, S. *A fell body*, an acute person; sometimes, "wyss and *fell*."

FELL, *s.* A precipitous rock, a rocky hill.] *R.*

1. A wild and rocky hlll, S.] *Add*;

2. High land, only fit for pasture, S.A.

In pl. it denotes a chain of steep hills. The whole of the tract of land throughout the Cheviot hills which is not ploughed, is called *the Fells*.

3. It is expl. as signifying "a field pretty level on the side or top of a hill," Perth.

FELL, *s.* 1. Skin, the hide of an animal, S.

This is an E. word, but now obsolete, as Johns. has observed. It is, however, still used in S.

—"Ye dinna ken the farm of Charlieshope—its sae weel stocked already, that we sell may be sax hundred pounds off it ilka year, flesh and *fell* thegither." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 224.

—Ben the blythsome piper crap,

As well's he dow; and on a *fell*,

Hard i' the nook, he seats himsel'.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 53.

2. Expl. "the flesh immediately under the skin;"

Gl. Burns. More properly it denotes the cuticle immediately above the flesh.

FELLILL, *s.* A disease of cattle, S.A.

"Aged cattle, especially females, are liable to be hide bound, a disease known here and in the neighbouring counties by the name of *fell-ill*. The *fell* or skin, instead of being soft and loose, becomes hard, and sticks closely to the flesh and bones." *Agr. Surv.* Roxb. p. 149.

FELL, *adv.* Very. V. **FEIL**.

FELL, *s.* A large quantity, Roxb.

"His head was of uncommon size, covered with a *fell* of shaggy hair, partly grizzled with age." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 79.

TO FELL, *v. n.* To befall, S.B.] *Add*;

Ah Lindy, is this ye? well *fell* my sell!

But waes me that ye sud sic tidings tell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 80.

That is, "happy am I in seeing you;" q. *Weel befall me!*

FELL, *s.* Lot, fate, destiny, Aberd., Ang., Mearns; *Faw* synon. "Wae's my *fell*!" "Alas my *fell*!"

Aberd. *Wo is me*, is the nearest E. phrase; but these are more emphatical.

He kens the word, and says, Alake my *fell*!

Is that ye, Colen? are ye there your sell?

Ross's Helenore, p. 43, First Ed. V. FELL, v.

For naething's cheap 'at is to sell;

And for the haddocks! waes my *fell*!

They're out o' reason.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 17.

Teut. *val fortuna*; q. what *befals* one, or *falls* to him; Isl. *afelli* infortunium.

FELL-BLOOM, s.] *Dele* definition, and *substitute*;—The flower of *Lotus corniculatus*, or Bird's-foot trefoil, S.

FELL'D, FELL'T-SICK, *adj.* Extremely sick, so as not to be able to stir, Clydes.; q. knocked down with sickness, like one *felled* by a blow.

FELLIN, *adv.* Used in the sense of E. pretty. *Fellin weill*, sometimes as equivalent to remarkably or wonderfully well, S.

"Twa or thrie of our condisciples pleyed *fellin weill* on the virginals, and another on the lut and githorn." Melvill's Mem. Dr. M'Crie's Knox, ii. 344.

Fellin is undoubtedly the corr. of *Fell and*, like *Gey-an* for *Gey and*. V. FELL WEILL under FEIL, *adj.*

FELLIN-GRASS, s. The plant called *Angelica*, Roxb.

Shall we suppose that this had been formerly viewed as a specific in the disease of cattle called the *Fellin*?

FELL-ROT, s. A species of rot in sheep, apparently denominated from its affecting the skin or *fell*, South of S.

"Others speak of many kinds of rot, and distinguish them by different names, as the *cor-* or *heart-rot*, the *fell-rot*, the *bone-rot*, and other *rots*." Essays, Highl. Soc. iii. 465.

FELT, s.] *Add*;

It appears that this word was anciently used to denote the stone, although now, in vulgar language, this is distinguished from what is called the *Felt*, or *Felty Gravel*. Alex. Mylne, in his Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld, says of Bp. George Brown, who died 14th January 1514;

Cum sedem suam annos viginti novem vixisset, calculo (quem *lie felt* vulgo dicebant) depressus continuo usque mortem, vexatur. MS. Adv. Lib. Fol. 29.

This name would seem to have been borrowed from O.Sax. *velt*, Germ. *felss* *petra*, *rupes*; as expressive of the character of the disease, like Su.G. *sten*, Belg. *steen*, E. *stone*.

FELTY-FLYER, s. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*, a bird; Roxb., Loth., Lanarks.

FEMPLANS, s. *pl.* Theremains of a feast, E. Loth.

In this county, about forty years ago, when children were invited to partake of what remained, at the tables of their relations, after the jollities of *Handsel Monday*, they were asked to come and get some of the *Femplans*.

To FEMMEL, v. a. To select, including the idea of the refuse being thrown out, Ayrs.

I know not whether we should view this as an oblique use of Dan. *faml-er*, Su.G. *faml-a*, *manibus ultro citroque pertentare*; as persons often handle articles a good deal in order to a selection.

FEMMIL, *adj.* 1. Firm, well-knit, athletic, Fife, Roxb.; *synon.* *Ferdie*.

2. Active, agile, Roxb.

FEMMIL, s. Strength, substance, stamina, Roxb.

This seems of Scandinavian origin; *fym-r* *agilis*; *fymlega* *agiliter*, *fymleiki* *agilitas*; Su.G. *fim-ur* *celer*, *agilis*; *fimbligt medfaere*, *gestando aptus*; Ihre. Gael. *fimhalach* denotes a giant, a big fellow. But it must be pron. q. *fiovalach*.

To FENCE, FENSS, v. a. 1. To fence a court, to open the Parliament, or a Court of law. This was anciently done in his Majesty's name, by the use of a particular form of words.

"The queine and Monseour Dosell—road [rode] in lykmaner to the tolbooth, and remained thair ane quhill till the parliament wes fenced." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 514.

"Thay sall begin and *fenss* thair air, call the suitis, and put the offendouris, gif ony be alreddy in prison, to the knowlege of ane assyiss," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 459.

"The parliament is fenced and all sits down in order." Spalding, i. 191.

"They wunna fence the court as they do at the Circuit.—The High Court of Justiciary is aye fenced." Heart of Mid-Lothian, ii. 226.

This custom, after falling into disuse in the courts of law, has been hitherto retained in the service of Brieves before the Macers, in the following words; "I fence and forbid, in our sovereign Lord's name and authority, and of the Judges here present, &c. that none presume, or take upon hand, to trouble or molest this court, nor make speech one for another, without leave asked and given, under the pain of law." Juridical Stiles, Vol. I. 371, 372. (Edin. 1811.)

Although at first view it might seem to claim affinity with Fr. *defense*, protection, q. the act of guarding the court; yet, as conjoined with *forbid*, perhaps from the same word as signifying prohibition.

2. To Fence the Lord's Table, or the Tables, a phrase used to signify the directions addressed to those who design to communicate, succeeding what is denominated the *Action Sermon*, S.

"Thereafter, he *fenceth* and openeth the tables." Pardovan, p. 140.

FENCE, s. The act of *fencing* a court.

"The keyis of court ar thir.—8. The affirmatioun and *fence* of the court, that na man tak speech upon hand, without leave askit and obtenit, except the persewar and defendar." Balfour's Pract. p. 273.

To FEND, v. a. 1. To defend.] *Add*;

4. To ward off; as, "to *fend* a stroke;" to ward off a blow, Roxb., Aberd.

—A suit o' sonsy hap-warm plaidin;

To bang the nippin frosts o' winter,

An' *fend* the heat o' simmer's blinter.

Tarras's Poems, p. 22.

Defend is used by Blind Harry in the same sense.

To FEND AFF, v. a. To defend against, S.

"The prison," he said, "was nae sae dooms bad a place as it was ca'd. Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to *fend aff* the weather; and, if the windows were na glazed, it was the mair airy and pleasant for the summer season." Antiquary, iii. 164.

To FEND FOR, v. a. To make shift for, South of S.

"I hae aye dune whate'er ye bade me, and gaed

to kirk whare'er ye likit on the Sundays, and *fended* weel for ye on the ilka days besides." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 157.

FEND, FEN, *s.* The shift one makes, &c.] *Add*;

It is sometimes conjoined with *fight*, as denoting the union of art with vigorous exertion, *S.*

"I was lang aneugh there—and out I wad be, and out John Blower gat me, but wi' nae sma' *fight and fend*." St. Ronan, ii. 165. *Fecht* would have more properly expressed the Scottish phraseology.

"*Fend*, (vulg. *Feynd*), activity, management, assiduity, progress;" Yorks. V. Marsh. Prov. ii. 318.

2. Used in a general sense for provisions, *S.B.*

I ne'er was great, sae ne'er was proud,
Nae sumptuous *fend*, but hamely food.

I teuk wi' pleasure what was sent me.

Tarras's Poems, p. 54.

FEND-CAUL, *adj.* What is adapted for warding off the cold, Buchan.

Oh waes my heart! to hear them bleatin,—

Wi' scarce a hap-warm *fend-caul* teat [tate] on,
But's torn and flaffin.

Tarras's Poems, p. 60, 61.

FENDFOU, *adj.* Full of shifts, good at finding expedients, Dumfr.

"The sighing gudewife will lack her snawy blanket wi' the blue edge, else ye're grown less *fendfou* than I ever saw ye." Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1821, p. 321.

FENDIE, *adj.* Good at providing, &c.] *Add*;

"Evan opened the conversation with a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and *fendy*; and was, to the boot of all that, the best dancer of a strathspey in the whole strath." Waverley, i. 271.

FENNY, *adj.* 1. Making a shift, Galloway; softened from *Fendie*.

2. Convenient, Renfr.

Her blythsome bield, to ilka chield

Wha bare a pack, was *fenny*.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 227.

FENSABILL, *adj.* Sufficient for defence.

—"To consider and wesy euery nyctbour quhay hes *fensabill* geir & vappynnis." Aberd. Reg. V. 20. To FENSS a Court. V. FENCE.

FENT, *s.* The opening left in the sleeve, &c.] *Add*;

"He put his hand into her bosom, and the other hand into the *fent* of her petticoat." Law Case, 1814.

FER, *adv.* Far, Roxb.] *Add*;

Apon fer, at a distance.

—You aucht to schame, pardé,

Sen Ik am ane, and ye ar thre

For to schute at me *apon fer*.

Barbour, V. 738, Ed. 1820.

FERDLIE, *adv.* Fourthly.

"*Ferdlie*—the said summondis of tresoun was resit aganis the saidis personis of the date at Edr. the xiiij day of Junij," &c. Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 416.

FERDINGMAN, *s.* V. FARTHING-MAN.

FERE, FER, *adj.* Entire. *Hale and fer*.] *Add*;

"In case of non-compearance in a court, in consequence of a summons, it is decreed, that the absent person 'sould not be decernit to be haldin *pro confesso*, except the persewar, be way of reply, alledge, and preive him to be *haill and feir*, rydeand or gang-and, and may do his leasum bissines." A. 1568, Balfour's Pract. p. 361.

But Davie, lad, ne'er fash your head,

Tho' we hae little gear,

We're fit to win our daily bread;

As lang's we're *hale and feir*.

Burns, iii. 153.

FERE, *s.* A puny or dwarfish person, Aberd.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *fiar*, crooked; if not synon. with *Fairy*, and in the same sense, *S.*, from the diminutive size attributed to our good neighbours.

FERY, FEIRIE, FEEBIE, *adj.* Fresh, vigorous, *S.*] After the words, We still use a similar phrase, l. 13. *Add*;

FEERY o' the FEET, active in moving the feet. But it is more generally used negatively.

"One favourite notion of J—n is, that there exists a direct sympathy betwixt the two ends of man, or the two poles of the microcosm, as he learnedly expresses it, or as we express it in vulgar language, betwixt a man's head and his heels: And upon this principle he maintains, that a strict analogy may be observed between every man's natural manner of walking and his manner of thinking, and that to call a man eloquent or *feery o' the feet*, is to speak of him in synonymous terms." Donaldsoniad, p. 364.

FEERILIE, FERILIE, *adv.* Cleverly.] *Add*;

"I saw disputis running hy amang the maisters, some setts wad be for pitting out what ithers wad be for pitting in, and this wad mar the spirit o' the address; so I thocht it wad be better if it was a' dun bi' ane that cou'd gae throw it *feerily* and cannily, without being justled and jumbled as he wauked alang." Thom's Works, Donaldsoniad, p. 368.

FERYALE, FERIALE, FERIALE, FERIALL, FERIALL, *adj.*

The same with *Feriat*, denoting that which is consecrated to acts of religion, or at least guarded by a protection against legal prosecution.

—"Decretis—that the processis of the breif of richt purchest be Robert of Spens—procedit & led befor the schiref of Fiff is vnlachfully & vnorderly procedit, becauss the last court, when the assiss past & the dome was gevin, was within *feriale* tyme on gude Wednesday in Passione wouk." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 16.

"*Feriell* days at mattingis [matins]; mess, ewinsang," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"The lordis—decretis—that the said balyeis wrangwisly & vnorderly procedit in the seruing of the said breif [of inquest], becauss thai gert it be serwit in hervist, quhilk is *feriale* tyme & forbiddin of the law." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 16.

Lat. *ferial-is*, id., synon. with *feriat-us*.

This humane ordinance, securing an immunity from legal prosecution during *harvest*, as much as if every day of it had been devoted to religion, had been borrowed by our ancestors from the jurisprudence of the continent. L.B. *Feriae Messinae* denotes the same thing; *Vacationes autumnales*. In the laws of the Visigoths, the *Feriae Messinae* continued from the 15th of the kalends of August to the same date in September, and the *Feriae Vindemiales*, or the vacation for the vintage, lasted a month also from the 15th of the kalends of October. This protection was not extended, however, to those guilty of crimes which deserved death." V. Lindenbrog. Leg. Wisigoth. l. 2. tit. 11. p. 18.

This custom also prevailed in France. Hence *la Mission*, "the vacation during vintage;" Cotgr. *Induces* mestives; Consuet. Turon. art. 56. Also in Spain; as the *Feriae Messivae et Vindemiales* are mentioned in the decrees of the council of Toledo. V. Du Cange, *Feriae Messivae*.

FERINE, *s.* Meal.

"Sewin bollis *ferine*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. Fr. *farine*, id.

FERINNESS, *s.* Adhesiveness, or consolidation, Banffs.

"Light soils are generally pestered with the above mentioned weeds, the roots whereof are much wasted by that time of the year, both with frost and excess of water, wherewith the earth is then replenished: and besides the breaking of it in that season, separates the roots from each other, and affords an opportunity to the parts of earth, which had been formerly divided by the subtile invasion of these roots, to cement and stick together, and so fences and hardens the molds that in a great measure it defeats their progress: for, being straitened by the *ferinness* of the mold, they die away, and leave the whole mass of it very solid." App. Agr. Surv. Banffs. p. 38.

FERKISHIN, *s.* 1. A crowd, a multitude, Teviotd.

2. A pretty large quantity, *ibid*.

Isl. *fara* (pret. *fer*) ire, and *koes* congeries, *q.* to go into a heap or gathering?

To FERLIE, FAIRLY, *v. n.* To wonder, S.

—I hae heard your tale,
And even *fairly* at it ilka deal.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 90.

FERLYFULL, FAIRLYFU', *adj.* 1. Wonderful, surprising.] *Add*;

2. Filled with wonder or surprise, Buchan.

—"Adie's sheep's a' bleating i' the bucht.

Hech! aren' they out? I'm *fairlyfu'* o' that;
When a' the lav'rocks 'mang the brier-rigs chat.

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 2.

FERLOT, *s.* The fourth part of a boll.

This seems the oldest orthography.

—"That the sadis [saidis] tenandis sall inbring & deliuer to the said Abbot, conuent, & thar officiaris, the said xiiii bollis & iii *ferlotis* of mele with-in the said abbay." Act. Audit. A. 1484, p. 36. V. FIRLOT.

FERMANCE, *s.* State of confinement.

"In his first restraint, come to bee considered, the surenesse, end, and degree thereof. The surenesse is cleered in the person apprehender, and manner of *fermance*." Forbes on Revel., p. 211. V. FIRMANCE.

FERMELANDE, *s.* Mainland, *terra firma*, as contradistinguished from islands.

"That proclamacioune [be] maid in Latyne & missyve lettrez to the effect foresaid to all persouns bath the ilis & *fermelande* in locis vicinis." Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 248.

In like manner in Sw. the mainland is denominated *fästa landet*, "the fast land."

FERN-SEED. To gather the *fern-seed*, to render one's self invisible by means of this seed, or the mode of gathering it, as a charm, S.

"I dare say it's nonsense, but they say she has gathered the *fern-seed*, and can gang ony gate she likes, like Jock the Giant-killer in the ballant, wi' his coat o' darkness and his shoon o' swiftness." Guy Mannering, iii. 108.

"*Fern-seed*—the best charm in Chrissendom. I gave a pair o' mittens for't to an auld travelling seer, wha gather'd it on the eve o' St. John, the only time in a' the year that ony mortal can see't."

"He might have added, that it was an article in the conjuror's creed, that *fern-seed* became visible at the very moment of John the Baptist's birth." N. Dangerous Secrets, i. 95.

Reginald Scott does not seem to have been so thoroughly versed in the lore of incantation, as to have known the virtue of this wonder-working seed. Nor is it mentioned by Wierus, nor in the *Malleus Maleficarum*. But perhaps its virtue was confined to our own island.

It was not, however, confined to the northern part of it. For Shakspeare alludes to this superstitious idea, as well known in England.

"We steal as in a castle, cocksure; we have the receipt of *fern-seed*, we walk invisible. *Cham.* Nay, I think rather you are more beholden to the night than the *fern-seed*, for your walking invisible." First Part Hen. IV. Act ii. sc. 2.

The fern has its seed on the back of the leaf, so small, it is said, as to escape the sight. Hence, while some said that the fern had no seed, others fancied that it cast its seed on a single night. From the notion of the seed being invisible, it was strangely inferred that this property would be communicated to the person who was possessed of it. V. Reed's Shaksp.

Pliny did not know the virtue ascribed to this seed. For he says; "Of *Ferne* be two kinds, and they bear neither floure nor seed." Hist. B. xxvii. c. 9.

FERNY-BUSS, *s.* A bush of fern. "It's either a tod or a *ferny-buss*;" Prov. S.B.

FERNY-HIRST, *s.* A hill-side covered with ferns, Roxb. V. HIRST.

FERNYTICKLES, *s. pl.* Freckles, S.] *Add*;
"Lentigo, macula faciei ad lentis similitudinem, a *fairntickle*. *Lentiginosus, fairntickled*." Despaut. Gram. C. 2, b.

Yorks. "*faantickles*, freckles on the face," appears to be a corr. of the S. term. Marshall's Yorks. ii. 318. Grose gives "*Farn-tickled*, freckled; North."

FERNYEAR, FARNE-YEIR, FAIRNYEAR, *s.* The preceding year.] *Add* to etymon;

Teut. *vaerint, verent*, anno preterito, anno superiori, *q. d. ver-iaerent*. Thus Kilian, apparently by mistake, views it as compounded of *ver* intensive, and *iaar-en*, annuare, perennare.

I find, however, that both Wachter and Schilter derive the term signifying *old* from that which denotes distance. Thus Wachter, having explained *fern* longinquus, the same with the word signifying *procul, far*, adds; *Inde firn vetus*. To *fer* *procul* Schilter traces *firn* old; Gloss. p. 292. Both these writers, of course, view this as the origin of Alem. *firn-en*, Germ. *fern-en*, Isl. *fyrn-ast*, veterascere, to wax old. Wachter observes that the term is transferred from distance of place to distance as to time, from the ob-

vious resemblance between a long space and a remote aera.

In Dan., *fior* and *ifior* are used adverbially for "last year." The latter occurs in an old ballad in the celebrated *Kiaempeviser*, or "Songs of the Warriors."

Enten skulle I den skat udgive,
Som lovet var *ifior*.

"Either you must advance the money which was promised *before*," &c. Kong Dieteriks Kiaempers. **FEROKERLY**, *adv.* For the most part, Orkn. **FEROW**, *adj.* Not carrying a calf; the same with *S. Ferry*.

"The actioun—aganis Hew Campbell of Low-doune—for the wrangwis detencioun and withhalding—of xj ky with calf [i. e. pregnant], twa *ferow* ky, aucht yeld ky, twa oxin, & certane vtheris gudis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 363.

Can this term have any affinity to A.S. *faer*, "vacuus, cassus, inanis; void, made void?" Somner. V. **FERRY COW**.

FERRELL, *s.* "Ane *ferrell* of tallow," Aberd.

Reg. Cent. 16. Qu. quarter? Teut. *vier-deel*, id.

FERREKYN, *s.* A firkin. "Ane *ferrekyn* of saip;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

To **FERRY**, *v. a.* "To farrow, to bring forth young," South of S. Gl. Sibb.

Su.G. *faerr-ja*, porcellos parere, from *farre*, verres.

FERRICHIE, (gutt.) *adj.* Strong, robust, Upp. Clydes. Germ. *ferig* expeditus, alacer. V. **FEERY**, *adj.*, and **FEEROCHRIE**.

FERTER, *s.* A fairy, Caithn.; pron. q. *fiarter*.

FERTURE, *s.* Expl. "wrack and ruin," Strathmore; apparently from a common origin with *Ferter-like*.

FESART, *s.* An impudent person. V. **FAIZART**.

To **FESH**, *v. a.* To fetch, S. Germ. *fass-en*, id. And *fesh* my hawks sae fleet o' flight, &c.

"Conjugated, fesh, fuish, fushen."

Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 526, 529.

To **FESH**, *v. n.*

That backdoor is o'er strait to let you out,
Sae *fesh* nae mair for shifts to look about.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 101.

Seek, Edit. Third. Probably for *fash*; "Put yourself to no more trouble."

To **FESTER**, *v. a.* Apparently, to roof.

"For the *festeryng* of ane barne." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 161, 443.

O.Fr. *faestiere*, *festiere*, a ridge-tile, a roof-tile; *fest-er*, couvrir un maison, *fastigiare*, Roquefort. L.B. *fest-um*, lignum in summitate domus, &c.

FESTYCOCK, *s.* New ground meal made into a ball, and baked among the burning seeds in a kill or mill, Strathmore.

There seems no reason to doubt that this is the same with the *Fitless cock* of the South of S.; and that the name is corr. from *Festyn*, or *Fastyn-cock*, q. the *cock* eaten at Shrovetide. V. **FITLESS COCK**.

To **FESTYN**, *v. a.* To bind; the same with *E. fasten*, used in regard to the legal engagement of one person to work under another.

—"Efter the quilk (*sic*) burrowis fundyn, the schiref sall assigne xl dais to sic ydil men to get

thaim masteris, or to *festyn* thaim to leful craftis." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1425, Ed. 1814, p. 11, c. 20.

FESTYNANCE, **FESTINENS**, *s.* Confinement, duration.

—"The schiref sal ger arrest sic ydil men, ande ger kep thaim in *festynance* quhil it be knawin quhare one thai leif, and at the cuntre be vnscathit of thaim." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1425, Ed. 1814, p. 11, c. 20.

"I will nocht slay him, becaus he is nocht condampnit; but I wil kepe him in *festynens*, quhil—that he may be punist and slane afore the pepill." Bel-lend. T. Liv. p. 226. In vinculis, Lat.

This may be corr. from A.S. *faestenese*, propugnaculum, munimen, whence *E. fastness*. A.S. *faesten* and *faestenne* are synon., "a bulwarke, a fort, a fortress, a castle, a strong place," &c.; Somner. Su.G. *faeste*, arx, munimentum.

To **FETCH**, *v. n.* To make inspirations, in breathing, S.

Tam, *fetchin* fast to gain his win',
Laid down the muckle hammer,
Now try'd to thrust a sentence in,
To snib the sage's clamour.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 66.

It is often used of a dying person, who breathes with great difficulty, S. Hence,

FETCH, *s.* The deep and long inspiration of a dying person, S.; *Draucht*, synon.

To **FETCH**, *v. a.* To pull intermittently; Gl. Burns.

To **FETHIR**, **FEATHER**, *v. n.* To fly, Aberd.

The millart's man, a suple fallow,
Ran's he had been red wud;
He *fethir'd* fiercely like a swallow,
Cry'd, hech! at ilka thud.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 131.

This *v.* is evidently formed from the *s.*, q. to use pinions.

FETHIR LOK, a lock which has what is called a *feather-spring*, resembling that by which the frizzle of a musket is raised or let fall; denominated from the formation of the end of the spring, resembling the hairs of a *feather*, Roxb.

—"That Schir Johnne—pay for—ii mett burdis iiii s., a *fethir lok* xviii d., coppis, dischijs, dublaris, iiii s." Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 82.

Sw. *spring-fiaeder-laas*, a spring-lock, Seren.; *faeder*, "spring, an elastick body, which when distorted has the power of restoring itself;" Wideg. Belg. *veder*, "the spring of a watch or lock;" Sewel.

FETHOK, *s.* A polecat.

"And for x fulmartis skynnis, callyt *fethokis*, viij d." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814. A variety of orthography for *Fithowe*, q. v.

FET'TIL, **FETTLE**, *s.* 1. Expl. ease, condition, &c.] *Add*;

Fettle, "dress, case, condition;" Lancash. T. Bobb.

2. It is used precisely in the sense of state or condition, Dumfr., Roxb. Thus it is said of a horse or cow, that it is in good *fettle*, when in good order.

3. Temper, humour; as applied to the mind; generally used in a good sense, Roxb.

To FETTLE, *v. a.* To tie up.] *Add*;
 2. To put in order, to fit up, Renfrews., Dumfr.
 Lourie has caft Gibbie Cameron's Gun,
 That hisauld gutcher bure when he followed Prince
 Charley:

The barrel was rustit as black as the grun',
 But he's taen't to the smiddy an's *fettled* it rarely.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 169.

Isl. and Goth. *fitt-a* adparare; Seren. *Fettle* is used
 as expl. above in Lancashire.

To FETTLE to any work, to set about it keenly,
 Dumfr.; perhaps allied to Su.G. *faetil* vincu-
 lum, q. bound to it.

FETTLE, *s.* A horse-girth made of straw, Shetl.
 Ihre informs us that Su.G. *faetil*, referred to vo.
Fettil, signifies not only a bandage for wounds, but
 the rope with which porters bind their burdens on
 their backs, funiculus, quo bajuli onerasua, dorso im-
 ponenda, colligant. It is formed from *fitt-ja* ligare.

FETTLE, *adj.* 1. Neat, tight, well-made, S.]
Add;

3. Applied to an object that is exactly fitted to
 another, well adapted, Roxb.

FETTLE, *s.* A handle in the side of a large
 basket, &c., Caithn.

"Each cassie has a *fettle* or handle in each side
 and end, to carry it by." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 69.

"A short rope of the birch twigs, or hair, is fixed
 in the flat side of the basket, as a *fettle* to fix the bas-
 ket in the *clubbar* on the horse's back." Agr. Surv.
 Sutherl. p. 60.

Teut. *vatsel*, capulus, ansa; id quo aliquid tenetur,
 is evidently from a common origin. This is *vat-en*
 apprehendere, inuncare. Dan. *fattelse*, comprehen-
 sion, is obviously allied. Isl. *fetill*, catenula, and
 Su.G. *faetil*, vinculum, from *fatt-a* apprehendere, are
 also cognates. From the latter is formed Sw. *fattan*,
 a handle.

To FEU, FEW, *v. a.* 1. To give in few, or to
 grant a right to heritable property, as subject
 to a superiority; on the condition of a certain
 return in grain, money, or otherwise, S.

"As for people's own proper goods, they may be
fewed, with that condition to be fewdal, if they desist
 to be the proprietors, and come to be the superiors."
 Summ. View of the Feud. Law, p. 49, 50.

2. To take in few, S.

FEW-ANNUAL, *s.* "That which is due by the
Reddendo of the property of the ground, before
 the house was built within burgh." View Feud.
 Law, Gl. p. 127.

FEW-FERME, *s.* The duty or annual rent paid to a
 superior by his vassal, for his tenure of lands.

"Lands halden in *few-ferme* payand ane certaine
 yeirly dewty, *nomine feudi-firmae*, may be recognosced
 be the superior, for none-payment of the few dewtie."

FEW-FERMORER, *s.* One who has a property in
 lands, subject to a superior, on condition of
 certain service or rent.

"The *few-fermorer* not paying his few-ferme, for
 his ingratitude and vnthankfulness, tines and fore-
 faltis his few-ferme." Skene, *ibid.*

SUBFEU, SUBFEW, *s.* A few granted by one who

himself holds his property as subject to a su-
 perior, S.

"This statute seemed to require the king's sub-
 sequent approbation, in order to give effect to the
subfeus granted by his immediate vassals." Erskine's
 Inst. B. ii. T. 5. § 7.

To SUBFEU, *v. a.* To grant a right to heritable
 property, on condition of the payment of a cer-
 tain duty to one who is himself a vassal; a fo-
 rensic term, S.

—"The superior was entitled, by our ancient law,
 to the ward of all the lands contained in the grant
 made to the vassal, even of those lands that the vas-
 sal had *subfeued* to another."—"In the infancy of feus,
 vassals were left at liberty to alienate part of their
 lands without the consent of their superior, and to
subfeu the whole of them." Erskine's Inst. B. ii.
 T. 5, § 7, 10.

L.B. *subfeod-are*, donner in arriere fief; Chart.
 Phil. Reg. Franc. A. 1271. *Subfeudatarius*, arriere-
 feudal, qui *retro-feudum* possidet. Du Cange.

To FEUCH, FEUGH, *v. a.* To smoke, S.

They *feugh'd* the pipe, and argued het,
 And wrangled loud like bulls.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 86.

FEUCHIT, (gutt.) *s.* A sharp and sudden
 stroke, Fife; apparently the same with *Feuch*.

FEUD, *s.* The supreme Judge in the Law-ting
 formerly held in Orkney and Shetland. V. Foud.

* FEUD, FEUDE, *s.* 1. Used, as in E., for
 "quarrel, contention," S.

2. It also denotes enmity, S.

—"The invincible king of Sweden—was care-
 lesse (as he said himselfe that night) to incurre the
feude, or the enmity and anger both of the house of
 Austria and kinge of Spaine, to do service to his
 deere sister, the queene of Bohemia." Monro's Ex-
 ped. P. II. p. 93.

FEUERYHER, *s.* The month of February.
 V. FEBRUAR.

FEVERFOULLIE, *s.* Feverfew, S.] *Add*;

"*Matricaria, feverfoylie*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 18.

FEUG, *s.* A smart blow, Mearns.

FEUGH, *s.* A sounding blow, Aberd.

But in the midst o' his windy tattle,

A chiel came wi' a *feugh*,

Box'd him on the a—e with a bold bettle

Till a' the hindlings leugh

At him that day.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing, Ed. 1805. V FEUCH, *s.*

FEUGHIN, *part. pa.* Fought, Stirlings., Lan-
 narks.

FEW, *s.* The sound made in the air by swift
 motion, S.B. Rudd. Gl., vo. *Quhew*, q. v.

FEWS, FOUETS, *s. pl.* Houseleek.] *Add*; also
Fows and *Foose*.

The latter orthography gives the sound of the
 word as pron. in Loth. and Roxb.

The term *Fews* seems to be of Welsh origin. Ri-
 chards renders houseleek *y fyn-llys*.

"Virgin Milk very easily made. Take a quan-
 tity of house-leek commonly called *foose*; beat it in
 a marble mortar, and press out the juice and clarify

it; when you want to use it, pour a little of it in a glass, and pour in some drops of spirit of wine, which will curdle it: it is very proper to make the skin smooth, and take away reddish spots." H. Robertson's School of Arts, vol i. p. 57.

It had been used in the singular by our forefathers.

"Leaves, of Great Fom, Myrrh, Nightshade, Plantain." St. Germaine's Royal Physician, p. 52.

FY, *interj.* Make haste, quickly, Upp. Lanarks.

"I canna be fashed to argue wi' ye e'ennow. *Fy*, gang on man, and let us hear the sermon out." Duncan's Young South Country Weaver, p. 155.

It is used in the same sense in a song of considerable antiquity.

Fy let us a' to the bridal.

Herd's Coll. ii. 24.

I find no similar term; and suspect that this is merely an oblique use of the E. *interj.*, as implying reproof of the tardiness of the person addressed.

FIAL, *s.*

"Order was given that the drum should go through Aberdeen, commanding all apprentices, servants, and *fials*, not to change their masters while Martinmas next, with certification that they should be taken frae such masters as they *feed* with." Spalding, ii. 108.

This might seem to signify retainers, from Fr. *feal*, trusty, faithful, L.B. *fevalis*, and most probably *fealis*, as *fealiter* occurs. But from the connection with *feed*, i. e. hired, it may be a *s.* formed from the *v.* *Fee*, *q.* persons hired.

FIALL, FEALE, *s.* Vassalage.

"John Gray of Skibo had the lands of Ardinch in *fiall* from John, the fyfth of that name, Earle of Sowtherland, which lands the grandfather of this Angus had in possession from John Macky, (the sone of Y-Roy-Macky), who, before Earle John his tyme, possessed lands in Breachat." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 253.

—"In lyke wyse that the persones that has the landis in the Levenax in *feale* of the lord Glamys be warnit to be at the samyn day with thar lettres of thar feis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 10.

As L.B. *fidelis* signifies subditus, vasallus, in *fiall* seems equivalent to in *fideli*, i. e. on condition of acting a faithful part. O.Fr. *feall*, *fael*, *feiaul*, id. V. Gloss. Carpentier.

FIAR, *s.* One who has the reversion of property, S.

"I am *fiar* of the lands, she a life-renter." Tales of my Landl. 1st Ser. i. 209. V. under FE, FEE, *s.*

To FICHER, (gutt.) *v. n.* 1. To work slowly and awkwardly at any little or insignificant job; to be engaged in any petty, trifling employment, Loth., Aberd.

2. To go awkwardly about work, *ibid.*

3. Used to denote the act of toying, rather in an indelicate manner, with a female, Aberd.

FICHERIN, *s.* The state of being apparently busy in a trifling way, *ibid.*

This may be viewed as a frequentative from our *v.* to *Fike*, agreeing with Gael. *feic-am*, to be in a continual motion. Or it may be traced to Su.G. *fik-a* desiderare, Isl. *fyk-iaz* avide appetere, impotenti affectu rapi in aliquid, *fykia* impotens aviditas.

FICHYT, *part. pa.* Fixed.] *Add*;

The *v.* occurs in O.E. "I *fyche* (Lydgat) I stedye, or make ferme or stedfaste;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 235, b. FYCHEL, (gutt.) *s.* A young foal; a kind of fondling term, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *fyl*, id. But whence the guttural sound? Sibb. gives *Feyhal* in the sense of *foal*.

FICH PLEW, apparently the same with what is now denominated a *fotch plough*.

"The lordis—decretis—that George Earl of Rothes sall content & pay to the abbot and conuent of Sanct Colmis Inche ten £ for the teynd schaffis of the kirk of Lesly of his manis twa *fich plewis* quhilk he grantit taken up be him in the yere immediate preceedand this yere." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 128.

FICKFACK, *s.* The tough, strong, elastic ligament, running along the vertebrae of the back, the ligamentum Neuchae, Clydes.; also *Fia-fax*, and *Camels Hair*.

From its being called *Camels Hair*, it might seem that the term is merely a reduplication of A.S. *fax*, *feax*, cesaries, crines.

FICK-FACKS, *s. pl.* Silly jargon, trifling sayings, Fife.

Su.G. *sick-fack*, praestigiae, quicquid clanculum ad decipiendos alios suscipitur, Ihre. V. under FIKE, *v.*

To FICKLE, *v. a.* To puzzle.] *Add*;

"Sir," replied the controversialist, who forgot even his present distress in such discussions as these, "you cannot *fickle* me sae easily as you do opine." Heart of Mid-Lothian, ii. 168.

"Howsomever, she's a weel-educate woman, and an' she win to her English, as I hae heard her do at an orra time, she may come to *fickle* us a'." Antiquary, iii. 219.

I find that in the Gl. to Waverley, &c. *Fickle* is viewed as a dimin. from the *v.* to *Fike*.

"*Fickle*, to make to *fike*, or fidget; to puzzle."

FICKLE-PINS, *s. pl.* A game, in which a number of rings are taken off a double wire united at both ends, Perth., Kinross.

FICKS, *s.* The name given to a disease of sheep, S. V. FAGS. Perhaps the same with the *Fykes*. This designation seems of Teut. origin, *Fyck-en* fricare, to rub, to scratch; *fyck*, a boil, an inflamed tubercle.

To FID, *v. a.* To move up and down, or from side to side, Roxb.; used to denote the motion of the tail of hares and other animals.

On uplands skip the sportive lambs,

That lightly frisk, and *fid* their tails,

And wanton cheery round their dams.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 135.

Isl. *fett-a*, retrorsum flectere.

To FIDDER, *v. n.* To make a motion similar to that of a hawk, when he wishes to be stationary over a place; or like that of a bird in her nest over her young, Dumfr.

Teut. *veder-en* plumare, plumas emittere, and Isl. *fidr-a*, leviter tangere, are the only terms that seem to have any affinity.

To FIDDLE, *v. n.* To trifle, as at work, by making no progress although apparently busy, S. Perhaps from Isl. *fitl-a* palpito, modicum tango; *fitl*, minuscule alicujus opera, aut tactus levis; G. Andr. p. 71.

FIDDLE-FIKE, *s.* 1. Troublesome peculiarity of conduct, Perth.

2. A complete trifle, Strathmore; compounded of the E. *v.* to *Fiddle*, nugare, and S. *Fyke*, q. v.

FIDDLE-MA-FYKE, *s.* A silly punctilious person, who is chiefly concerned about mere trifles, Roxb.

Composed of the *v.* to *Fiddle* (Isl. *fitl-a*, leviter digitos admove, *fitl*, levis attractio rei vel operis) and *Fyke*, q. v.

* FIDDLE, *s.* This E. word occurs in what appears to be a proverbial phrase, which I have not seen explained any where, although it must be used in the *Braes* of Angus. To find a *fiddle*, applied to the finding of a child dropped by the Gypsies.

They fuish her hame, and an auld man call'd Dick,
A wealthy herd, that kent the Gypsies trick
O' stealing bairns, and smearing of their skin,
That had nae bairns himsell, first took her in;—
And Dick thought now, that he had found a *fiddle*,
And never brak his shins upon the cradle.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 127.

FIDE-JUSSOR, *s.* A sponsor or surety; a term borrowed from the Roman law.

"For payment of the quhilk the said Maister Jhone & Schir William tuke the said reuerend fader & certane vtheris his collegis caucioneris & *fide jussoris* actit in the Officialis bukis of Lothiane." Acts Ja. V. 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 354.

* To FIDGE, *v. n.* The E. *v.* seems properly to denote sudden and irregular change of place. Dr. Johns. observes that in S. it implies agitation: and it is generally understood that we attach a different sense to it. We do not use the term in regard to change of place; but as denoting restlessness in one place, frequent change of position, quick starting motions of the body, sometimes as expressive of impatience or keenness, and sometimes of a high degree of satisfaction, S.

In the latter sense it is used, when it is said that one is *fidging fain*, as in *Maggy Lauder*.

Maggy, quoth he, and, by my bags,
I'm *fidging fain* to see you.

Ritson's *S. Songs*, i. 267.

Johns. without reason calls *fidge* a cant term. It seems to have many cognates in the northern languages. V. FIKE and FITCH.

FIDGE, *s.* The act of *fidging* or *fidgeting*, S. It does not appear that the *s.* is used in E.

Whan night comes on,
No ane gi'es e'er a *fidge* or *fyke*,
Or yet a moan.

Macaulay's *Poems*, p. 129.

FEDMIT, *adj.* Gluttonous, Aberd.

FEDMIT, *s.* A glutton, Ibid.

This might at first seem to be q. *fed* with *meat*,

as with the vulgar living on animal food conveys the idea of high feeding. But as *meat* is not used in this sense in S., I would prefer Dan. *fedme*, fatness, corpulency; Su.G. *fetma*, id. from *foed-er*, to fatten; Isl. *feitmete*, fat meat.

FIE, *adj.* Predestined. V. CUSSOR, and FEY. FIE-GAE-TO, *s.* Much ado, a great bustle, Roxb.

"Sick a *fie-gae-to* as yon I saw never—I wadna live here an' there warn a another place to be had aneath the shoulder o' heaven." Perils of Man, ii. 149.

"Saw ever ony body sic a *fie-gae-to* as this? Thay that will to Cupar maun to Cupar." Wint. Even. Tales, ii. 135.

Fye go to, i. e. *fye*, make haste.

FYE, *adj.* On the verge of death, S.; Aberd. The word is also used as a *s.*

"The *Fye* gave due warning by certain signs of approaching mortality.—The *Fye* has withdrawn his warning, and the elf his arrows." P. Montquhitter, Stat. Acc. xxi. 148, 149. V. FEY.

FYE-HASTE, *s.* A great hurry; used ludicrously, Upp. Clydes.; perhaps in allusion to the hurry occasioned by the *Fy-gae-by*.

To FIELD, *v. a.* To sink a margin round a pannel of wood, S.

FIELDING-PLANE, *s.* The plane used in *fielding*, i. e. in sinking the margin round a pannel, S.

FIELD-MAN, *s.* A peasant, a boor.

"He statutis and ordanis, that *field-men* (*agrestes*), quha has mair nor four ky, sall, for thair awin sustentatioun, tak and ressave landis fra thair maisteris, and till and saw the samin." Stat. Alex. II. Balfour's Pract. p. 536.

Germ. *feldman* id. expl. by Fr. *campagnard*; Schwan. Skene renders the term *agrestes* by *husband-men* and *landward men*. Stat. Alex. II. c. 1.

FIELDWART. A *fieldwart*, from home, abroad, S.

How anter'd ye a *fieldwart* sae your lane?
For what cud ye do, wandring up and down?
Ross's *Helenore*, p. 31.

A *field* is used by E. writers; a *fieldwart* is literally, "towards the field," or in a course the contrary of homeward. In Ed. first a *fiedlert* is used: but the author had changed this corruption as less intelligible.

FIENDIN, *s.* The devil, Shetl.

Su.G. *fianden* cacodaemon. V. FINNIN.

FIENT, *s.* Corr. from *fiend*, S. used perhaps by some who are not aware that it is in fact an invocation of the devil's name; as, *Fient a bit*, never a bit; *Fient hait*, not a whit, &c.

"We gade i' the morning to look at the tredded corn, but the *fient* a hoof was there, nor a blade broken." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 299.

To FIER, *v. n.* To mark out ridges with a plough. V. FEER, *v.*

FIER, *adj.* Sound, healthy, S.

There's Jenny comely, *fier*, an' tight,
Wi' cheeks like roses bloomin'.

A. Douglas's *Poems*, p. 22.

This is the same with *Fere*, *Fer*, q. v.

FIER, FEER, s. A standard of any kind. Yarn is said to be spun *by*, i. e. past or beyond, *the fier*, when it is drawn smaller than the proper thickness. It is also applied to a very tall person, who has not thickness proportioned to his height, Roxb.

Apparently from the same origin with *Fiars*.

FIERD, s. A ford, Aberd.

What ails thee, Robert? hath auld Sautie's weird Fortauld that ye maun corse some luckless *fierd*?

Tarras's Poems, p. 3. *Feerd*, p. 70.

This pronunciation nearly resembles that of Su.G. *fiaerd*, fretum, a firth. This and A.S. *ford*, vadum, have undoubtedly a common origin; *far-a* and *far-an*, to pass.

FIERY, s. 1. Bustle.] *Add* to etymon;

Those who prefer the latter etymon, from Lat. *feria*, will please to observe, that *feria* has great appearance of a Goth. origin. For as Alem. *fira* signifies a festival, its primary sense is cessation from labour, being derived from *fiar*, *fiara*, semotus. This is evidently from *fiara*, Moes.G. *fairra*, procul, *far* off.

FIERIE-TANGS, s. pl. A name given in Angus to the crab and lobster.

"Cancer pagurus, C. gammarus: both these species are called in Angus-shire by the name of *Firy-tangs*, or Meg wi' the mony feet." App. Agr. Surv. Forfars. p. 55.

FIERSDAY, s. Thursday, Aberd.

FIEVALIS, adj. Powerless, Shetl.

Isl. *fisl* signifies fatuus, and *fisla* infatuare. But it may be a corrupt pronunciation of *Thieveless*.

FIFISH, adj. Somewhat deranged, Loth.

"He will be as wouf as ever his father was. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars—very, very *Fifish*, as the east-country fisher-folks say." The Pirate, i. 220.

FIFISHNESS, s. The state of being in some degree deranged, *ibid*.

The term, it is said, had its origin from the circumstance of a considerable number of the principal families in the county of *Fife* having at least a *bee* in their *bonnet*.

FIFTEEN, FEIFTEEN. *The Fyfeteen*, 1. A vulgar designation for the Court of Session, as formerly consisting of *Fifteen* Judges, S.

"Besides, a man's aye the better thought of in our country for having been afore the *feifteen*." Guy Mannering, ii. 323.

—"As the auld *Fifteen* wad never help me to my siller for sending out naigs against the government, —I thought my best chance for payment was e'en to gae out mysell; and ye may judge, Sir, as I hae dealt a' my life in halts, I think nae mickle o' putting my craig in peril of a St. Johnstone's tippet." Waverley, ii. 245.

2. Used also to distinguish the rebellion A. 1715.

"Ye were just as ill aff in the *feifteen*, and gat the bonnie baronie back, an' a'." Waverley, iii. 240.

Called also *Shirra-muir*, and *Mar's Year*, q. v.

FIG-FAG, s. The tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep, South of S. V. **FIX-FAX.**

FIGGLE-FAGGLE, s. 1. Silly or trifling conduct, Ayrs.

2. Applied to conduct which is ludicrous or unbecoming, *ibid*.

Evidently a modification of *Fickfacks*, (q. v. under *FIKE, v.*); if not from A.S. *ficol*, inconstant.

FIGGLE-FAGGLER, s. One who destroys good morals, *ibid*.

FIGGLELIGEE, (g hard) adj. Finical, foppish; ostentatiously and excessively polite, Aberd.

To **FIKE, FYKE, v. n.** 3. To be at trouble, &c.] *Add*;

"At length, however, she departed, grumbling between her teeth, that 'she wad rather lock up a hail ward than be *fiking* about thae niff-naff gentles that gae sae muckle fash wi' their fancies." Guy Mannering, iii. 92.

4. To dally with a female; but not as necessarily including the idea of indelicacy of conduct, Aberd.

—No to *fike* wi' yon wild hizzie,
Janet's dochter i' the glen.

Tarras's Poems, p. 58.

5. As connected with *fling*, it sometimes denotes the motion of the body in dancing.

"I have often wondered thorow my life, how any that ever knew what it was to bow a knee in earnest to pray, durst crook a hough to *fyke* and *fling* at Piper's and Fidler's springs." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 60. V. **FLING, v. n.**

6. To *fike on*, to trifle, to dally about a business, to lose time by procrastination while appearing to be busy, S.

Gin we *fike on* till her ain fouks come here,
Ye'll see a' things intill a bony steer.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 85.

Isl. *fyk-iast epter*, avide appetere, q. v. to *fyke after*; *fykinlaete* aviditas, S. *fyky laits* or manners. V. **LAIT**. Mr. Todd gives **FIG, v. n.** as signifying "to move suddenly or quickly," adding; "perhaps a corruption of *Fidge*." I would rather view it as a vestige of the ancient use of our *Fike*.

To **FIKE, FEIK, v. a.** 1. To give trouble.] *Add*;

3. Expl. to shrug, Gl. Skinner's Poems, S.B.

Some baith their shou'ders up did *fyke*,

For blythness some did flirr

Their teeth that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 123.

The E. word *shrug*, though applied to a similar motion, does not express the idea. For it properly denotes a motion expressive of dislike, disgust, or contempt. *Fyke* here respects that quick reiterated motion, which indicates great good humour, and even delight. V. **FIDGE**.

FIKE, FYKE, s.] Insert, as sense

2. Any trifling peculiarity in acting, which causes trouble, teasing exactness of operation, S.

"I dinna fash wi' sae mony *fykes*.—And indeed to be plain wi' you, cusin, I think you have our mony *fykes*. There did na' ye keep Grizzly for mair than twa hours yesterday morning, soopin' and dustin' your room in every corner?" Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 205.

F Y L

3. Restlessness, &c. as in Dict.

Sibb. expl. *Fykes*, in *pl.* "an itching in the fundament."

4. A restless motion, synon. with *fidge*, S.

For gang to ony place we like,—

Whan night comes on,

No ane gies e'er a fidge or *fyke*,

Or yet a moan.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 129.

5. Flirtation; as, "He held a great *fike* wi' her," S.

6. Such a degree of intimacy as suggests the idea of attachment, or of courtship, Aberd.

Twa towmons or he gaed awa',

They had a *fyk* thegither:

Ye ken fu' well baith ane an' a',

He made the lass a mither.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 144.

To MAK a FYKE, to make a mighty fuss, to shew every possible attention; the prep. *with*, or *about*, being frequently conjoined, S.

Nor cou'd she think of sitting langer there;

Weening that ane sae braw and gentle-like,

For nae gueed ends was *making sic a fike*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 30.

FIKIE, FIKY, *adj.* 1. Troublesome, &c.] *Add*;

Then says auld auntie to her dather Bess,

You're nae like this wi' a' your *fiky* dress;

She dings you wi' her hamely gown of gray,

As far's a summer dings a winter day.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 28.

In the third Ed. this is changed to *fecky*. But the former agrees better with the connexion; as it refers to the trouble of making up and putting on fine apparel.

2. In a restless or unsettled state, like one still fidgeting, S.

"My Lord there is hyte and *fykie*; there's a gale in his tail, said they, light where it may." R. Gilhaize, i. 154.

FYKERIE, FIKERY, *s.* Minute exactness, petty trouble about trifles, Ayrs.

"I canna understand," said he, "what for a' this *fykerie's* about a lump o' yird." The Entail, i. 306.

V. FIKE, FYKE, *v.*

"The English would no more eat lamb without mint, or a goose without apple sauce, than I would eat salt beef without mustard." "I dinna ken how ye do, Jeanie," said Mrs. Baillie, "but I couldna be fashed wi' sic *fikery*." *Petticoat tales*, i. 330.

FIK-MA-FYKE, *s.* A silly, unsettled, troublesome creature, one busied with nonentities, Fife.

V. FIKE, *v.* Under the Su.G. word *Fick-fack*, *Ihre* introduces a variety of reduplicative terms, formed in a similar manner.

FIKE-MY-FACKS, *s. pl.* Used in Loth. in the same sense with *Fick-facks*, q. v.

FIKE, *s.* Burnt leather, South of S.

FYKE, *s.* The Medusa's head, a fish, Buchan.

"Medusa Cruciata, Medusa's head, Loch Lubberton, or *Fyke*." Arbuthnot's Peterhead, p. 28.

Probably denominated from the pain or uneasiness caused by touching this fish.

FILBOW, *s.* A thwack, a thump, Aberd.

To FYLE, FILE, *v. a.* 1. To dirty, S.

F I L

2. To pollute with human ordure, S.

"You need not *file* the house for want of legs to carry you to the midden;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 384.

Used in the same sense in regard to fowls.

"There was nae need o' her to wis to mak me daft. It's a foul bird that *files* its ain nest." The Entail, ii. 190.

To FYLE the *fingers*. To meddle in any business that is viewed as debasing, whether in a physical or moral sense; as, "I wadna *fyle* my *fingers* wi't," S.

This is equivalent to the Lat. phrase, *Inquinare digitos*; Catull.

FILIBEG, PHILIBEG, FEIL-BEG, *s.*] *Add*;

"The English readers, and most of the Scotch, will be surprized to understand that the kilt or *pheliebeg* was not the ancient Highland garb, but was introduced into the Highlands about 1720 by one Thomas Rawlinson, an Englishman, who was overseer to a company carrying on iron-works in Glen-garry's country. The convenience of the dress soon caused it to be universally adopted in the Highlands. This circumstance is fully explained in a letter from Evan Baillie, Esq. of Aberiachan, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, dated 1769, and inserted in the Edinburgh Magazine for 1785." Culloden Pap. N. p. 289. See also p. 103.

FILL, *prep.* From, Orkn. Given also as an *adv.* signifying since, and till, *ibid.*

This seems merely a vicious pronunciation of the same word which in S. signifies until, *Quhill*, like the usual substitution of *f* for *wh* in some of our northern counties. V. QUHILL.

FILL AND FETCH MAIR, a proverbial phrase denoting riotous prodigality, S.

"We hae mense and discretion, and are moderate of our mouths; but here, frae the kitchen to the ha', it's *fill and fetch mair* frae the tae end of the four and twenty til the t'other." Rob Roy, i. 133.

FILLIE, *s.* That part of a wheel on which the iron ring is laid when *shod*, Roxb. *Gunnis fillies*.

—"Sindrie uther small and grete pecis of tymmer serving to the said artailyearie, cannone quhellis new and auld, gunnis *fillies*, and spakis to be uther quheillis, swep hand spakis, trestis, nittis, oxin bol-lis, lymmeris for feilding peces," &c. Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172.

E. *fellow* or *felly*; Teut. *velghe*, modiolus rotæ.

FILLISTER, *s.* The plane used for *glass-chack-ing* windows, i. e. for making the outer part of a sash fit for receiving the glass, Loth., South of S.; pron. q. *Feelister*.

Probably from *File*, or Su.G. *fil-a* to file, Teut. *veyl-en*, laevigare, to smooth, Su.G. *list*, a moulding, and the termination *er*; q. the instrument used for forming or *planing* mouldings.

FILP, *s.* A fall off one's feet, Dumfr.

Teut. *flabbe*, *flebbe*, vulnus in faciem incussum; alapa, colaphus. This is probably the origin of E. *fillip*, a word that has hitherto perplexed etymologists. Johns. supposes it to be formed from the two E. words *fill up*.

FILSCH, *s.* A thump, a blow, Aberd.

FILTER, *s.* A fault in weaving, Fife.

To FILTER, *v. n.* To weave any piece of cloth in a faulty way, *ibid.*

Teut. *fiell* homo turpis, sordidus; *fielterije* nequitia, spurcitia.

FIN', *s.* 1. Humour, mood, temper, disposition; as, "in the *fin'* of singin," in the humour of singing, *Aberd.* Qu. if corr. from *E. vein*, *id.*?

2. A state of eagerness, or of eager desire; as, "He was in a *fin'* about winnin awa," he was very desirous to get away, *ibid.*

FINANCE, *To make Finance,*

1. To raise or collect money.

—"That lettrez be writtin chargeing—the kingis liegis that nain of thaim tak apoun hand to mak ony maner of prosecucioun or folowing of the said matter at the Court of Rorme [Rome],—or yit to fortify, mantene, or supple the said James in making of *fyance* or vtherwais," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.* p. 129; i. e. in collecting money for enabling him to prosecute his cause at the court of Rome.

This seems to be a translation of the Fr. phrase, *faire finance*, "to make or gather a stocke of money;" *Cotgr.*

2. To make a composition in the way of paying money.

"That Johne Eklis and Thomas Wallace sall content & pay to Johne Blare—of Adamtoun—xxx^{iv} merkis,—for the quhilkis Daid Blare—the faider of the said Johne Blare become plege & borgh to our souerane lordis Justice for *finance maid* for the said Johne Eklis and Thomas Wallace in the Justice are of Are." *Act Dom. Conc. A.* 1488, p. 111.

Probably for the payment of a fine.

L.B. *finare*, *financiam* praeſtare; componere, praeſertim de certa pecunia summa exſolvenda.

FINANCE, *s.* Used as signifying fineness.

"His hieness—sall than, God willing, with the aviss of the lordis of his consale, mak a sett & reuyle [rule] of his moneye, baith gold & siluer, of the wecht & *finance* that it sall halde," &c. *Acts Ja. III. A.* 1478, *Ed.* 1814, p. 118.

Finance occurs twice in this sense in *Acts Ja. IV.* *Ed.* 1814, p. 212; also in *Acts Mary 1555*, *ibid.* p. 499, where it alternates with *fyneſſe*.

Finance is used in *Acts Ed.* 1566, as if it denoted fineness. But in that of 1814, from the M.S. it is *finace*, as in other places in both copies *fyneſſe*. *V. Ed.* 1566, fol. 61, c. 80, compared with that of 1814, II. p. 112, c. 6.

To FIND, *v. a.* 1. To feel.] *Add*, as sense

3. To perceive by the taste, *S.*

FINDON HADDOCK, a species of smoke-dried haddock, *S.* The name is always pronounced *q. Finnin*.

"*Findon haddocks* are well known and are esteemed a great delicacy for their delicious taste and flavour. They are cured with the smoke of turf or peat earth, and brought to the market frequently within twelve hours after they have been taken out of the sea. Many hundred dozens are annually sent to Edinburgh and London, and not a few to America. *Findon* is a small village in the county of Kincardine, about five miles south of Aberdeen; and certainly the haddocks cured there are superior in

flavour and taste to any other, which is attributed to the nature of the turf used in smoking them." *Thom's Hist. of Aberdeen*, ii. 170. *V. CAR-CAKE.* *FYNE*, *s.* End; *Fr. fin*, *id.*

"The governour—estemed the queine highlie, that shee—had brought the same to ane prosperous *fyne*." *Pitscottie's Cron.* i. 7, 8.

"Because he was cunning in craft, the king made him master-mason; and, after this, Cochran clamb so high, higher and higher, till he came to this *fine*." *Pitscottie*, *Ed.* 1728, p. 79.

To FINEER, *v. a.* To veneer, *S.*

FINGER-FED, *adj.* Delicately brought up, pampered, *S.A.*; perhaps *q.* "fed with the spoon," in allusion to a child who has not been suckled.

FINGERIN, *s.* Worsted spun of combed wool, &c.] *Add*;

Hence the phrase *fingram stockins*, *S.*

There *fingram* stockins spun on rocks lyes.—

Colvil's Mock Poem, ii. 9.

FINGTED, *s.* A term applied to a sore finger bandaged or tied up, *Teviotd.*; viewed as a very old word.

Isl. fing-r digitus, and *ty-a*, part. pa. *tyad-r* paratus, armatus; or merely corr. from *finger-tied*.

FYNKLE, *s.* Fennel.] *Add*;

This pronunciation is also retained in "*Dog finkil*, maithe-weed;" *A.Bor. Grose*.

FINNER, *s.* A species of whale, &c.] *Add*;

Germ. finnfisch, *Belg. vinvisch*, *Sw. finnfisk*, *Norw. finnefisk*. This is the whale which *Cepede* calls *Baleinoptre gibbar*, p. 114.

FINNIN HADDOCK. *V. FINDON.*

FINNISON, *s.* Anxious expectation.] *Add*;

Finaison is an O.Fr. word signifying bargain, satisfaction. *V. Cotgr.* Perhaps our term is from *finass-er*, to act deceitfully, to manage with *finesse*; as originally denoting the eagerness of one who wishes to impose on others.

FINTRUM SPELDIN, a small dried haddock, *S.*

—"Cost me mair to that feckless emigran boddy than he is a' worth: if it be snails an' puddocks they eat, I canna but say he is like his meat; as din as a docken, an' as dry as a *Fintrum speldin*." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 107.

Fintrum is corr. from *Findon*, *q. v.*

FINTOCK, *s.* The cloudberry or knoutberry, *Rubus chamaemorus*, *Linn.*, otherwise called *Averin*; *Perths*.

This is evidently from *Gael. fundac*, *id.*

FINZACH, *s.* Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Banffs*.

"Such is the stubbornness of grass, *finzach*, and sorrel, and so deep are they rooted, that they often baffle the harrow, though ever so carefully applied." *Surv. Banffs. App.* p. 39.

To FIPPIL, *v. n.* To whimper, &c.] *Add*;

An ingenious correspondent suggests that as *fa-derles fole* may signify a featherless fowl, the sense may be, he peeped, *S.* cheepit like an unfledged bird; *Germ. pfif-en* pipire; *pfif-en wie die jungen voegel*, frittinire, *Fabr. Thesaur*.

FIPPLE, *s.* The underlip. *V. FAIPLE.*

FIR, FIR-CANDLE, s. A splinter from a *moss-fa'en* fir-tree, used as a light, Aberd.; also called *Candle-fir*, S.

An' little Pate sits i' the nook,
An' but-a-house dare hardly look,
But had, and snuff the *fir*:
He says, Yer light casts little shine,—
Had in the *candle*, sir.

W. Beattie's Tales, Part I. p. 31.

* **TO FIRE, v. a.** 1. To toast; as, *The bread's no fir'd yet*, S.

2. To scorch by hot winds or lightning; applied to grass or grain, S.

FIRE. If the fire happens to die out in any house, on the last night of the year, the inhabitants of it would in vain apply for kindling, or even for a light, to any superstitious neighbour. The very application would by many be ill received, as indicating some evil design towards the family, or a wish that some misfortune might befall them, S.B.

This may perhaps be viewed as a vestige of the Druidical proscription, with respect to those whom they excommunicated, of which an account is given under the word *SHANNACH*. No person was permitted to give them shelter, or to supply them with *fire*.

FIRE OF STANES. *To big a fire of stanes*, is to make a pile of stones on the hearth, in form resembling a fire, which is sometimes left in the desolate house by a removing tenant. Those, who were not less under the influence of malignity than of superstition, have been known to leave a fire of this description behind them, when they reluctantly left a habitation or possession, for the purpose of insuring *ill luck* to the family that succeeded them; especially if the new comers had taken the house or farm *o'er their heads*; Ang.

FYRE CROCE, FIERY CROSS, the signal sent from place to place, as expressive of the summons given by a chief, or sovereign, to his vassals or subjects, to repair in arms, within a limited time, to the place of rendezvous appointed. V. *CROISHTARICH*.

The last instance on record of the use of this signal, by royal authority, occurs in the Registry of the Privy Seal.

"Ane lettre maid to Robert Weyr of the escheit of all gudis quhilkeis partenit to Adame Bell (and others), and now partening to oure Soverane Lady, as escheit throw being and remaining of the saidis personis at hame, and byding fra oure Soverane la-deis army and last field at Fawside besyde Musselburgh, for resisting of oure auld innemies of England; incurrand therthrow the panis of tinsale of lyfe landis & gudis in contrare to oure Soverane la-deis proclamatione maid therupone, *the fire Croce being borne throw the hale Realme*." At Ed^r. 14 Oct. 1547. Regist. Secr. Sigill. xxi. 45.

This signal has, however, been used in later times, in the name of royalty; even so late as the era of the last rebellion.

"The principal signal was the Cross Tarie or *Fiery Cross*, a piece of wood burnt or burning at one end, with a piece of linen or white cloth stained with blood hanging from the other. This symbol served two purposes. It was sent round the country to call the men to arms, and it was meant also to shew what were the intentions of the enemy, (that is, to burn and desolate the country,) and what would be their fate, if they did not defend their honour, their lives, and their properties. The cross was sent round the country from hand to hand, each person who bore it running at full speed, shouting as he went along the war-cry of the tribe, and naming the place of rendezvous. At each hamlet a fresh man took it up, so that an alarm was given, and the people assembled with a celerity almost incredible. One of the latest instances of the *Fiery Cross* being used happened in 1745, when by the orders of Lord Breadalbane, it was sent round Loch Tay (a distance of thirty-two miles, in three hours), to raise his people, and prevent their joining the rebels,—but with less effect than in 1715, when it went the same round, and when five hundred men assembled the same evening under the command of the laird of Glenlyon, acting under the orders of the Earl of Breadalbane, to join the Earl of Mar." Col. Stewart's Sketches, II. App. ix.

This corresponds with the account given by Nisbet; which shews that the proclamation of the name of the chief was common throughout Scotland.

"Cries from the place of rendezvousing were frequent with us, as that of the Homes, *A Home, A Home*, intimating the meeting at Home Castle. The Mackenzies have for cry, *Tullochdar*; the Clan Chattans, *Craig-gow*, or *Craig-owie*; and the Grants, *Craig-ellachie*, &c., which were cries taken from the places where these clans do rendezvous, and proclaimed through their countries by such as were appointed, carrying a cross of wood burnt at the end, called a *fiery cross*; upon which all the vassals and dependents met at the respective places of their clans; and the cry continued in their expeditions, and in action to distinguish their different troops." Heraldry, P. iv. p. 23.

FYREFANGIT, *part. pa.*

2. Cheese is said to be *firefangit*, &c.] *Add*;

3. This term, sometimes without the mark of the participle, is provincially used in agricultural language, as signifying, injured by the heat produced by fermentation, S.

"*Firefang*, having the quality of a dunghill impaired by too high a degree of the fermenting heat." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

"If it [a heap of dung and peat earth] does not come up to near blood heat, it ought to be turned over, and more dung applied; and if it becomes hotter, a larger quantity of moss ought to be introduced, that it may not be *fire-fanged*, by which it is greatly injured." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 399.

It is not applied to liquids.

FIREFANGIN, s. Injury produced by fermentation in a cheese, S.O.

"Hoving or *firefanging*, is so seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county, [Ayrshire]

that nobody can tell from what it proceeds." Agr. Sur. Ars. p. 456.

When a cheese is *firefanged* it becomes full of holes like a loaf, the curd is soft and tough, and the taste is peculiar and disagreeable.

FIREFANGITNESS, *s.* State of being *firefanged*, S.O.

FIRE-KINDLING, *s.* An entertainment which a person, on changing his place of residence, gives to his new neighbours, Aberd.; synon. *House-heating*.

FIRE-LEVIN, *s.* Lightning, Teviotd. V. LEVIN.

FYRE-PIKIS, *s. pl.* Apparently lances used for setting fire to the advanced works of besiegers.

"Thre fyre-pikis auld and of small avail." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 255.

FIR-FUTTLE, *s.* A large knife used for splitting *candle-fir*, Aberd.; corr. from *Whittle*.

FIRING-STICK, *s.* Used to denote candle-fir, or that wood which, being easily kindled, is used as touchwood, Aberd.

To **FIRK**, *v. a.* To pilfer?

Isl. *fiaerk-a*, longè remove; Verel.

To **FIRL corn**, to measure it, Roxb.

This must be different from *Firl* as used in Hogg's Eildon. It has been supposed that it may be abbreviated from *Firlot*, as denoting a corn measure. It however denotes the use of any kind of measure.

To **FIRL**, *v. n.*

—Their crukit tungis were dry for blude,

An' the red lowe *firled* at their flews.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 322.

FIRLOT, **FYRLOT**, *s. l.* A corn measure.] *Add*;

Tyrie uses it in the same sense in which *bushel* occurs in the modern version of the Bible.

"He testifies alsuay, that na man doth licht ane lanterne, putting it vnder ane *firlot* bot in ane chandler, to the effect the haill hous may have licht." Refutation of ane Answer made be Schir Johne Knox, Fol. 36, a.

Kelly gives a S. Prov. in which this term occurs, but inaccurately, and without any explanation. "Many words fill not the *farlet*;" p. 251. But properly it is thus expressed, "Words 'ill no fill the *firlot*," a phrase applied to those who promise much, but give no practical proof of their sincerity, who do not actually aid those to whom they pledge themselves.

2. The quantity of grain, flour, &c. contained in a measure of this description, S.

All the corn I have seen there in a year,

Was scarce the sowing of six *firlots* of bear.

Scot's Hist. Name of Scot, p. 42.

The etymon given by Skinner is confirmed by the more ancient form in which this word appears in old writings. I am indebted to my friend Thomas Thomson, Esq. Deputy Clerk Register (among many other proofs of his kindness) for the following illustration.

"Item in servicio regine xiiij celd'. x boll. & una *firtheil*."

"In servicio regis iij celd. ij boll. et j *ferthelota*." Comput. Vicecom. de Forfar, A. 1264.

FIRMANCE, *s.* Stability; Fr. *fermance*, id.

"The Romanis—ar brocht to sic *firmance*, that thay may, with ripe and strang pussance, sustene the ples and frute of liberte." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 107.

FIRMANCE, *s.* State of confinement.

"All that night we were detained in captivity within our chamber.—Upon the morn,—that haill day we war kept in that *firmance*, our familiar servitors and guard being debarred from our service, and we watched by the committars of thir crimes." Lett. Q. Mary; 9 March 1566, Keith's Hist. p. 332.

"Prison or captivity;" Marg.

Fr. *ferm-er*, to shut, to lock.

FIRNACKIT, *s.* A fillip, Aberd.; *Penty*, synon. S.

Perhaps from Isl. *fioer*, vigor, whence Aberd. *vir*, force, and Su.G. *knack-a*, to strike smartly.

FIRNDAILL, **FEIRINDELL**, *s.* A quarter.

"To desyr hir breif to be sarit [served] afor the provest ane *firndaill* of saip." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17. Elsewhere *feirindell* of saip; also *firindaill*.

It seems to denote the quarter of a hundred weight of soap. Belg. *vieren-deel* a fourth part.

FIRNIE, *s.* A quarrel, a broil, Fife.

A.S. *firn*, *firen*, peccatum, Su.G. *firn*, *firin*, scelus, Alem. *firina*, id., Moes.G. *fairina*, crimen.

To **FIRPLE**, *v. n.* To whimper, Roxb.

This must be radically the same with *Fippil*. But the origin is quite obscure.

FIRYOWE, *s.* The cone of the fir or pine, Mearns.

FIRPIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to fir or the pine tree.

"Ane thik *firrin* plank." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 225. V. **FIRON**.

FIRRYSTOICH, *s.* A bustle, a tumult; also expl. a broil, a fight, Ayrs.

The first part of the term is probably the same with *Fiery*, pron. *feerie*, id., conjoined with *Stoich*, perhaps the same with *Stech*, a crowd; q. the bustle caused by a crowd.

FIRSTIN, *adj.* First. V. **NIXTIN**.

The *firstin* man in counsall spak,

Good Errol it was he.

Battal of Balrinnies, Poems 16th Cent. p. 351.

FISCHGARTHE, *s.* A wear, for catching and retaining fish.

"Anent the article of the *fischgarthe* of Esk, debatable betuix the realmez, that of auld vse, quhar it wes put in be the Inglis partj & put out be our souuerane lordis liegis bordoraris in tha partis, the lordis counsallis the kingis hienes to write to the king of England," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170.

Su.G. *fisk-gaerd*, id. V. **YAIR**.

FISH-CARLE, *s.* A fisherman, S.B.

O mourn this loss which we deplore,

Ye sailors that frequent our shore;

Ye *fish-carles* never lift an oar,

In codlin greed. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 143.

FISH-CURRIE, *s.* Any deep hole, or secret recess, in a river, in which the fishes hide themselves; often by itself, *Currie*, Perth.

Perhaps originally the same with *Corrie*, a hollow between hills, or in a hill. Gael. *corr* and *curr* both signify a corner; and C.B. *cwr* a corner, a nook. From the connexion of Perth. with the Highlands, perhaps we ought to prefer this origin to Su.G. *kur-a*, clanculum delitescere.

FISHICK, s. The Brown Whistle-fish, Orkn.

"Brown Whistle-fish, Br. Zool. iii. 165.—*Fishick* in the Orkneys." Lightfoot, i. 57.

"The Whistle fish (*gadus mustela*, Lin. Syst.) or, as it is here named, the *red ware fishick*, is a species very often found under the stones among the sea weed, seldom exceeding nine or ten inches in length." Barry's Orkn. p. 292.

The name seems merely a dimin. from *Fish*, because of the smallness of the size.

FISHING-WAND, s. A fishing-rod, S.

—"Since he got that gay clothing, to please his honour and my young mistress, (great folks will have their fancies), he has done nothing but dance up and down the town, without doing a single turn, unless trimming the laird's *fishing-wand* or busking his flies, or may be catching a dish of trouts at an over-time." Waverley, i. 123.

FYSIGUNKUS, s. Expl. "a man devoid of curiosity," Perth.

Gael. *fiosaigh-am* signifies to know, *fiosrach* inquisitive; and *gunta*, an experienced, skilful, prying man. But thus the term would have a sense directly the reverse.

FISSENLESS, adj. Destitute of substance, or pith, S. V. under FOISON.

TO FISSLE, FISSIL, FISLE, v. n. To make a slight continued noise.

"He thought, Mr. Lovel, that he heard the curtains o' his bed *fissil*, and out he lookit, fancying, puir man, it might have been the cat." Antiquary, i. 202.

—Wi' heedfu' step

He rounds ilk bush, cautious, and starting aft,

Should at his feet a scared yorlin bir;

Or icicle drop frae the bended twig,

Wi' *fissling* din, amang the leafless bri'rs.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 151.

2. To make a rustling noise, as the wind when it shakes the leaves of trees, S.

"The wind again began to *fisle*, and the signs of a tempest were seen." R. Gilhaize, iii. 65.

3. Used to denote the noise made by the wind in the key-hole, Ayrs.

Isl. *fys-a* sufflare, ventilare.

FISTAND, part. pr. "Beating with the fist, cuffing, fisting;" Chalm. Gl. V. FEIST, v.

Quhat kynd of woman is thy wyfe?—

Soutar. —Ane storm of stryfe,

Ane frog, that fyles the winde,

Ane *fistand* flag, a flagartie fuffe,

At ilk ane pant, scho lets ane puffe,

And hes na ho behind. Lyndsay, ii. 17.

Mr. Chalmers has fallen into two errors here. For he says of *Flag*,—"an opprobrious name for a woman, the same as *jade*;" Gl. It is meant, indeed, as an opprobrious designation; but has no connexion whatsoever with *jade*. It is merely *Flag*, a squall, figuratively used. This is undeniable from the uniformity of ideas conveyed by all the terms which the satirist employs;—*storm*, *winde*, *flag*, *fuffe*, and *puffe*. There is another mistake as to the meaning of *Fistand*. A *fisting squall* would be rather a new figure. There cannot be a doubt that it is the same with O.E. *Foist*. "To Fizzle or Foist, to break

wind backward without noise," &c. Phillips. Not merely the connexion of the term with *winde* and a squall, but the idea of *fyling the winde*, as well as that of her having *na ho behind*, no stop or hold, positively determine the sense.

Teut. *vijst-en*, pedere, crepitum ventris emittere, postico crepare; *vijst*, flatus ventris, sine strepitu aut sonitu; Sax. *fyst-en*, Isl. *fys-a*, pedere, *fys*, flatus, 2. peditus.

FIT, s. Used as apparently synon. with *custom*.

"Fits and customs of the Border." Stair Suppl. Dec. p. 278.

This has probably had a Teut. origin, as *vits* signifies creber, frequens; and Flandr. *vits zijn*, habitum habere alicujus rei, assuetum esse frequenti actu.

TO FIT, v. n. To kick, Roxb. The E. v. to *foot* is used in the same sense.

TO FIT the Floor, to dance. *To hae a gueed fit on the floor*, to dance well, Aberd.

FIT, s. Foot, S.

FIRST FOOT, OR FIT, the name given,—to the person who *first* enters a house—to—family.] *Add*; or to the first object met on setting out on a journey, or any important undertaking, S.

"Great attention is paid to the *first foot*, that is, the person who happens to meet them [the marriage-company]; and if such person does not voluntarily offer to go back with them, they are generally compelled to do so. A man on horseback is reckoned very lucky, and a bare-footed woman almost as bad as a witch. Should a hare cross the road before the bride, it is ominous; but a toad crawling over the path she has to tread is a good omen; a magpie on flight, crossing the way from right to left, or, as some say, contrary to the sun, is the harbinger of bad luck, but if *vice versa*, is reckoned harmless; horned cattle are inauspicious to the bridegroom, and a *yeld* cow (not giving milk) to the bride." Edin. Mag. Nov. 1818, p. 412.

The ancient Romans in like manner reckoned it unlucky to meet a hare, when setting out on a journey. Leporem inter ineundum transversu saltu velut diremisse—infortunia praesagire, et infesta itinera creditum est. Rosin. Antiq. p. 202, 203.

Inauspicatum dat iter oblatus lepus.

SENARIUS, ONEIROCRITICO.

The same idea prevails, as to the good or evil influence of the *first-fit*, in other respects. In the north of S. it is requisite, that the first person who meets a marriage company should turn back, and go so far on the road with them. Were this refused, it would be considered as a very unlucky omen.

The *First Fit* is of great importance on the morning of the new year. That of a female, is deemed unlucky; there is no objection, however, to that of a man. As women are most apt to attend to these things, the reason of the preference may be, that the approach of a male seems to give a fairer promise of a sweetheart.

TO TYNE ONE'S FIT, to slip; as, *I tint the fit*, or *tint my fit*, S.B.

Unluckily he *tint the fit*,

And tann'd his ain bum-lether.—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinn. Misc. Poet. p. 124.

A GUDE FIT; as, "He has a gude *fit*," he walks at a round pace, S.

A LOWSS FIT; as, "Her *fit* was lous [loose]," she was at liberty, she was her own mistress, S.

This idiom has probably been borrowed from the liberation of an animal that has formerly been bound neck and heel, to prevent its running off.

FIT-FOR-FIT, *adv.* With the greatest exactness; as, "I followed him *fit for fit*;" corresponding with Gr. *καταπόδα* or *καταπόδις*, *è vestigio*.

TO PIT IN A FIT, to walk quickly; as, "She *pits* in a *fit* now," she walks more quickly, Dumfr.

UPON THE FIT. To sell grain upon the *fit*, to sell it along with the straw before it is thrashed off, Stirlings.

"It is a general clause in leases, that the tenant shall not sell his victual upon the *foot*, as it is called, or with the straw." Agr. Surv. Stirl. p. 104.

FITLESS, *adj.* Apt to stumble, or to fall, from debility or carelessness, S. A horse of this description is said to be a *fitless* beast, S.

TO FITTER, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise with the feet.] *Add*;

2. To totter in walking; applied to a child who is learning to go out, but seems still ready to fall, S.

A. Bor. to *fitter*, to kick smartly with the feet, as children do when pettish;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett., p. 327.

FITTIE, *s.* A term used by school-boys or young people, to denote the state of the *foot* when they have stepped into mud, or, in their own language, when it is covered with *glour*, Loth.

TO FITCH, *v. n.* 1. To move by slow succussions.] *Add*; E. to hitch.

—Thou's get the gree

O' wallets, de'ls, or witches:

A speakin' Pack's owre learnt for me,

Or ane that steers an' *fitches*.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 63.

Teut. *nijck-en* *cedere*, *abscedere*; Isl. *vik-ia*, *id.* *move*, *semovere*; Dan. *vig-er* to give place.

2. To move, at the game of draughts, Upp. Clydes.

FITCH, *s.* A move at this game, *ibid.*

Fitch seems nearly allied to the E. *v.* to *Fidge*. Of this, however, I have met with no etymon.

TO FITCH, *v. a.* 1. To move any thing a little way from its former place; to *fitch* a *march-stane*, to make a slight change in the situation of a landmark, Lanarks.

2. To lift and lay down again, to touch a thing frequently, *ibid.*

The author of Scots Presbyterian Eloquence, speaking of Mr. John Semple, minister at Carsphairn, says;

"This John was ordinarily called *Fitch-cape*, and *Claw-poll* [*Claw-pow*, it must have been], because in the time of preaching he used to claw his head, and rub his callet," [*calotte*, a cap or coif].

He describes the good man as one day thus addressing a neighbouring congregation; "Sirs, I know what you will be saying among yourselves the day,

ye will say, Here is *Fitch-cape* come to preach to us the day," &c. P. 126, 127.

Isl. *fite*, *minuscule* *alicujus* *opera*, *aut tactus levis*; G. Andr. p. 71; *fit-ia*, in *rugas* *corripere*, Haldorson; Dan. *fias* *trifling*, *fiask-er* to fumble.

FIT-FALL, *s.* A grown-up lamb, Roxb.

FIT-FEAL, *s.* The skin of a lamb between the time of castration and that of being weaned, Roxb.

Feal would seem to be the same with *Fell*, a skin.

FIT-GANG, *s.* 1. As much ground as one can move on, S.

—"Bairn as she's mine, get her wha like, I'll war-ran' she'll keep her ain side of the house; an' a *fit-gang* on her half-marrow's." Saxon and Gael, i. 108.

2. A long, narrow chest, extending alongside a wooden bed, Berwicks. V. FEDGAN.

FITHIT, *expl.* "An exclamation confirming what is said; as, 'Will ye dude? na, *fithit*!' Upp. Clydes.

This I should rather view as equivalent to nevertheless, notwithstanding; and as the same with *Fri-that* and *Fraat* of other districts.

"*Fithit*, *adv.* Corr. from "for a' that;" Gl. Surv. C. of Ayr, p. 689.

FITLESS-COCK, [*footless*] a cake baked of lard and oat-meal, and boiled among broth; also denominated a *sodden banno'*, usually made about Fastern's Een, or Shrovetide, Roxb.

This is differently prepared in Clydes.; being a ball of blood and meal boiled. The round form undoubtedly corresponds better with the idea of a cock.

The name is supposed to allude to the *cock-fighting* which then prevails, or to intimate the substitution of something, instead of a *cock*, in the broth; these poor animals being subjected to a different use at this season; q. a *cock without feet*.

Its being baked with blood, might be designed as a representation of the bloody appearance of the game-cock, when presented as a dish, after being battered and covered with blood, in consequence of the fatal fight. V. FESTYCOCK.

FIT-NOWT, *s.* The hindermost pair, abreast, of a team of oxen.

In a yoke of twelve, the names and order of each pair are as follows; The *Fit-Nowt*, the *Hind-Frock*, the *Mid-Frock*, the *Fore-Frock*, the *Steer-Draught*, the *Wyners*, i. e. those that turn or *wind*, Aberd.

FIT-ROT, *s.* A disease affecting the *feet* of sheep, and by its virulence sometimes rendering them quite unable to walk, Roxb. V. FOOT-ROT.

FITSTED, *s.* "The print of the foot," Gl. Shirr. S.B.

From Isl. *fit* *foot*, and Isl. Su.G. *stad*, A.S. *sted*, locus; q. the place where the foot has been set, or stood; for *stad* is from *staa*, to stand.

FITTIE, *adj.* Neat, trim, Clydes.

The *fittie* fairies liftit her,

Aneth them cluve the yird;

An' down the grim how, to the warl' below,

They bure that bonnie burd.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

This seems the same with E. *feat*, especially as it

is pronounced q. *feetie*. O.Fr. *faillis, faictis*, "neat, feat, handsome, well-made," &c. Cotgr.

FIT-THE-GUTTER, *s.* A low loose slipper, Roxb.; q. one adapted for *footing* the *mire*.

It might be supposed, however, that it would suit this purpose better, if it kept a firm hold of the foot.

FITTIE-FIES, *s. pl.* Used in the sense of quirks or quibbles, evidently used as the same word elsewhere written *whittie whaws*; only adapted to the provincial pronunciation of Aberd.

Your philosophic *fittie fies*,

Tho' clad in sweet poetic guise,

The ladies will them a' despise, &c.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 188.

FITTIN-ALE, *s.* An entertainment given by parents, when they have a child that *taks* the *fit* or foot, i. e. begins to walk, Aberd.

FITTINGS, *s. pl.* Turfs set on edge, two and two, for the purpose of drying and *fittin*g them for being put up in *rickles* or small heaps, Teviotdale.

The term may perhaps originate from their being set on their *foot*, *S. fit*.

FIX-FAX, *s.* 1. The tendon of the neck of cattle, &c.] *Add*;

"*Fix-fax*; the sinews of the neck of cattle and sheep;" Yorks. Marsh. Provinc. ii. 319.

2. Figuratively, and perhaps ludicrously, transferred to the punishment of the *Juggs* or pillory, Ayrs.

That species of *Juggs* called *Fix-fax*, differs from the common pillory, as in the former not only is the neck confined, but also the hands. Denominated, perhaps, from a fancied resemblance of the strong sinew which bears this name, because it keeps so firm a hold of the neck.

FIZZ, FIZE, *s.* A hissing noise, &c.] *Add*;

2. Fuss, disturbance, *S.*

Douce wife, quoth I, what means the *fizz*,

That ye shaw sic a frightfu' gizz,

Anent a kyte-clung poet?

Tarras's Poems, p. 107.

FIZZEN, *s.* Pith, force, energy, Loth., South of *S.* "The pump has lost the *fizzen*."

FIZZENLESS, *adj.* 1. The same with *Foisonless*; used as signifying stupid, useless, Berwicks.

2. Insipid, applied to the mind; as, "a silly *fizenless* creature," *ibid.* V. *Foison*.

FLAA, *s.* A thin turf, Shetl.; *synon.* *Flag*, *S.* "The wood of the roof [of a cottage] is first covered with thin turf called *pones* or *flaas*, and afterwards thatched with straw." Edmonston's *Zetl.* ii. 28.

Dan. *flaa*, Isl. *flae*, excoriare.

FLAB, *s.* Apparently signifying a mushroom.

"To make Catchup. Gather your large *flabs*, cut off the root ends, and take off the rough skins; knock them to pieces; and put them in an earthen jar," &c. Receipts in *Cookery*, p. 45.

Perhaps allied to *E. flabby*, as descriptive of their spongy nature.

TO FLABRIGAST, *v. n.* To gasconade, Perth.

Flabrigastit is used as a participle, signifying, quite worn out with exertion, extremely fatigued,

ibid. *Flabagasted*, "confounded;" Grose's *Class. Dict.*

FLACAT, *s.* Perhaps, something resembling the modern reticule.

"Ane litle *flacat* of yallow and reid silk with threid of gold. Ane litle coffar of crammosie satine broderit with gold full of litle fantaseis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 239. V. *FLAKET*.

FLACHIN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A stroke given by something in the hand, Orkn.

Isl. *fleig-ia*, deicere, praecipitare; Su. G. *flekt-a* motitare.

FLACHTER-SPADE, *s.* A spade for casting turfs. V. under *FLAUCHTER*, *v.*] *Add*;

—"Ane large pot, pan, and crook 16 lib.; 1 *flachter spade*, 2 peat spades, 1 syth, 2 wombles 8 lib." &c. *Acc.* Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 40.

FLACK, FLAIK, *s.* A square plaid, Mearns.

Perhaps because of its form, from Teut. *vlack*; Dan. *flak*, planus.

FLAE, FLAY, *s.* A flea, *S.*

"He—sprawls an' sprauhles like—a dog rubbin' the *flaes* aff him." Saint Patrick, ii. 266.

FLAEIE, *adj.* Abounding in fleas, *S.*

FLAE, FLAY, *s.* A skin, Fife; from its being *flayed* off.

TO FLAFF, *v. a.* To fan, in allusion to the raising of wind by flapping, Dumfr.

—Love in youthfu' breasts was *flaffing*

A mutual flame.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 55.

TO FLAFF, *v. n.* To blow intermittently, *S. B.*

Lat hail or drift on lums or winnocks *flaff*;

He held the bink-side in an endless gauff.

Tarras's Poems, p. 6.

FLAFF, *s.* A fop, Upp. Clydes.; q. one who *flaffs* or flutters about.

TO FLAFFER, *v. n.* To flutter, *S. B.*] *Add*;

Nae lasses that sae cantie sing,

Or lav' rocks blythe on *flaff'rin'* wing,

But tines ilk note whene'er ye ring.—

Music-Bells of Perth, Tarras's Poems, p. 89.

FLAFFER, *s.* The act of fluttering, *S.*

FLAFFERIE, *adj.* Light, easily compressible, Lanarks; *synon.* with *Flownie*.

FLAFFIN, *s.* 1. The act of flapping, *S.* V.

FLAFF, *v.*

2. A flake of whatever kind, any very light body, Fife.

O! war but you, and a' your brood—

Set skimmin' in a broken boat,

An' twenty miles to row,

Whar *flaffins* sma' wad dreichly float, &c.

M. S. Poem. V. *FLAUCH, FLAUCHIN.*

TO FLAFF, *v. n.* To fly off, to go off as gunpowder with a puff, Fife; *synon.* *Fluff*, *q. v.*

—"The haill street greetin' a' the time; a' except the Bishops and their gang, that stood glowrin', and gapin', and gawfin', as the powther *flaffed* off." Tennant's *Card.* Beaton, p. 28.

FLAG, *s.* A piece of green sward, &c.] *Add*;

Lancash. *flaigh*, a light turf, (T. Bobbins) evidently acknowledges a common origin. V. *FLACHTER.* *Add* to etymon;

Isl. *flag-torf*, caespites graminei; Haldorson.

FLAY, *s.* Fear, affright, Aberd.

—But bauldly then shook off their *flay*—

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 80.

To TAK FLAY, *v. n.* To be panic-struck, S.

—Timorous fowk tak *flay*.

Ibid. p. 121. V. FLEY, *v.*

FLAY-A-TAID, *s.* One who would do the meanest or most loathsome thing for gain, Fife; *q.* "skin a toad."

FLAG, *s.* A flake of snow, Moray.

Su.G. *flage*, pars avulsa; *snoeflage*, flocculus nivis.

FLAGARYING, *part. pr.* V. FLEEGARYING.

FLAGARTIE, *adj.* "a cant word; flouncing:

A flagartie fuffe, means a flouncing whiff, which the sowtar calls his wife, to denote her hasty temper." Gl. Chalm.

Ane fistand flag, a *flagartie fuffe*, &c.

Lyndsay, ii. 17. V. FISTAND.

But *flouncing*, although used to denote "passionate agitation," does not definitely express the meaning of the term. It undoubtedly signifies stormy; from *Flag* a squall, (Teut. *vlaeghe*, procella,) and *Art*, disposition, *q.* "of a stormy nature."

FLAGRUM, *s.* A blow, a thump, Aberd. Lat. id. a whip, a scourge.

FLAG-SIDE of a split haddock, the side without the bone, Aberd.

Isl. *flak-a*, discindere; *flak*, tomus, dissectum, veluti cum piscis in tomos oblongos est secatus; G. Andr. p. 72.

FLAIK, *s.* A square plaid. V. FLACK.

FLAIK, FLAKE, *s.* 1. A hurdle.] *Add*;

3. A frame, above the chimney-piece, for holding a gun, Galloway.

Hameward he scours, wi' a' his spirits up;

An' frae the *flake*, aboon the ingle-en',

He whips the carabine.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 26.

"*Fleaks*; wattles; hurdles woven with twigs;" Yorks. Marsh. ii. 319.

"I understand by M. Brokesby, that this word *fleak* signifies the same as *Hurdle*, and is made of hazel, or other wands." Ray's Coll. p. 26.

Flake denotes a place for holding bread, A. Bor. *Add* to etymon;

I observe, however, that there is a *v.* in Isl. which retains a nearer resemblance of the noun. This is *flaek-a*, or *flaek-ia*, intricare; whence *flaekia*, *flaeking-r*, tricae, intricamentum, any thing that entangles, *q.* what is woven. Also *floke*, lana densata, E. a flock of wool. G. Andr. p. 72. He views Gr. *πλαω*, necto, as the root, whence *πλαωω*, id.

FLAIK-STAND, *s.* The cooling vessel through which the pipes pass in distilling; a refrigerator, Aberd.

FLAIP, FLEP, FLIPE, *s.* 1. An unbroken fall, by which one is not much hurt; conveying the idea of one falling flat on the ground, and also of the ground being moist or soft, Roxb.

This term has, however, been otherwise explained to me, as properly denoting "a sudden, sharp, awkward fall, in consequence of the legs being inadver-

tently thrown from under the body, as when one is walking on ice."

"It is a deep cleuch, wi' a sma' sheep rodding through the linn not a foot wide; and if ye war to stite aff that, ye wad gang to the boddom of the linn wi' a *flaip*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 134.

2. A blow caused by a fall, and producing a dull flat sound, Selkirks.

"Ha, ha, ha! yonder's ane aff!—yon's Jock o' the Meer-Cleuch; he has gotten an ill-faured *flaip*." Pastoral Life, Month. Mag. May 1817, p. 145.

Teut. *flabb*, vulnus in faciem incussum; et alapa, colaphus. *Flaip*, indeed, seems merely a variation of E. *flap*, as expressing the stroke received in a fall.

FLAIPER, *s.* A very severe fall, *ibid.*

To FLAITHER, *v. n.* To use wheedling or fawning language, Perth. V. FLEATHER, *v.*

FLAIT, *pret.* of the *v.* to *Flit*, to transport in whatever way, S.B.

—I've gotten a *flay*.

I gatna sic anither,

Sin Maggie *flait* the haukit quey,

An' reeve her o' the tether.—

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

FLAKET, *s.* Apparently a small flaggon.

"Anent the summondis—tuiching a pare of flakonis of siluer, a stope of siluer gilt, a cop with a covir of siluer gilt, & a goblet of siluer, &c. Defalkand of the soume that he prefis the vale of the fassoun and giltin of a stope the avale of iiij armes of the *flakettis*, & the mending of a colare." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 26.

Fr. *flasquet*, a small flask. The word seems of British origin; C.B. *flaccet*, lagena, uter, obba, ampulla; Davies. Here, however, *flakettis* seems to be used as synon. with *flakonis*. V. FLACAT.

FLALAND-CLAITH, Acts Ja. V. V. DRAW-ARIS of CLAITHE.

FLAM, *s.* A sudden puff, caused by a squally wind, Ang.

"It blows squally, as the *flams* o' reek flappin' down the lum may tell ye." St. Kathleen, iii. 110.

A.S. *fleam*, fuga; fugai o.

To FLAME, FLAMB, FLAMM, *v. a.* 1. To baste meat, &c.] *Add*;

"He raised his riding wand against the elder matron, but she stood firm, collected in herself, and undauntedly brandishing the iron ladle, with which she had just been *flaming* (*anglice* basting) the roast of mutton." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 322.

2. To besmear one's self with the food which one is eating, Clydes.

FLAMFOO, *s.* 1. Any gaudy trapping in female dress, Ayrs.

2. A gaudily-dressed female, one whose chief pleasure consists in dress, *ibid.*

Perhaps from E. *flam* "an illusory pretext," or Isl. *aum* cursus celer, and Teut. *foye*, *voye*, what excites disgust. This term, however, seems to be the same with O.E. *Flamefew*, "the moonshine in the water;" Barrett's Alvearie. He seems also to expl. it as synon. with *Toy*. For he adds, Vide *Toy*, which he gives in pl. *Toies*, referring to *Trifle*. I have met with *Flamefew* nowhere else.

FLAMP, *adj.* Inactive, in a state of lassitude, Orkn.; *Domless*, *synon.*

FLAN, **FLANN**, *s.* 1. A gust, &c.] *Add*;
Thair fell ane ferlyfull *flan* within thay fellis wide,
Quhair empreouris and erlis and vther mony ane
Turnit fra Sanct Thomas befor the Yule tyde;
They past vnto Paris— *Rauf Colyear*, Aij, a.
Isl. *flan*, *præcipitantia*.

2. Smoke driven down the chimney by a gust of wind; as, "a *flan* o' reek," S.B.

The use of the word *Flan* in Shetl. clearly shews that it is of northern origin.

To **FLAN**, **FLANN**, *v. n.* To come in gusts, applied to the wind; as, "the wind's *flannin* down the lum," S.

FLAN, *adv.* Exp. "flat, not very hollow," Roxb.

This might seem to have a common origin with Lat. *plan-us*. Armor. *splan* is used in the same sense.

FLANDERKIN, *s.* A native of Flanders, a Fleming.

But Flanderkins they have nae skill
To lead a Scottish force, man.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 8.

From Germ. *Flandern* Flanders, and *kind* a child.

FLANNEN, *s.* The name invariably given by the vulgar to flannel, S.

Now Tam, O Tam! had they been queans
A' plump and strapping, in their teens;
Their sarks, instead o' creeshie *flannen*,
Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linen, &c.
Burns, iii. 333.

FLANNEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to flannel; as, a *flannen sark*, a shirt made of flannel, S.

As the E. word is deduced from C.B. *gwlānen*, from *gwlān*, *gulan*, wool, it may be observed that our *flannen* more nearly resembles this. The Sw. word, however, is *flanell*; Belg. *flannel*; Fr. *flanelle*.

To **FLANSH**, *v. a.* To flatter, to wheedle, Moray.

This is evidently of Gothic origin; Isl. *flens-a* lambere, lingere; *flens*, serviles et ignobiles blanditiae; *flensari*, parasitus, Haldorson.

To **FLANTER**, **FLAUNTER**, *v. n.*] *Add*;

3. It seems to be equivalent to quiver, as denoting a state of tremulous agitation, Ang.

Out gusht her eyn, but word she cudna say,
Sae hamphis'd was she atweesh glee an' wae;
Her in her oxter hard and fast she gript,
An' prest her *flaunt'ring* mou' upon her lips.
Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 76.

FLAP of a coat, *s.* The lap, S.

E. *flap* originally denotes any thing pendulous. Su.G. *flabbe*, labium pendulum. The same word in Teut. denotes a *fly-flap*. Isl. *flap-r*, aura inconstans. To **FLAP**, *v. a.* To turn inside out, Aberd.

Synon. with *Flipe*, but more nearly resembling a cognate of the Isl. term to which *Flipe* has been traced. This is Su.G. *flabbe*, mentioned above.

FLASCHE, *s.* Flesh.

"Siclyik, quhen Lucius Volumnius and Sergius Sulpicius var consulis in Rome, the lyft did rane rau *flasche*." *Complaynt of S.* p. 91.

FLASCHAR, *s.* A butcher. V. **FLESHER**.

The oldest example I have observed of the use of this word is the following:

"Varro, that prudent consul and dictatur of Rome, vas the sone of ane *flaschar*." *Compl. S.* p. 200.

FLASK, *s.* A frame for a piece of ordnance.

"Ane *flask* of elme for ane moyane." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 258.

"The futemenis armour compleit with the pick of the samyn pruif for auchtene pundis. The hagbute with ane *flask* or band roll for sex pundis xiiij ss. iiij d." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 191.

One might suppose that a flask for holding gunpowder were meant, were not the term conjoined with *band roll* by the conj. *or*. As *bandroll* is a pennon, can *flask* be for flag? This term is, in other acts, substituted for *foirchet*, which denotes the rest of a musket; and Fr. *flasque* signifies the carriage of a piece of ordnance; also, the frame on which it lies; Cotgr.

FLAT of a house, *s.* A single floor, S. V. **FLET**.

FLAT, *s.* A cake of cow-dung, Roxb.; denominated apparently from its *flat* form. V. **COW-FLAT**.

FLATE, *pret.* Scolded, S.

How kindly she *flate* whan I kiss'd her,
An' ca'd me a hav'rel tyke.

Picken's Poems, 1785, p. 139. V. **FLYTE**, *v.*

FLAT-SOLED, *adj.* Having no spring in the foot, S.

It is reckoned unlucky, if the *first foot* one meets in the morning be a *flat-soled* person, S.

To **FLAUCH**, *v. a.* 1. To strip off the skin; *flaucht*, skinned; Fife.

2. To pare, *ibid.*

Teut. *vlaegh-en* deglubere, pellem detrahere.

FLAUCH, *s.* A hide or skin, Fife.

FLAUCHTER, *s.* A skinner, Fife.

FLAUCH o' land, a division of land, Fife; *Flaucht*, *synon.*, Angus.

This has been expl. as equivalent to a *hide* of land; but I doubt whether the term is not rather allied to Su.G. *flaeck-a*, findere, partiri.

FLAUCHT, **FLAUCHTER**, **FLAUCHIN**, *s.* A flake.] *Add*;

Flaffin is used as well as *flauchin*, Fife; *flichin* or *flighin*, Loth.

His locks seem'd white as new fa'n snaw,
That, fleecy pure, in *flaughins* fa'.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 43.

The Yorks. term approaches to the guttural sound. "Flags," flakes of snow are called "snaw flags;" *Marsh. Provinc.* ii. 319.

To **FLAUCHT**, *v. a.* To *Flaucht* woo, to card wool into thin flakes, Perth., Roxb. Hence,

FLAUCHTER, *s.* A person employed in carding wool, South of S.

FLAUCHTS, *s. pl.* Instruments used in preparing wool, Roxb.

FLAUCHT, *s.* A considerable number of birds on wing, a flight, Clydes.

"By cam thousan's o' milk white hunds, nae bigger nor whittrets, an' souchan as gin they had been a *flaucht* o' dows." *Edin. Mag.* Sept. 1818, p. 155.

FLAUCHTER, **FLAUGHTER**, *s.* A man who casts turfs, by means of a *Flaughter-spade*, Roxb.

FLAUCHTER-FAIL, s. The surface of the soil pared by means of the instrument called a *slaughter-spade*, S.

"When the stones are all levelled by a spade on the top of the drain, they are covered with a quantity of weeds taken off the field, or with a coat of turf, pared by the breast-plough, (provincially *flauchter-feal*)." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 425.

"A sufficient quantity of *flauchter-fail* was pared from the eastern side of a hill, with which all the windows, doors, and every aperture through the house, excepting the chimney, were built up.—The supposed fairy—was laid on the fire.—If—a fairy, it flew up the chimney with a tremendous shriek, and was never more seen, while the real infant was found lying upon the threshold." Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 331.

FLAUCHTER-SPADE.] Add;

—"Twa hingand lokis, a *flauchter sped*, a cruk, thre bukkis, a pare of tangis, a pet [peat] spaid, price x s." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 288.

FLAVER, s. Grey bearded oats, *Avena fatua*, Linn., Dumfr.

"With respect to the grey awned oats, which were mostly in use in the memory of old people, under the name of the *flaver*, or *avena fatua*, no such thing is now cultivated in any part of this country." Agr. Surv. Dumfr. p. 198.

I strongly suspect that the latter part of the word is from *haver*, the generic name of oats. This species is in the Swedish province of Scania called *Flyehafre*; Linn. Flor. Suec. N. 101. Can this be viewed as an abbreviation?

FLAUGHT o' FIRE, a flash of lightning, Ayrs.

"There was neither moon nor stars—naething but a *flaught o' fire* every now and than, to keep the road by." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 202. V. FIRE-FLAUCHT.

FLAUGHT, adv. With great eagerness, q. with the wings fully spread, in full flight, Ayrs.

Then *flaught* on Philip, wi' a rair,
She flew, an' pluck't his bosom bare,
Until the blood run reeking down.

Sparrow and Howlet, Train's Poet. Rev. p. 80.

V. FLAUCHTBRED.

FLAUGHT, s. 1. Flutter, like that of a fowl, Ayrs.

"He—was every noo and then getting up wi' a great *flaught* of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping up a stair." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 5.

2. Bustle, hurried and confused exertion, Ayrs.

"It was burnt to the very ground; nothing was spared but what the servants in the first *flaught* gathered up in a hurry and ran with." Annals of the Parish, p. 75.

To **FLAUCHTER, v. n.** 1. To flutter, Galloway.

Frae the gray bank, where willows intertwine,
Wi' sedge an' rushes, o'er the limpid pool,
The wild duck, roused by the fowler's tread,
Fast *flauchters*, quacking to the farther shore.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 84.

2. To shine fitfully, to flicker, South of S.

"Whiles he wad hae seen a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave *flaughtering* against the hazels on the other bank." Antiquary, ii. 144.

"*Flaughtering*, light shining fitfully; flickering." Gl. Antiq.

Teut. *vlaggher-en*, *flagger-en*, volitare, Su.G. *flackt-a* motitare. As this, and other words of a similar form, such as E. *flicker*, &c., suggest the idea of the motion of wings, they seem all deducible from the various verbs denoting flight; as Teut. *vlieg-en*, A.S. *fleog-an*, Su.G. *flyg-a*, &c. volare.

FLAUGHTER, s. A fluttering motion, Galloway; *Flaffer* synon.

Down frae the scra-built shed the swallows pop,
Wi' lazy *slaughter* on the gutter dub.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 42.

FLAUGHTERIN', s. A light shining fitfully, So. of S.

FLAUNTY, adj. Capricious, unsteady, eccentric, Ayrs.

"I was fearful there was something of jocularity at the bottom of this; for she was a *flaunty* woman, and liked well to have a good-humoured jibe or jeer." Annals of the Parish, p. 198.

Isl. *flan-a* praeceps ruere, ferri; *flan* praecipitantia.

FLAUR, s. A strong smell, Upp. Clydes.; merely a corr. of E. *flavour*.

FLAURIE, s. A drizzle, Clydes.; synon. *Drow*.

Isl. *floe-gr-a* volitare, Teut. *flagger-en*, id.; or Teut. *vlaeghe*, nimbus.

FLAW, s. 1. A blast of wind. 2. A storm of snow.] *Add* to etymon;

Norw. *flage*, *flaag*, expl. (in Dan.) "a sudden gust of wind; also, snow, rain, or hail, which comes suddenly, and goes quickly off again;" Hallager.

To **FLAW, v. n.** 1. "To lie or fib," &c. *Add*; 2. To *flaw away*, to magnify in narration, South of S.; synon. *Bleeze awa*.

FLAW, s. A fib, a falsehood, S.

Well, since ye bid me, I shall tell ye a'

That ilk ane talks about you, but a *flaw*.

Ramsay's Gentle Shep. Act ii. Sc. 3.

I've heard the carle get the wyte

O' what it fa's na me to write;

But aiblins it was just thro' spite.

They tauld sic *flaws*,

An' wantit to mak black o' white,

Without a cause. *Picken's Poems, ii. 81.*

"*Flaw*, lie, fib;" Gl. Shirrefs.

Allied perhaps to O.Flandr. *fleew-en*, Teut. *vley-en*, blandiri; if not to *flaum-en* deficere, languescere.

FLAW, s. An extent of *ley* or land under grass; sometimes a broad ridge, Orkn.

Isl. *fla* planus, latus.

FLAW, s. The point of a horse-nail, broken off by the smith, after it has passed through the hoof, Fife.

Isl. *flaga*, Dan. *flage*, ramen, a splinter; Su.G. *flage*, pars avulsa, fragmen. Ihre views *flaeck-a* dividere, partiri, as the root.

FLAW, s. A *flaw o' peats*, the spot of ground occupied by an individual, on the bank of a moss, on which his peats are spread for being dried, in the summer season, Roxb.

Upo' their tongues the rising topics swell,

An' sometimes mix'd too wi' a lusty whid

About what *flaws o' peats* they've casten, and
sae gude. *A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 161.*

Evidently allied to Isl. *flag*, terra nuda, post excissam glebam; or, q. the quantity of peats cast, i. e. *flayed*; Isl. *flag-a*, glebas tenues excindere; Hal-dorson. G. Andr. defines *flag*, Locus ubi gleba ter-
rae fuit descissa, p. 72. *Flaw* must therefore be a word of great antiquity.

FLAWKIT, *part. adj.* White in the flanks, a term applied to cattle, Banffs.

FLAWMONT, *s.* A narrative, a history, Ayr., Renfr.

Perhaps at first a ludicrous term, meant to ridicule the prodigies sometimes narrated by travellers, from Fr. *flambant*, shining, q. ostentatious narration; if not from E. *flam*, a falsehood, not a cant word, as Dr. Johns. says, but the same with Isl. *flam*, *flim*, carmen famosum.

FLEAKS, *s. pl.* The fissures between the strata of a rock, Fife.

Isl. *flak-a* discindere, *flak* segmentum. This I suspect may be viewed as an oblique use of E. *flake*.

FLEA-LUGGIT, *adj.* Unsettled, hare-brained, S.

"Just—compose your mind to approve of Beenie's marriage wi' Walky, who is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly ram-stam like yon *flea-luggit* thing, Jamie." The Entail, iii. 70.

And there will be Juden Macclourie—

Wi' *flea-lugged* sharney-faced Lawrie.—

Blythesome Bridal, Herd's Coll. ii. 25.

Perhaps in allusion to the start or uneasiness caused, when the *ear* is bitten by a *flea*.

FLEAT, *s.* A thick mat used for preventing a horse's back from being galled by the saddle, Sutherl. V. **FLET**.

FLECH, *s.* A flea, S.B.] *Add*;

Lancash. *fleigh*, a flea.

To **FLECH** (gutt.) *one's self*, to hunt for or catch fleas, S.B.

This corresponds to Teut. *vloy-en*, venari pulices, captare pulices.

FLECHY, (gutt.) *adj.* Covered with fleas, S.B.

FLECHIN, *s.* A flake of snow. V. **FLICHIN**.

FLECHTS, (gutt.) *s. pl.* The *flechts* of a spinning wheel are the pronged or forked pieces of wood in which the teeth are set, Mearns; *Flichts*, Ang., and generally through S.

This is equivalent to E. *fly*, as applied to machinery; as the *fly* of a jack; Su.G. *flygt*, A.S. *flyht*, Belg. *vlucht*, volatus.

FLECKER, *s.* The act of fluttering, Ettr. For. V. **FLEKKER**, *v.*

FLECKER'T, *adj.* Rent, torn; generally used concerning the human body, when any part of it has been mangled, and the skin hangs down half covered with blood, Roxb.

Isl. *flak-a*, solutus haerere. *Flaka sundr af sarum*, hiare vulneribus. This is more allied in signification than another term which has a nearer resemblance; Su.G. *fleckr-a*, motitare. We may add Teut. *flaggher-en*, flaccere, laxari.

FLECKIE, **FLECKY**, *s.* A fondling name for a spotted cow, S.A.

"At length the lasses entered, and while draining the well-filled udders of Hawkie, Hornie, and *Flecky*,

the conversation turned, as usual, on the comparative merits of their respective lovers." Dumfr. Courier, September 1823.

FLECKIT, **FLECKED**, *adj.* Having large and distinct white spots, S.O.

"Some of the gray or common rabbits, without any crossing, produce white, black, and *flecked* ones." Agr. Surv. Ayr. p. 517.

When the spots are very small, confused, and run into each other, *mirlit*, or *mirlie*, is used. *Mirlie*, or *mirlit*, is applied to any kind of colours whatsoever; *fleckit* seldom to any but white.

FLECKIT FEVER, a spotted fever, S.B.

Sw. *flaek-feber*, Germ. *fleck-fieber*, id.

FLECKIT, *s.* A small flask for carrying spirits, Merse; *flacket*, A.Bor., a bottle made in fashion of a barrel; Ray. V. **FLAKET**.

FLECT, *s.* A town, as distinguished from a city.

"They had plenty of corne, wine, &c. on this river of the Maine, where the townes and pleasant *flects* lie by the water, not distant, in many places, half an English mile from one another.—No continent in Europe is equal to Germany, for fertility, riches, corne, wine, traffique by land, pleasant cities, faire buildings, rare orchards, woods, and planting, civility, as well in the country as in the cities; their dorpes and *flects* walled about." Monro's Exped. P. ii. p. 88.

In the last words, he seems to use the term rather loosely, as it appears properly to denote an unwall'd town. Germ. *fleck* a borough, a market town.; Belg. *flek* (*open steedtye*), a town; Flem. *flecke*, a village, bourg.

FLEDGEAR, *s.* One who makes arrows.] *Add*,

A literary correspondent in E. remarks that Johns. is wrong in applying the term *Fletcher* to a manufacturer of bows;—as "*Bowyer and Fletcher* were distinct trades."

FLEE, *s.* A fly.] *Add*;

To *let a flee stick i' the wa'*, not to speak on some particular topic, to pass over it without remark, S.

"Fusht, fusht," said Francie, "*let that flee stick i' the wa'*, when the dirt's dry it will rub out." Antiquary, ii. 311, 312.

"O whisht Colonel,—*let that flee stick i' the wa'*. There were mony gude folk at Derby." Waverl. iii. 355.

To **FLEE**, *v. n.* To fly, S. No other term is used even when the flight of a bird is expressed.

Our old writers, as Wyntown and Douglas, use *fle* in this sense.

Out of quiet hirnes the rout vpstertis

Of thay birdis with bir and mony ane bray,

And in thare crukit clewis grippis the pray.

Euer as thay *fle* about fra sete to sete,

With thare vile mouthis infek thay all the mete.

Doug. Virg. p. 75.

Fleen occurs in Chaucer.

Or if you list to *fleen* as high in the aire,

As doth an egle, whan him list to sore,

This same stede shal bere you evermore

Withouten harm. *Squieres Tale*, v. 10436.

A.S. *fle-on* volare, Teut. *vlieg-en*, verberare aërapennis, Germ. *flieg-en*, Mod.Sax. *fleg-en*, id.

FLEE, *s.* The smallest thing, a whit, a jot, always preceded by a negative, S.B.; synon. *Flowe*.

My stock took wings, an' aff it flew,

Sae a' was gone;

An' ne'er a flee had I was new,

Except young John.

Forbes's Dominie Deposed.

Perhaps a metaph. borrowed from the smallness of a fly; A.S. *fleoge*, Teut. *vlieg*, musca.

To FLEECH, *v. a.* To flatter. V. FLEICH.

FLEECHIN, *adj.* Applied to the weather, when it falsely assumes a favourable appearance; as, "That's a fleechin day," i. e. a day that promises much more than will be performed, Fife; synon. *Gowanie*, *q. v.*

FLEECHINGLY, *adv.* In a flattering way.

"Though many be crying up the clemency of the tyrant on the throne, yet it says we have to do with men who have murder in their hearts, although they be now speaking fair *fleechingly* and flatteringly to this generation." Shield's Notes, &c. p. 4, 5.

FLEEFU', FLEYFU', *adj.* Frightful, Lanarks., Ayrs.

At the thirde blast ye sall gee,

Gin your bairn wants to be free,

A *fleefu'* fien' will rise at your feet,

Wi' wauchie cheek and wauland e'e.

Maryo' Craignethan, Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 527.

"He held his richt han' ower us, crunan out some *fleyfu'* words as he gade souchan by like the wind." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

The swarms engag't wi' *fleefu'* din,

Death gaed wi' ilka stroke.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 130.

FLEEGARIE, FEEGARIE, *s.* A whim.] *Add*;

Figarie is used in sense 1. by O.E. writers.

— Is she not a woman, and

Subject to those mad *figaries* her whole sex

Is infected with?—

Beaumont and Fletcher's Cupid's Revenge.

2. In *pl.* toys, gewgaws, S.] *Add*;

It is often used to denote the shewy flaunting attire of females, S. *Feegaries*, Dumfr.

"There's Bishop Gavin Dunbar's dochter,—as braw a hizzie, wi' her fardingales and her *fleegaries*, as ony Principal's dochter i' the three colleges." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 26.

Grave dames, in a' their nice *feegaries*.—

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 56.

"*Feegaries*—finery, superfluous ornaments;" Gl. *ibid.* p. 149.

This, I think, is most probably the more ancient form of the word; not only as more nearly resembling *vagary*, but as supported by O.E. *figarie*.

FLEEGARYING, FLAGARYING, *part. pr.* Bussying one's self about trifling articles of dress, Upp. Clydes., Dumfr.

"What did I come hame for? Was it to stan' and look at your *flagarying* there?" Young South Country Weaver, p. 45.

FLEEGEST, *s.* A piece of cut paper, hung up for attracting flies, Berwicks.

I know not if from A.S. *fleoge* musca, and Isl. *gist-a* recipere, to receive as a guest.

FLEEGIRT, *s.* A small quantity of any thing; as, "a *fleegirt* o' butter;" supposed to signify, as much as would *gird* or surround a fly, S.A.

FLEEING ADDER, a dragon-fly, Roxb.

FLEEING MARCHANT, a pedlar, an itinerant merchant, Aberd.

FLEEP, *s.* A stupid fellow, Aberd.

Let gowkit *fleeps* pretend to skunner,

And tak offence.

Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 109.

"*Fleep*, a thriftless, selfish, slovenly fellow;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

It is obvious that this is merely the local pronunciation of what is elsewhere pronounced *Flup*, *q. v.* *Fleep*, however, most nearly resembles the northern terms.

To FLEER, *v. a.*

Hab's dochter has been at the town,

An' there has coff'd a braw new gown;

A' the next week I'm *fleer'd* an fykit,

Till Kate has coff'd another like it.

Picken's Poems, i. 122.

The mair I fecht an' *fleer* an' flyte,

The mair I think the jad gangs gyte.

Ibid. i. 125.

Most probably used in the sense of the E. *v.* to gibe. See, however, FLEYR, FLEYR *up*.

FLEER, *s.* Floor, Aberd.

Says Bauldy, I maun to my bed,

Sae butt the *fleer* gaed staiten.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 66.

FLEESOME, *adj.* Frightful, S.O.

— Nae yarn nor rapes could haud him,

Whan he got on his *fleesome* cowl.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 203. V. FLEY, v.

FLEESOMELIE, *adv.* Frightfully, Clydes.

FLEESOMENESS, *s.* Frightfulness, *ibid.*

To FLEET, *v. n.* To flow; also, to float, Loth., Roxb. V. FLEIT, *v. n.*

To FLEET *owre*, to overflow, Roxb.

FLEET-DYKE, *s.* A dike erected for preventing inundation, South of S.

—"Where a flood is sure to overflow the banks, what are called *fleet dykes* ought to be raised. These dykes may be made of turf, two and a half or three feet high, and a few yards back from the banks of the stream, for the purpose of more effectually preventing the waters from overflowing the adjacent flats." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 484.

Teut. *vliet* flumen, *vliet-en* fluere, abundare.

FLEET-WATER, *s.* Water which overflows ground, Roxb.

To FLEG, *v. n.* To be afraid.] *Add*;

Gib's dady aft wad claw his loof,

An' pinch an' pu' his jazy,

To see ilk *flegging* witless coof

Get o'er his thum a heezy.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 16.

FLEG. To Tak Fleg, *v. n.* To take fright, Ang.

"I ken weel enough what lassies like, an' winna tak *fleg* although ye sid dort a hale ook." St. Kathleen, iii. 191.

To FLEG, *v. n.* To fly from place to place.] *Add*;

But Nelly fled frae 'tween his arms,

An' aff wi' Gib the mason

Flegg'd fast that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 76.

They—round a tammock wheel, an' *fleggin*, toss
The moudy-hillan to the air in stoor.

Ibid. p. 25. *Flighter*, *v.* *synon.*

FLEGGIN, *s.* A lazy lying fellow, running from door to door, Dumfr.

FLEG, *s.* A blow, a stroke.] *Add*; "a random blow," Gl. Picken, Ayrs.

2. A kick, Gl. Burns.

3. A fit of ill-humour, Ayrs.

FLEGGAR, *s.* A proclaimer of falsehoods, Ayrs.

FLEGHINGS, *s. pl.* The dust which comes from flax in the dressing, Strathmore; *synon.* *Stuff, Stew.*

Teut. *vlaegh-en*, *deglubere*; because the flax is as it were *flayed*, when the useful part is separated from the rind.

To FLEY, FLEE, *v. a.* 2. To put to fright, to *fley* or *flee* away, *S.*] *Add*;

John quenched the fires, and *fley'd*, like rooks,
The boys *awa'*. *Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 99.

FLEY, *s.* A fright, S.B., Dumfr.

I watna, bit [but] I've gotten a *fley*,

I gatna sic anither,

Sin Maggie flait the haukit quey, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

"To *Flay*, to frighten, in the general sense;" *Marsh. Yorks.* ii. 319.

A.Bor. "to *flay*, to fright; a *flaid* coxcomb, a fearful fellow;" *Ray's Coll.* p. 26. "Mains *flaid* is much afraid;" *Clav. Yorks.*

To FLEY, *v. n.* To take fright, *S.*] *Add*;

My billie he was at the moss,—

The feint a body was therein,

Ye need na *fley'd* for being seen.

Herd's Coll. ii. 216.

FLEIT, *part. pa.* Afraid, *S.*

"I hoip that the grete guidnes of that Lord—sall corroborat and strenthe also my present intencion; quhilk is, nocht to be sa feble and *fleit*, for na tribble of tyme—that I be a temperizar in Godis cause contrar my conscience." *N. Winyet's Questionis*, Keith, App. 224.

FLEITNES, *s.* Fear, affright.

"I began nocht littill to mervel—of the silence and *fleitnes* of utheris," &c. *N. Winyet. V. SUBDANE*, and *FLEYITNES*.

To FLEY, *v. a.* To give a slight degree of heat to any liquid. *To fley* a bottle of beer, or any other liquor, to take the cold air off it, by toasting it before the fire, Fife, Perth.

I have been informed, that this is *q.* to *fright* away the cold. But, at first view, this etymon appeared to be greatly strained; (such obliquity being almost unparalleled in language;) and conjectured that the term must be traced to a more simple origin. I have observed, accordingly, that a similar word is used by the Icelanders. *Eg floe-a* is expl. precisely in the sense of our *fley*; *Liquorem calefacio*, G. Andr. p. 74. In Upland, in Sweden, *fli-a* bears a cognate sense, as denoting the influence of the vernal heat in dissolving the snow and ice. *Fli-a* Uplandis dicitur, quum calore verno nives glaciesve resolvuntur; Ihre in vo. He justly views Belg. *flaum*, tepid, as a cognate term. A.S. *vlaec*, id. may perhaps be viewed

in the same light. Wachter gives *laum* tepidus, whence our *lem*, as the radical term.

To FLEICH, *v. a.* To flatter.] *Add*;

To FLEICH AND FECHT, one while to cajole, and the next moment to scold, Roxb.

To FLEYR, FLEYR *up*, *v. n.* To distort the countenance, &c.] *Add*;

Fleere, Fleare, O.E. "I *fleere*, I make an yuell countenance with the mouthe by vncouering of the tethe; Je ricanne. The knaue *fleareth* lyke a dogge vnder a doore." *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 237, b.

To FLEYR, *v. n.* To whimper, as a child who is about to cry, Roxb.; *synon.* *Wheenge*.

It is probable that *Flyrit*, as used by Dunbar, is the pret. of this verb.

He sipillis lyk ane farsy aver, that *flyrit* on a gillot.

FLEIT, *s.* Overflowing of water, Loth.; *synon.*

Spate. V. FLEET, v.

FLEYT, *pret.* of the *v. Flyte*, scolded; more generally pron. *flait*.

"They—banged off a gun at him. I out like a jer-falcon, and cried,—'Wad they shute an honest woman's poor innocent bairn?' and I *fleyt* at them, and threepit it was my son." *Waverley*, iii. 238.

To FLEKKER, FLEKER, *v. n.* To flutter, *S.* It occurs in this sense in O.E.] *Add*;

"I *flycker* as a byrde dothe whan he houereth or can nat yet perfyte flye.—I wene yonder byrde be but late hatched, for she can nat flye yet but *flycker*." *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 238, a.

FLEMENS-FIRTH, *s.* An asylum for outlaws.] *Add*;

This word occurs in a different form, in the Evident. Eccl. Cant., Dec. Script. col. 2224, as used by Edward, one of the Saxon kings.—"Grythbreke & hamsockne, & forestalles, and infangenestheofes, & *flemene fermthe*. Somner thinks that this should be read *Flymena fyrmthe*, from A.S. *flyma* fugitivus, and *fyrmthe* susceptio, admissio, sustentatio. He refers to various Saxon laws. The title of one of the laws of Ina is, Be tham the *flyman feormige*; De eo qui fugitivum admissent. In the law itself it is *flyman feorminge*, translated, Fugitivo subministrasse cibum. Cap. 29. In those of Henry I. it is *Flemenfirme*, and *Flymenfirma*; Cap. 10. 12.

Thus the latter part of the term must be traced to A.S. *feorm-ian*, suppeditare victum; excipere hospitio; whence *feorm*, *feorme*, victus; hospitium; *fyrm* epulae, convivium, *fyrmth* receptio ad victum. Somner and Lye, therefore, properly give the word in the form of *Flymena fyrmthe*, fugitivorum ad victum admissio.

The last syllable being at first pronounced *firmthe* would naturally enough, in the mouths of the vulgar, be softened down into *firth*.

FLEMING-LAUCHE, *s.* The term used to denote the indulgence granted to the Flemings, who anciently settled in S., to retain some of their national usages.

"The Flemings, who colonized Scotland during the twelfth century,—settled chiefly on the east coast, in such numbers as to be found useful; and they behaved so quietly, as to be allowed the practice of their own usages, by the name of *Fleming-lauche*, in the

nature of a special custom." Chalmers's Caled. i. 735.

He refers to the following passage; "Carta to John Marr, Channon of Ab^d. and Prebendary of the kirk of Innerauchty, of the lands of Cruterstoun, in the Garrioch, vic. de Ab^d. given by Thomas Earl of Marr, lord Garrioche and Cavers, una cum *Lege Fleminga* dicitur *Fleming Lauche*." Roll of Da. II. Robertson's Ind. p. 61.

FLENC-HUT, *s.* The blubber of a whale, &c.] *Add*;

I am informed that this is properly "the place in the hold into which the blubber is thrown before it be barrelled up;" and that it is always pronounced *Flinch-gut*.

FLEP, *s.* A fall. *V.* **FLAIP**.

FLESCHOOR, *s.* A hangman, an executioner.

"The pepill had na litill indignacioun that this Marcius suld rise sa haistelie to be thair new *fleschour* and skurgeare, or to have ony power of life or deith abone thame." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 160. *Carnificem*, Lat.

FLESH, **FLESCHE**, *s.* 1. The carcase of any animal killed for food.

"That all fleshers shall weekly give up upon oath to the collectors ane just—inventar of the whole *fleshes* slain by them; and pay the excise accordingly." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 263.

2. Butcher meat, Aberd. Reg., *S.*

FLESHER, **FLESHOUR**, *s.* The common designation of a butcher, *S.*

"Na *fleshour* sall slay ony beast, or sell flesh in time of nicht, bot on fair day-light, and in his awin buith." Leg. Burg. Balfour's Pract. p. 72.

—"James Ker Deaken of the *Fleshers*;"—A. 1583. Blue Blanket, p. 110.

An Englishman might reckon himself better bred, in using the term appropriated to this trade in his own country, when addressing a gentleman of the *steel*. But he would find himself greatly mistaken; as it is reckoned an insult to call a man a *butcher*. He is merely a *flesher*, i. e. a dealer in *flesh*, one who sells animal food.

FLESHARY, *s.* The business of a butcher; now called *Fleshing*.

"The counsalle licent him to vse his craft of *fleshary* to outred his pennyworths." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 19.

FLET, **FLETE**, *s.* 1. A house, &c.] *Add* after l. 6;

There is a curious enumeration corresponding with this phraseology in Aberd. Reg., although it is to be regretted that the extract is not more fully given.

—"Wyth *fyir & flet*, woif [wife] & barnis, crwik & tayngis." A. 1543, V. 18.

FLET, **FLEAT**, *s.* A matt of plated straw, &c. *r. mat* and *plated*.] *Add*;

"The horse being equipped with a *fleat* and clubbar on his back, the former a web made of straw, weaved with small ropes made of rushes, three feet by two and a half, and three quarters of an inch thick." Agr. Surv. Sutherl. p. 60.

To **FLEATHER**, *v. a.* To decoy by fair words, *S.*] *Add*;

To **FLEATHER**, **FLAITHER**, *v. n.* To use wheedling or fawning language, Perth.

"Lord. Come now, my good fellow, and—

"Wat. Aye, *flaither* awa! Since I'll no do wi' foul play, try me wi' fair play. But I'm proof against baith, when my duty's concerned." Donald and Flora, p. 13. *Add* to etymon;

Isl. *fladr-a* adulari, *flate* adulatio; Su.G. *flaeder* nugae.

FLEATHERS, *s. pl.* Fair words, South of S.

"No, never! What! do ye think to beguile me, wi' your fleeching and your *flethers* to do the devil's work?" Young South Country Weaver, p. 98.

FLEUK, *s.* A flounder, Dumfr. *V.* **FLOOK**.

FLEWS, *s.* A sluice for turning water off an irrigated meadow, Roxb.; pron. q. *Fleuss*.

—Their crukit tungis were dry for blude,
An' the red lowe firled at their *flews*.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 322.

Teut. *fluysse*, aquagium, aqueductus.

To **FLY**, *v. a.* To affright.

"The barons sounded the retreat, and came presently back to Turriff, where they took meat and drink at their pleasure, and *flyed* Mr. Thomas Mitchell minister at Turriff very sore." Spalding's Troubles, i. 152. *V.* **FLEY**, *v.*

FLY, *s.* The common designation for a Diligence, *S.*

"The written handbill,—pasted on a projecting board, announced that the Queensferry Diligence, or Hawes *Fly*, departed precisely at twelve o'clock on Tuesday," &c. Antiquary, i. 5.

Although this name has been given to a vehicle of this kind from the pretended velocity of its motion, there is generally great reason for the sarcastic reflections of the Antiquary.

"Diligence? quoth I. Thou shouldst have called it the Sloth.—Fly? quoth she, why, it moves like a fly through a glue-pot, as the Irishman says." Ibid. p. 20, 21.

FLIBBERGIB, *s.*

"Some women be wiser—than a number of men." But others he describes as "fond, foolish, wanton, *flibbergibs*, tatlers, trifling, witles," &c. Aylmer's Harborowe, M'Crie's Life of Knox, i. 227.

Flibbergibbe is "used by Latimer for a sycophant;" Gl. Nares.

"And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes*—shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus." Sermons, fol. 39.

Steevens views this as the fiend mentioned by Shakespear under the name of *Flibbertigibbet*. Reed's Edit. xvii. 471. Heywood gives the name *Flebergibet* to a worthless person. Six Hundr. Epigr. In a scheme of imposture practised by Jesuits, about the time of the Spanish invasion, *Flibbertigibet* is represented as the fiend who presided over "mopping and mowing;" Reed, xvii. 508.

It seems probable that the fanciful name of this fiend has been formed from *Flebergibet*, which seems to be a more ancient form of the word; and this from *Flibbergib*. Perhaps we have a vestige of it in *Flebring*, which Phillips says, is "an old word." He renders it "slander."

Skinner gives it among his antiquated terms, in

the same sense. He fancifully derives it from *Flee* or *fly*, and *bring*, q. rumor volaticus. It occurs indeed, in Chaucer's Test. of Love, p. 500.

"*Flebring* and tales in soche wretches dare appere openly in every wight's ere with ful mouth," &c.

Urry renders it calumny. There is a considerable affinity in signification between this term and Isl. *fleipr-a*, ineptire, futilia loqui; *fleipr*, effutiae, futilis conjecturae eventum; whence probably Su.G. *fleper*, homo ignavus. I need scarcely say that slander generally has its rise with tattlers, who often wish to display their own sagacity by conjectures fatal to the character of others. The latter part of the word might be traced to Isl. *geip*, futilis exaggeratio; *nugae*; *geip-a* exaggerare; effutire; whence probably E. *gibe*.

FLY-CAP, *s.* A cap, or head-dress, till of late years worn by elderly ladies; formed like two crescents conjoined, and by means of wire made to stand quite out from the cushion on which the hair was dressed.

Its name seems to have been borrowed from the resemblance of its sides to wings.

FLICHAN, **FLICHEN**, **FLIGHEN**, **FLECHIN**, (*gutt.*) *s.* 1. Any thing very small, &c.] *Add*;
2. A flake of snow, Loth., Dumfr.

FLICHT, (*gutt.*) *s.* A mote or small speck of dirt amongst food, Roxb.

Teut. *vlecke* macula, *vleck-en*, maculare, inquinare; Dan. *flek*, a spot: if not allied to Su.G. *fleckt-a*, motitare, q. any light thing carried into one's food by the agitation of the air.

To FLICHTER, **FLYCHTER**, **FLIGHTER**, *v. n.*

1. To flutter, *S.*] *Insert*, as sense
2. To run with outspread arms, like a tame goose half-flying; applied to children, when running to those to whom they are much attached, Dumfr. Hence,

FLIGHTERIN-FAIN, *adj.* So fond of an object as to run to it in the manner above described, *ibid.*

4. To startle, to alarm, &c.] *Add*;
A.Bor. "*flawter* to be—afraid;" Grose. "*Flaughter'd*, affrighted;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. 327.

FLICHTERIFF, *adj.* "Unsteady, fickle, changeable," Gl. Buchan.

He's but a glomin *flichteriff* gnat,
Can bang nor win', nor wather.

Tarras's Poems, p. 47.

It is also used as if a *s.*

New-fangleness hath no been sparely,
Her *flight'riff's* given. *Ibid.* p. 144.

FLICHTER of *snaw*, a flake of snow, Selkirks.
FLICHTER, (*gutt.*) *s.* A great number of small objects flying in the air; as, *a flichter* of birds, *a flichter* of motes, &c. Upp. Lanarks.

Perhaps from *Flichter*, *v.* as respecting their fluttering motion. *V. FLEKKER*, *v.*

FLICHTERS, *s. pl.* That part of the Fanners which generates the wind, Clydes. *V. FLICHTER*, to flutter.

FLIEP, *s.* A fool, a silly inactive fellow.] *Add*;

I houp, my frien', ye'll no refuse
To tune yir reed,
An' sing till tuneless *flieps* sall roose
Will Lor'mer dead.

Tarras's Poems, p. 9.

—Drumly *flieps*

Sit thinkin' on their weirds. *Ibid.* p. 15.

FLIET, *s.* Flute, Aberd.

Or wis my *fliet* or chanter ever dumb?

Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

FLIGHT-SHOTT, *s.* Apparently a bow-shot, or the *flight* of an arrow.

"They decerned,—that no man should cum near the champion's be the space of ane *flight shott*." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 525. *Flight shot*, Ed. 1728.

FLIGMAGEARIE, *s.* The effect of great eccentricity of mind, a vagarie; as, "a wild *flig-magearie*;" West of S.

Perhaps from S. *fleig* flight, and *gear* substance, with the conjunctive syllable *ma* or *me* commonly used in these compounds; q. "such a wild idea as in the prosecution makes a man's *substance* take *flight*."

FLIM, *s.* A whim, an illusion, Ayrs.; apparently the same with E. *flam*.

Twas not wild haggard Fancy's *flims*,

Teazing a lover's brains,

Nor Brownie, Kelpie, Witch, nor Deil,

Nor Fiend, nor fashious Fane.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 101.

Isl. *flim*, *flam*, carmen famosum, *flimt* *nugae* infamae; Seren. But Verelius gives a sense still more allied, rendering *flim* *irrisio*, and *flimandi* *madur* *irrisor*, Ind. Ling. Scyth. This shews on how slight a ground the observation of Dr. Johns. concerning *flam* rests, that it is "a cant word of no certain etymology."

To FLINCH, *v. a.* To slice the blubber from the bones of a whale, Shetl.

"You—suppose you may cheat a stranger as you would *flinch* a whale." The Pirate, i. 24.

"The operation of slicing the blubber from the bones of the whale is called, technically, *flinching*." N. Sw. *flank-a*, to slice.

FLYNDRIG, *s.* Expl. "an impudent woman, a deceiver," Ayrs.

To FLYNDRIG, *v. a.* To beguile, *ibid.*

Dan. *flane*, "a giddy-brained man or woman;" Wolff. Isl. *flon*, fatuus, from *flan-a*, praeceps ferri; *flenna*, procax ancilla. Teut. *vlinder*, papilio.

* **To FLING**, *v. n.* To kick as a horse, to strike with the feet; as, "a *flinging* horse," S.

Su.G. *fleng-a* tundere, percutere; Lat. *plang-ere* *synon.*

FLING, *s.* The act of kicking, S.

FLING, *s.* 2. A disappointment in love.] *Add*;
Dark cluds o' sorrow heavy hing

Owre ilka ee;

An' a' because ye've got the *fling*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 43.

FLING, **HIGHLAND FLING**, a name for one species of movement, &c.] *Add*;

"I have dropped my library out of my pocket,"

said Abel.—‘That last touch of the *Highland Fling* jerked it out.’ *Lights and Shadows*, p. 223, 224.

FLINGER, *s.* A dancer; a term now nearly obsolete.

“That’s as muckle as to say, that I suld hae minded you was a *flinger* and a fiddler yourself, Master Mor-daunt.” *The Pirate*, i. 214.

FLING-STRINGS, *s. pl.* *To Tak the Fling-strings*, to get into a fit of ill humour, *S.*

I’ll gar the gudeman trow

That I’ll tak the *fling-strings*,

If he winna buy to me

Twelve bonnie goud rings.

Ballad Book, p. 11.

FLINGIN-TREE, *s.* 2. A flail, *S.*] *Add*;

3. Properly the lower part of a flail, that which strikes the grain, *S.*; *synon. Souple.*

“Our lairds’ a gude gentleman, he’ll no bid’s do what’s wrang.”—“Ay, ay, e’en to the threshin’ o’ a prelate’s banes wi’ our *flingin-trees*.—Nae man shall wrestle this *flingin-tree* out o’ my hands.” *Tennant’s Card. Beaton*, p. 116, 119.

FLYING-DRAGON, a paper-kite, *S.*

“*Flying dragons*—very common in Edinburgh in harvest.—They are generally guided by very young boys, with a chain no stronger than a piece of slight packing twine.” *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 1821, p. 35.

FLYING DRAGON, *s.* The dragon-fly, *S.*

“The Dracoolvans, [*r. Dracovolans*]; or *flying dragon* is very plentiful.” *Agr. Surv. Kincard.* p. 397.

The Scottish form of the word is *Fleein’-dragon*. It is also called the *Ather-bill*, *Clydes.*, and *Fleein’ Adder*, *Roxb.*

FLINNER, *s.* A splinter, *Renfr.*, *Dumfr.*

Now, see! ye misbelieving sinners!

Your bloody shins,—your saw in *flinders*.

A. Wilson’s Poems, 1790, p. 185. *V. FLENDRIIS.*

When his gun snappit, James M’Kee,

Charge after charge, charg’d to the eie;

At length she bounc’d out-our a tree,

In mony a *flinner*.

Mayne’s Siller Gun, p. 51.

TO FLIPE, FLYPE, *v. a.*] *Give* as sense

1. To ruffle the skin, *S.B.*

“To *Flype*, to ruffle back the skin;” *Gl. Surv. Nairn*.

This, from its resemblance to the *Isl.* term, ought certainly to be viewed as the primary sense. *V. BLYPE.*

It occurs in the same form, with the prep. *up* added, in *Row’s MS. Hist. of the church*. “The young man, who was said to be cured of blindness, was brought into his presence, where he played his pavie, by *flying up* the lid of his eyes and casting up the white.” *Dr. M’Crie’s Life of Knox*, ii. 292.

“*Flipe* (of a hat); the brim;” *Yorks.*, *Marshall*; *q.* what may be turned up.

This word is given by *Palsgrave*. “I *flype* vp my sleues as one dothe that intendeth to do some thyng, or bycause his sleues shulde nat hange ouer his handes: or, I turne vp the *flepe* of a cappe: Je rebrouce mes manches.—*Flype* vp your sleues firste, I wolde aduyse you.” *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 238, a.*

FLYPE, *s.* Supposed to denote a sort of leather apron, used when digging.

He’s awa to sail,—

Wi’ his back boonermost,

An’ his kyte downermost,

An’ his *flype* hindermost,

Fighting wi’ his kail. *Jacobite Relics*, i. 24.

FLYPIN, *part. adj.* “Looking abashedly;”

Gl. Buchan.

Sae may ye skook yir brow an’ skool,

And *flypin* hing yir head ay.

Tarras’s Poems, p. 71.

Skool, scowl. *Dan. flipp-er*, “to cry, to shed tears;”

Wolff. Su.G. flip-a plorare; *flipa och grata*, plorare et ejulare. As a person in this state appears quite chopfallen, the root may be *Isl. flipa* labrum vulneris pendulum; or *flipe*, inferius labrum equinum.

FLIRD, *s.* 1. Any thing that is thin and insufficient; as a thin piece of cake, board, &c.; but not applied to what is woven, *Dumfr. V. FLYRD, v.*

2. Any thing viewed as a gaudy toy, any piece of dress that is unsubstantial; as, “a thin *flird*,” *Roxb.*, *Ayrs.*

Wha e’er wad thought our dainty wenches

Wad gar their heads o’er-gang thair hainches?

To wear slim trash o’ silk on a’ things,

—Thae *flirds* o’ silk, brought our the seas—

Picken’s Poems, 1788, p. 62.

3. *In pl.* Worn-out clothes, *Roxb.*, *ibid.*

Obviously the same with *A.S. fleard* nugae, “toys, trifles,” *Somner*.

4. “*Flirds*, vain finery;” *Gl. Picken*.

TO FLIRD, *v. n.* To flutter, *Roxb.*; apparently from the same origin with *Flyrd*, to flirt.

FLIRDIE, *adj.* Giddy, unsettled; often applied to a skittish horse, *Loth.*

FLIRDOCH, *s.* A flirt, *Aberd.*

TO FLIRDOCH, *v. n.* To flirt, *ibid.* *V. FLYRD, v.*

FLYRDOME, *s.*

“And than thai come with a *flyrdome*, and said that thai come for na ill of him ne his childer.”

Addit. to Scot. Corniklis, p. 15.

This word is still used in *Lanarks.* as denoting a great air, affectation, an ostentatious appearance; and seems radically the same with *E. flirting*; as it differs very little in signification, perhaps from *A.S. fleard*, nugae.

TO FLYRE, *v. n.* 1. To gibe, to make sport, &c.] *Add*;

“To *flyre*, or *flear*, laugh scornfully;” *Thoresby, Ray’s Lett.* p. 327. *Grose* gives *flyre*, in the same sense, as *A.Bor. Flyer*, *id.*, *Lancash.*

TO FLYRE, *v. n.* 1. To go about muttering complaints and disapprobation, *Roxb.*; *synon. Wheamer.*

“Na, na, mother; I’s no gang my foot-length. Ye sanna hae that to *flyre* about.” *Wint. Ev. Tales*, ii. 235.

2. To whimper, as when one is about to cry. It denotes the querulous state in which children often are, when they are near crying because disappointed as to what they anxiously desire, *Roxb.*

This is different from *Flyre*, to gibe; being the same with *Fleyr*, *q. v.* To this head also ought we most probably to refer what is given as sense 3. under the preceding *v.*, “to look surly.”

TO FLIRN the mou’, or face, to twist it, *Aberd.*

Isl. *flyre*, saepius rideo; *flaar*, patulus, latus; G. Andr.

To FLIRR, *v. a.* "To gnash," S.B., Gl. Skinn.
Some baith their shou'lders up did fyke,
For blythness some did *flirr*
Their teeth that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 123.

To FLISK, *v. n.* To bounce, &c.] *Add*;

To *flusk*, "to fly at as two cocks," Lancash., seems originally the same.

2. To be *fliskit*, to be fretted.

But, Willie lad, tak' my advice,

An' at it binna *fliskit*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 71.

Add to etymon;

Fr. *flisquant*, whisking, jerting, twanging, Cotgr.
FLISK, *s.* 1. A caper, a sudden spring or evolution, S.

"I never knew much of that sort of fine ladies;—but there is something in Miss Ashton's change,—too sudden, and too serious for a mere *flisk* of her own." *Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 8.*

2. A trifling skipping person, Clydes.

FLISKY, *adj.* Flighty, unsettled, light-headed, S.
She frets, an' greets, and visits aft

In hopes some lad will see her hame;

But never ane will be sae daft

As tent auld Johnie's *flisky* dame.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 195.

FLISKMAHAIGO, *adj.* Trivial, light, giddy, Ayrs.; generally applied to females.

"They wad hae it buskit up wi' sae mony lang rairds o' dandillie tehein' an' *fliskmahaigo* chit-chat, as wad gar a' thae scurrivaiging willfire gangrals—rak their chafts lauchin' at 'em." *Edin. Mag. Apr. 1821, p. 351.*

Perhaps merely a provincial variety of *Fliskmahoy*, used adjectively; or q. *Flisk-ma-hey-go*, i. e. *hey!* let us go.

FLISKMAHAIGO, *s.* A giddy ostentatious person, Ayrs.

FLISKMAHOY, *s.* A giddy gawky girl; synonym. *Gillflirt, Roxb.*

"That silly *fliskmahoy*, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the exies," &c. *Antiquary iii. 116. V. EXIES.*

"*Fliskmahoy*, gill-flirt;" Gl. Antiq.

The first syllable is obviously from the *v. Flisk*, to bounce, &c. Whether the last have any connexion with the *v. to hoy*, signifying to excite, I cannot pretend to determine.

To FLIST, *v. n.* 2. To be in a rage, &c.] *Add*;

Ben comes a *flistin* cankert wife

Just frae a neib'r in garret,

Cries, "Cease, you whimsy rattlin scull," &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 106.

"*Flistin*, swelling with anger." Gl. *ibid.*

FLISTIN, *s.* A slight shower, Ayrs.; the same with *Flist*.

To FLIT, *v. a.* 1. To transport, &c.] *Add*;

3. To cause to remove; used in a forensic sense.

"Albeit scho be servit and retourit to ane tierce thairof, and hir retour as yit standand unreduced, yit nevertheless scho may not *flit* nor remove the te-

nentis, occupiaris of the samin, gif thay (be way of exceptioun) alledge that scho hes na richt nor title thairto for the causis foirsaidis." 9th Feb. 1558. *Balfour's Practicks, p. 106.*

To FLIT, *v. n.* 1. To remove from one's house, &c.

"The laird of Pitfoddels kindly lent him his house, and upon the last of January he *flitted* out of old Aberdeen, with his haill family and furniture, and there took up house." *Spalding's Troubles, i. 104, 105.*

"To *Flit*; to move, or remove, as tenants at quarter-day." *Yorks., Marshall's Provinc. ii. 319.*

FLIT-FOLD, *s.* A fold so constructed that it may be moved from one place to another, S. A.

"If he don't incline to house his sheep in summer, flaks, *flit-folds*, or hurdles, may be provided for laying them on the summer-fallow." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 154.*

FLITTING, *s.* 1. The act of removing from one place to another, &c.] *Add*;

"A neighbour had lent his cart for the *flitting*, and it was now standing loaded at the door, ready to move away." *M. Lyndsay, p. 66.*

What is called in S. a *Moonlight Flitting*, is in Birmingham denominated a *London Flit*.

2. The furniture, &c. removed, S.] *Add*;

"Two or three of their neighbours—came out from their houses at the stopping of the cart-wheels, and one of them said; Aye, aye, here's the *flitting*, I see warrant, frae Braehead." *M. Lyndsay, p. 68.*

3. A term used in husbandry, to denote the decay or failure of seeds, which do not come to maturity, S.

"If they are laid too deep, they cannot get up; if too shallow, though some of them, such as pease, will spring or come up; yet in a short time they decay and go away, which in this country is called *flitting*, and which seems to be no uncommon thing." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 94.*

To FLITCHER, *v. n.* "To flutter like young nestlings when their dam approaches;" Gl. Shirrefs.

I have some hesitation whether this word be not misprinted for *Flichter*.

To FLYTE, FLITE, *v. n.* 1. To scold, to brawl. *Add*;

3. To debate, to dispute, although without scolding or violent language.

Tua leirnit in privie I hard talk;—

Off many thingis thay did togidder *flyte*.

Declaratioun, &c. Poems 16th Cent. p. 267, 275.

FLYTE, FLYT, *s.* *Add*;

2. A match at scolding, S.

This wicked *flyte* being laid at last,

Some rig now strives for to get past

The ithers.—*The Har'st Rig, st. 62.*

The lamb's awa, and it'll near be mist.

We'll ablins get a *flyte*, and ablins nane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

—"I think maybe a *flyte* wi' the auld housekeeper at Monkbarns, or Miss Grizzel, wad do me some gude." *Antiquary, iii. 215.*

That's a foul flyte, is a phrase synon. with *Ill-flitten*, S.

FLYTING, *s.* The act of scolding S.] *Add*;

— While some try'd

To stop their *flyting*,

The crowd fell back, encircling wide

A space for fighting.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 68.

A. Bor. *flight*, a scolding-match; "*fighting*, scolding;" Grose.

To *tak the first word o' flyting*, to begin to find fault with those who are likely to complain of you; to be the first to scold those who, you suspect, are about to scold you, S.

FLYTING-FREE, *adj.* 1. So familiar with another as to scold him, S.

2. Expl. as signifying "blameless; and therefore free or entitled to reprimand those who are guilty," Clydes.

ILL-FLITTEN, *part. adj.* A term used, when the criminations, or reprehensions of another are supposed to come with a very bad grace from him, as being equally or more guilty in the same or a similar respect, S.

WEEL-FLITTEN, *part. adj.* "That is *weel-flitten* o' you!" a phrase sarcastically applied to one who reprehends or scolds, who is himself far more deserving of reprehension, S.

To FLITTER, *v. n.* To flutter, Selkirks.

They turn'd the hare within her arms

A *flittering* reide het gaud o' ern.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 326.

FLITTERS, *s. pl.* Small pieces, splinters, Roxb.; synon. *Flinders*.

Isl. *flett-a* diffindere, whence *fletting* segmentum ligni.

FLOAMIE, *s.* A large or broad piece, Shetl.

Isl. *flaemi*, vasta area, vel vas; expl. "something wide and strong;" Haldorson.

To FLOAN, *v. n.* To shew attachment.] *Add*;

Isl. *flanni* homo procax, lascivus, *flenna*, procax ancilla; Haldorson.

We may perhaps view Sw. *flin-a* as allied—"to giggle, to laugh idly, to titter;" Wideg.

FLOAT, *s.* The act of floating, *At the float*, floating, Ang.

Flaught-bred into the pool myself I keest,

Weening to keep his head aboon at least;

But ere I wist, I clean was *at the float*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 42.

FLOATHING, *s.* Equivalent to a thin layer, or stratum.

"The kill thus made, I first lay upon the bars small wood or whins, then a *floathing* of small coals, then stones about the bigness of an egg, then coals, &c.; but in every *floathing*, until I come to the middle of the kill, I make the stones bigger and bigger," &c. Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 185.

Isl. *floet*, area plana, parva planities; Teut. *vlaeden*, deglubere.

To FLOCHTER, (gutt.) *v. n.* To give free scope to joyful feelings, Dumfr.

FLOCHTERSOME, *adj.* Under the impulse of joy,

ibid. V. FLOCHTRY, to which both *v.* and *adj.* are nearly allied.

FLOCHTY, *adj.* Unsteady, whimsical, volatile, Aberd.

FLOCKMELE, *adj.* In flocks, Teviotdale.

Evidently a word retained from the A. Saxons; *Flocc-maelum*, gregatim, catervatim; Lye; "by flocks or heards," Somner. *Maelum*, though often used adverbially, is the dative or ablative plural of *mael* pars, signifying in parts, as in E. *piece-meal*.

FLOCK-RAIK, *s.* A range of pasture for a flock of sheep, Berwicks.

"In the hill district boundary fences between separate farms, and subdivisions into very large pastures, provincially termed *flock-rakes*—are chiefly wanted." Agr. Surv. Berwicks. p. 179. V. RAIK, *v.* and *s.*

FLOICHEN (gutt.) *s.* An uncommonly large flake of snow or soot, Ayrs. For example V. FURTHSETTER.

This seems originally the same with *Flichen*, although differently explained.

Belg. *flokken*, *vlakken*, flakes of snow; Su.G. *flake* conveys the same idea, from *flack-a* to split, to divide; C.B. *flochen* pars abrupta.

FLOYT, *s.* Apparently, a flatterer, a deceiver.] *Add*;

2. A petted person, Dumfr.

Perhaps *q.* one spoiled by adulation; Teut. *vleyden* adulari; Isl. *flete* adulatrix; *fledu*, blanditias captans. *Flod*, however, is expl. not only, virgo venusta, but amica, philotis; G. Andr. p. 74.

FLOYT, *s.* A flute.

Thair menstrall Diky Doyt

Fur befoir with a *floyt*;

Than dansit Doby Drymouth

The sone schene in the Sowth.

Cockelbie Sow, F. 1. v. 244.

Floite, Chaucer, id.

And many a *floite* and litlyng horne,

And pipes made of grene corne.

House of Fame, III. 133.

Fr. *fleute*, Teut. *fluyte*, id.

FLOKKIT, *part. pa.* Having a nap raised; or, being thickened.

"That the auld actes maid anent webstaris, walkaris, and makaris of quhyte clayth be ratifiit,—with this additioun that the said clayth be na wyiss *flokkit*." Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 41.

Belg. *vlok*, "a flock of wool, a shag, a little tuft of hair;" *flokking*, "shaggy, tufty;" Sewel. Isl. *floki* floccus densior, expl. by Dan. *filt*, i. e. felt. Hence *flokna*, to thicken, spissescere; Haldorson.

FLONKIE, *s.* A servant in livery, Dumfr. V. FLUNKIE.

FLOOK, *s.* A diarrhoea, South of S. *fleuk*, *fluke*, id. S.B.; corr. from E. *flux*.

FLOOK, FLEUK, *s.* A generic name for various kinds of flat fish, &c.] *Add*;

Isl. *flooki* has the same signification, Pleuronectes, passer, solea; Haldorson.

The term has been formerly used in E.

"*Flooke*, a kynde of a pleas [place.] [Fr.] ly-mande;" Palsgr. B. III. F. 34, a.

This term is used in Lancash. and other northern counties of E.

FRESH-WATER FLEUK, the name given to that Flounder which is found in rivers.

"Pleuronectes Flessus, Flounder, vulgarly called *Fresh-water Fleuk*, *Salmon Flounder*.—The Ythan produces excellent flounders." Arbuthnot's Peterhead, p. 18.

Fleuk gives the genuine pronunciation of S.

FLOOK, FLUKE, LIVER-FLUKE. An animalcule, which is found crawling on the livers of certain quadrupeds, particularly sheep newly killed, when they have been in bad condition. In form it resembles the leaf of the sloe-thorn. Orkney, Rosshire, Inverness, Loth.

"Rotting grass,—and particularly summer flooded pastures eaten off immediately thereafter, operate probably not only to prepare a nidus for the *fluke*, by rendering the liver of sheep diseased;—but also to convey the spawn of the insect itself into the sheep's body."—"The spawn or eggs of the *liver fluke* are most probably conveyed upon the grass by this operation, and afterwards taken into the stomach with it." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 478.

"Both upon the outside of the liver, and in its ducts, are found great numbers of an ugly flat insect, having some resemblance in their shape to flounders or *flukes* (*faciolae hepaticae*)." Ibid. p. 462.

To FLOOR, *v. a.* To bring forward in argument, to table.

"I know not what you mean,—or whom your proposal, in its genuine sense, strikes against; save that you *floor* it, to fall on some whom you mind to hit right or wrong." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 177.

FLORENTINE, *s.* A kind of pie, S.] Add;

"When any kind of butcher meat, fowls, apples, &c. are baked in a dish, it is called a *Florentine*, and when in a raised crust, a *Pie*." Receipts in Cookery, p. 11.

In O.E. it denotes a baked pudding or tart, Phillips.

This term is used, but improperly, as an *adj.*

"I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a jigot o' mutation,—and a *florentine* pye." The Entail, iii. 65.

FLORY, *s.* A frothy fellow, S.

"S——l,—tho' blessed by his maker with a grave countenance, is never in his element but when he gives that the lie, being a pedantic foolish *flory*." Player's Scourge, p. 4.

FLORY-HECKLES, *s.* A vain empty fellow; "I dinna like him, he's a *flory-heckles*;" Loth.

FLOSH, *s.* A swamp, a body of standing water, grown over with weeds, reeds, &c. but which has acquired no solidity, Galloway. It differs from a *Quaw*, as one cannot walk on a *flosh*; and from a *Flow-moss*, a term also common in Galloway, as this properly signifies moss that may be used for fuel, although of a spongy quality.

—Ducks a paddock-hunting scour the bog, And powheads spartle in the oosy *flosh*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 12.

Some set astride on stools, are push'd along Upo' the floored *flosh*.— Ibid. p. 173.

This applies to a frozen swamp.

This term seems radically the same with *Flusch*, q. v. Hence,

FLOSHIN, FLOSHAN, *s.* A "*floshin* of water," a puddle of water, larger than a *dub*, but shallow, *ibid.*

FLOSK, *s.* The Sepia Loliga, a fish, Buchan. "Sepia Loliga, Sea Sleeve, Anker Fish, vulgarly called *Flosk*." Arbuthnot's Peterhead, p. 28.

Isl. *floesku* is applied to what is round; as *floesku-bakr*, a man having a back shaped like a bottle.

FLOSS, *s.* The leaves of reed Canary grass.] Add; I am informed that *floss* properly denotes the common rush, Orkn.

According to the old Bailey-acts, a certain day was appointed for the cutting of *floss*, under a penalty, that all might have an equal chance. This rule is still observed, although now without a penalty.

"It is statute and ordained by the said sherreif, with advice and consent for said, That no persone shall cut bent nor pull *floss* in time comming, before the first of Lammas yearly, under the paine of 10 £'s Scots." A. 1623. Barry's Orkney, App. p. 467.

FLOTCH, *s.* A big, fat, heavy, dirty person; applied chiefly to women, Roxb. It also conveys the ideas of tawdriness and of ungracefulness in motion.

Dan. *flox* signifies a romp, and *flox-er* to romp, to frisk about. Isl. *flíod* virgo venusta. Ihre says, it was the name by which feminae ornatiores were designed; vo. *Flicka*, puella. But I would prefer deducing it from old Fr. *flosche*, "faggie, weake, soft; as a bonelesse lump of flesh," Cotgr.

To FLOTCH, *v. n.* To move in a confused or ungraceful manner, and awkwardly dressed; as, "See till her gaun *flotchin'* away there," *ibid.*

Dan. *flox-er*, to play gambols, to frisk about.

To FLOTCH, *v. n.* To weep, to sob, Aberd.

FLOTE-BOAT, *s.* A yawl, or perhaps what we now call a pinnace.

"And attour that na man tak upon hand to carry away the *flote-boat* fra the ship to the shore,—for divers inconveniencies that may cum thairthrow to the ship and merchandice, in wanting of the said *flote-boat*." Balfour's Pract. p. 615.

Q. the boat kept afloat. A.S. *flotscip*, barca, celox, navicula levis; Lye. Belg. *vlotschuyt*, a lighter.

FLOTSOME AND JETSOME.

"The interior of the house bore sufficient witness to the ravages of the ocean, and to the exercise of those rights which the lawyers term *Flotsome and Jetsome*." The Pirate, i. 277.

These words occur in the old E. law.

"*Flotsam* is when a ship is sunk or cast away, and the goods are floating upon the sea." Jacob's Law Dict.

"*Jetsam* is any thing thrown out of a ship, being in danger of wreck, and by the waves driven on shore." Ibid.

Isl. *flot-a* supernatare. *Jetsome* is traced to Fr. *jett-er*, to throw.

FLOTTINS, *s. pl.* The same with *Flot-whey*, Aberd.

FLOUNGE, *s.* The act of *flouncing*, Renfr.

Alangst the dam the bodie stoitet,
Wi' staucherin' *flounge*,
Till halesale, in the lade he cloitet
Wi' dreadfu' plunge.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 93.

Su.G. *fluns-a* immergere.

FLOUR THE LIS, An ornament resembling the Iris or Flower de Luce.

"Item an uche of gold like a *flour the lis* of diamantis," &c. Inventories, A. 1485, p. 5.

Fr. *fleur de lis*, id., literally the lily-flower.

FLOURICE, *s.* A steel for striking fire from flint, Aberd.

Sw. *floret*, Dan. *floretto*, a foil.

FLOW, *s.* A jot, a particle, &c. S.B.] *Add*;

Buchan! ye flinty-hearted howe!

Fu' monie a pridefu' slieth ye stowe,

Wha on life's dainties nicely chow,—

Yet left yir bard wi' fient a *flowe*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 45.

FLOW, FLOWE, FLOW-MOSS, *s.* A watery moss.] *Add*;

"O were ye ever a soldier?"

Sir David Lesly said;

"O yes, I was at *Solway flow*,

"Where we were all betray'd."

Battle of Philiphaugh, Minstrelsy Border, ii. 15.

To FLOUSE, FLUZE (Fr. *u*), *v. a.* To turn back the edge of a tool, or the point of a nail: *Fluz'd*, blunted by having the edge or point turned back, Galloway.

FLOW, *s.* A wooden instrument, open at one side, and turning round with the wind, placed on a chimney-top for preventing smoke, Loth.

This seems originally the same with E. *flue*, "a small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke," Johns.

Of this, he says, he knows not the origin, "unless it be from *flow* or *fly*?" But it is undoubtedly the same with Teut. *vloegh*, canaliculi, cavi canaliculi columnae striatae; Kilian.

To FLOW, *v. n.* To exaggerate in relating any thing, Clydes.; synon. *Splute*.

This may be merely a figurative use of the E. *v.*; as we say that one has a great *flow* of speech; or perhaps from C.B. *fluv*, a diverging; *flu*, a breaking out; *flw*, a tendency to break out; Owen.

Flow, *s.* An exaggerated story, *ibid*.

FLOWAND, *part. pr.* Unstable, fluctuating.

"He was *flowand* in his minde, and uncertane to quhat parte he wald assist." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 49. Lat. *fluctuans*.

FLOW DIKE, apparently a small drain for carrying off water, Banffs.

"The following additional clauses are introduced.—To change the course of water runs, to construct *flow dikes*, and to make such leading drains as shall be judged proper for the benefit of the property." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 31.

FLOWER, *s.* An edge-tool used in cleaning laths; an old word, Roxb.

FLOWER'D, FLOUR'D, *adj.* A term applied to sheep, when they begin to become scabby, and to lose their wool, Teviotd..

FLOWERIE, FLEURIE, *s.* A name frequently given to the ace of spades, Teviotdale; perhaps from the ornaments which appear on this card.

FLOWNIE, *adj.* 1. Light, downy; applied to soft objects, which are easily compressible, such as wool, feathers, &c. Lanarks.

2. Transferred to the mind, as denoting one who is trifling, who has no solidity, *ibid*.

This may be allied to Isl. *flog*, volatilitas.

FLOWNIE, *s.* A small portion of any volatile substance; as of meal thrown on a draught of water, Ang.; perhaps a dimin. from *Flow*, a particle.

FLUCHRA, FLUGHRA, *s.* Snow in broad flakes, Shetl.

This is nearly the same with our *Flaughter*, a flake of snow. V. **FLAUGHT**.

FLUET, *s.* A slap, a blow. V. **FLEWET**.

To FLUFF, *v. a.* To *fluff powder*, to burn gunpowder, to make it fly off, S.

FLUFF, *s.* 1. Puff, Lanarks.; as, "a *fluff* of wind."

"I'm sure an ye warn a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit ae *fluff* o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the loch." Saint Patrick, iii. 31.

2. A slight explosion of gunpowder, S.

FLUF-GIB, *s.* Explosion of gunpowder, S.A.

"I hae been serviceable to Rob or now—when Rob was an honest weel-doing drover, and nane o' this unlawfu' wark, wi' fighting, and flashes, and *fluf-gibs*, disturbing the king's peace, and disarming his soldiers." Rob Roy, iii. 108.

"*Fluf-gibs*, squibs;" Gl. Antiq.

FLUFFY, *adj.* Applied to any powdery substance that can be easily put in motion, or blown away; as to ashes, hair-powder, meal, &c. Lanarks.

To FLIGHT, *v. n.* 1. To flutter, to make a great show, Renfrews.

—Now an' than we'll hurl in a coach;

To shaw we're gentle, when we wauk on fit,

In passin' poor fouk, how we'll *flight* an' skit.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 19, 20. V. **FLOCHT**.

2. To flirt, *ibid*.

This is merely a secondary sense of Teut. *vlucht-en*, Germ. *flucht-en*, to take flight.

FLUKE, *s.* The name given to an insect which breeds on the livers of sheep; called also the

Liver fluke, Roxb. V. **FLOOK**, *s.*

FLUKE, *s.* A diarrhoea. V. **FLOOK**.

FLUM, *s.* Flood, river, &c.] *R. Flow*, flood, &c.] *Add*;

O.Fr. *flum*, water, a river; Roquefort.

To FLUNGE, *v. n.* To skip, to caper, Lanarks.; synon. with *Flisk*.

Evidently from the same origin with E. *flounce*, its proper synonyme. This is not, as Johnson says, *plons-en* Dutch, but Su.G. *fluns-a* immergere. This in W.Goth. signifies to dip bread in fat broth. Hence Ihre remarks the affinity of Isl. *flensare*, a parasite, q. one whose soul is always—in pinguibus aliorum patinis.

FLUP, *s.* One who is both awkward and foolish.] *Add*;

Isl. *fleip* ineptiae, stoliditas. *Firi fleip thitt*; Propter tuam stoliditatem. Verel. Ind.

FLUP, *s.* Sleet, Menteith.

This can hardly be viewed as a corruption of Gael. *flichne*, id. Shall we view it as a cant term introduced perhaps by some seamen, from their favourite beverage *flip*, because of the mixture of rain and snow?

FLURISH, *s.* Blossom, S.] *Add*;

"A.Bor. *flourish*, a blossom;" Grose.

FLURRIKIN, *part. adj.* Speaking in a flurry, Lanarks.

FLUSCH, *s.* 1. A run of water.] *Add*;

A.Bor. *fluish*, "washy, tender, weak," is most probably allied. Ray improperly views it *q. fluid*; Coll. p. 26.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Snow in a state of dissolution, especially as mixed with rain-water, S.

3. Abundance, &c.] *Add*;

"I thought o' the bony bit thorn that our father rooted out o' the yard last May, when it had a' the *flush* o' blossoms on it." Heart M. Loth. ii. 199.

Add to etymon; Isl. *flosn-a* dissolvi. Hence,

FLUSH, *adj.* 1. Full, in whatever respect, S.

—You're unco flush

At praising what's nae worth a rush,

Except it be to show how *flush*

Ye're at sic sport.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 183.

By house-carpenters, a plank is said to be *held flush*, when it is full in its dimensions, rather exceeding than too small.

2. Affluent; as *flush of money*, S.

Dr. Johns. observes that this is "a cant term." It is used, indeed, in the cant language. But it seems of far greater antiquity than most of the terms of this description. For it is an old provincial word. "*Y'aur mains flush*, full-handed, prodigal, wasteful;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. 328. It is evidently allied to Teut. *fluys-en*, to flow, whence Germ. *uberflussig* abundant.

FLUSH, *s.* A piece of moist ground, a place where water frequently lies; a morass, Roxb.

V. FLOSH.

FLUTHER, *s.* 1. Hurry, bustle, S.

But, while he spak, Tod Lawrie slie

Cam wi' an unco *fluther*,

He 'mang the sheep like fire did flee,

An' took a stately wedder.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 97.

Expl. "flutter." But the word, I suspect, primarily respects the sudden rushing of water. V. FLUDDER.

2. An abundance so great as to cause confusion; most commonly applied to bog-, or meadow-, hay, that grows very rank, Roxb.

FLUTHERS, *s. pl.* The loose flakes or lamina of a stone; *Blaffen* synon., Fife.

Teut. *vlaed-en*, deglubere, excoriare; Isl. *fluscrusta*, cortex; Su.G. *flitter* bractea.

FLUXES, *s. pl.* The old name in S. for a flux.

"Fluxus alvi, the *fluxes*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19.

To FLUZE, *v. a.* V. FLOOZE.

FOAL, *s.* A bannock or cake, &c.] *Add*;

Teut. *bol*, panis rotundus, Belg. a small loaf; Su.G. *bull*, id.

FOAL'S-FIT, *s.* A ludicrous designation for the snot hanging or running down from a child's nose, Roxb.; *fit* signifying foot.

To FOB, *v. n.* 1. To breathe hard.

"To *Fob*, to gasp from violent running, to have the sides heaving, the heart beating violently." S.B. Gl. Surv. Nairn.

This term is of general use in Angus, and throughout the north of S.

The hails is wun, they warsle hame,

The best they can for *fobbin*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 66.

2. To sigh, *ibid.* It often denotes the sound of the short interrupted anhelation of a child when crying.

I can discern no vestige of this word in any other language; unless we should view it as the provincial modification of Isl. *hwapp-a*, vagus ferri. This, however, is too remote both in form and in signification.

FOCHTIN MILK, (*gutt.*) a designation for butter-milk, Buchan.; evidently from its being produced by force, *q. by fighting* at the churn.

FODE, the pret. of the *v. to Feed*, Aberd.

This retains the form of Moes.G. *fod-an*, A.S. *foed-an*, pascere, alere.

FODE, FOODE, FWDE, *s.* Brood.] *Add*;

2. This is expl. as signifying a man.

God rue on thee, poor luckless *fode*!

What hast thou to do here.

Northern Antiq. p. 402. V. FOUT.

FODGE, *s.* A fat *pluffy-cheekit* person, Roxb.; evidently the same with *Fadge*.

FODYELL, *s.* A fat good-humoured person, Ettr. For.

Formed perhaps from Dan. *foede* nutriment, feeding.

FODYELLIN, *adj.* Used to denote the motion of a lusty person; nearly synon. with E. *waddling*, *ib.*

To FOG, *v. n.* To become covered with moss.] *Add*;

2. To prosper, to thrive, Aberd.

FOGGAGE, *s.* Rank grass which has not been eaten in summer, or which grows among grain, and is fed on by horses or cattle after the crop is removed, S.; a term frequently occurring in our Forest Laws.

"Giff the King will set girss, in time of *foggage*, the quhilk is fra the feist of All-hallowmass, to the feist of Sanct Patrick in Lenton, ilk kow sall pay viii. d. for *foggage*, and for ilk quoy ii. d." Leg. Forest. Balfour's Pract. p. 139.

It occurs also in Burns's beautiful address to the Mouse.

Thy wee bit housie too, in ruin!

It's silly wa's the win's are strewin!

An' naithing, now, to big a new ane,

O' *foggage* green! *Works*, iii. 147.

L.B. *fogag-ium*, quod aestate non depascitur, & quod spoliatis jam pratis, hiemali tempore succrescit; Du Cange. He quotes our Forest Laws; and I have not observed that the term occurs any where else, in this sense. Dr. Johns. gives *fog*, as used in the same

sense; but without any authority, and referring to the term *fogagium*, in the Scottish laws, as the origin.

Skinner deduces it from *foggy*, *q. foggy grass*, or that which is moist and half putrid.

In the Forest laws of E. this is called *herbage*, and feeding on this, *agistment*. V. Manwood, Fol. 61. a. b. FOGGIT, *adj.* Give, as sense

1. Covered with moss, S.

—"Before it was ditched, the grass of it is become very sour, full of sprouts, and in many places *fogged*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 100.

FOGGIE, FOGGY, *adj.* 1. Mossy, covered with moss, S.

Now I'll awa, an' careless rove

Owre yonder *foggy* mountain.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 87.

"They were arrayed in battle upon the top of a steep, rough, and craggy mountain, at the descent whereof the ground was *foggy*, mossy, and full of peit-pots exceeding dangerous for horse." Conflicts of the Clans, p. 51.

Mossy is not synon. with the preceding term; but signifies boggy.

"It may be laid down with grass seeds;—so to ly, unless it turn sour or *foggy*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 18.

FOGGIE, FOGGIE-BEE, *s.* A small yellow bee, that builds her cells among the *fog* or moss; a kind of humble bee, S.

"Rather unluckily there was in the tent a nest of humble bees, of that brown irritable sort called *foggies*,—which were far from being agreeable contributors." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1819, p. 677.

It may be denominated from its rough appearance, as if covered with moss.

FOG-THEEKIT, *part. adj.* Covered, *q.* thatched, with moss.

Ae night on yon *fog-theekit* brae,

I streek't my weary spauls o' clay, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 8.

FOGGIE, *s.* An invalid.] *Add*; Also written *Fogie*.

2. Applied, in a more general sense, to one advanced in life, S.

Ilk deacon march'd before his trade;

Foggies the zig-zag followers led.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 23.

Expl. not only "Old soldiers," but "men pithless and infirm;" Gl. *ibid.* p. 149.

"Broth, and beef, would put mair smeddum in the men; they're just a whin auld *foggies* that Mr. Andrew describes, an' no worth a single woman's pains." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 217.

FOGGIE, *adj.* [D. 2.] Dull, lumpish.] *Add*;

This seems to be formed from E. *fog*, mist; and is used in the same sense in E., although Dr. Johnson gives no authority. Todd has inserted one.

FOY, *s.* An entertainment, &c.] *Add*;

Perhaps the origin of Teut. *voeye*, also *foye*, given by Kilian, is to be preferred. As he expl. the term *vinum profectionis*, *symposium viae causa*, "a comotation before setting out on a journey," he traces it to Fr. *voeye*, a way.

FOYARD, *s.* A fugitive, Ayrs.

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Fr. *fuyard*, a flyer, a runaway, from *fu-ir*, to fly. FOICHAL, FOICHEL, (*gutt.*) *s.* A cant term for a girl from sixteen to twenty years of age, Lanarks., Dumbartons. Applied to a little thick-set child, Stirlings.

Tell us how our auld frien's the —

Stan' 'gainst the warl crouse and stainch,

And how the bonny Fernig *foichals*

Gie G——n thieves and slaves their dichals.

Poems, Engl. Scotch, and Latin, p. 103.

The first blank undoubtedly denotes the French, G——n most probably German. Fernig, I apprehend, refers to Voltaire's place of residence, Ferney. Thus it is not difficult to know the party to which this writer was attached.

The term seems of Gael. origin, allied perhaps to *foichill-am* to provide, to prepare. As here applied, however, it may be supposed to have fully as much apparent affinity to *foghail-am*, which signifies to plunder, to spoil.

FOIR COPLAND, a phrase used in a deed regarding Orkney and Zetland, A. 1612.

—"Foir copland, settertoun, anstercoip," &c. V.

ROICH, and FORCOP.

FOIRGAIT, *s.* The high or open street. V.

FOREGAIT.

FOIRGRANTSIR, FOREGRANTSCHIR, *s.* 1. Great-grandfather.] *Add*;

—"Thai fand the said Robertis *forgrantsire* deit last vest & sesit of the said landes." Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 34.

Equivalent to Lat. *proavus*.

—"Vmquhile Patrick Butter his *foregrantschir*," &c. Acts Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 249.

2. In one passage, apparently, it should rather be rendered great-great-grandfather, because of the order of enumeration of degrees in the reign of Charles I.

—"To the forsaid persons abonenamit, thair fathers, guidshirs, grandshirs, *foirgrandschirs*, or any vthers thair prediccors of the father or mother syde." Act Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Vol. v. 64.

It cannot well be supposed, that the relation of grandfather is expressed twice in the descent. On the contrary, in a subsequent enumeration, when Charles I. designs James VI. his "vmq' darrest father," Mary "his *guid-dame*," James V. is designed his *grand-schir*. Acts, Ed. 1814, Vol. v. 93.

In the following extract there can be no doubt that a great-great-grandfather, or father in the fourth line back, is meant.

Mention is made of a certain "gude consuetude of the barouny of Fingilton, kepit in all tyme past memoire of man, baith be his [Sir David Hamilton's] fader, gudschir, grandshir, and *forgrandshir*, lardis of Fingiltoun for the time." Books of Counc. and Sess. A. 1541, B. 18, fol. 44.

3. A predecessor; used in a moral sense.

"Frere Martine Lauter your *foirgrandschir* passed mair cannelie to vorke, and did deny that euer S. James vrait ane epistle." Nicol Burne, F. 62, b.

FOIRSENE, *part. pa.* Thoroughly understood.

V. FORESEEN.

FOIRSYCHT, *s.*

3 H

"Item, ane nycht gown of sad cramasy velvott, with ane braid pasmont of silver and gold, and the slevis of the samyne, all pesmentit, the *foirsychtis* cramasy sating, and the leif with reid taffate." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 100.

This may be equivalent to *foirbreistis*. "Item ane gown of blak velvott, lynit with quhyte taffate, and the *foirbreistis* with quhyte letuis." Ib. p. 101. V. SYCHTIS.

FOIRWAGEIS, *s.* Wages given before the performance of any work or service.

"The saidis coilyearis, coilberaris, and saltaris, to be estemit—as theiffis, and punischit in thair bodyes, viz. samony of thame as sall ressave *foirwageis* and feis" [fees]. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 287.

FOISON, **FUSIOUN**, *s.* 1. Abundance.] *Add*; 3. In a sense nearly allied, it denotes the essence or spirit of any thing; as, "What are ye glowran at me for, whan I'm at my meat? Ye'll tak a' the *fizzen* out o't;" Roxb.

4. Bodily sensation, Aberd.; synon. with *Tabets*, *Tebbits*.

5. *Foison* is transferred to the mind; as, "He has nae *foison* in him;" he has no understanding, or mental energy, Loth.

Etymon; *Add*; after obliquely;—as is also *fouzen*, expl. "substantial goodness;" Grose. This corresponds to our term, in sense 2.

FOISONLESS, **FUSIONLESS**, **FISSENLESS**, *adj.* 1. Without strength or sap, dried, withered, Roxb.

"And sic-like dung as the grieve has gi'en;—its pease-dirt, as *fissenless* as chuckie-stanes." Rob Roy, ii. 10.

2. Insipid, pithless, without substance, S.

"The wine! there was hardly half a mutchkin, and puir, thin, *fusionless* skink it was." St. Ronan, iii. 155.

3. Unsubstantial; used in a moral sense, S.

"I have," said the old woman, "a hut by the way-side;—but four men of Belial, called dragoons, are lodged therein, to spoil my household goods at their pleasure, because I will not wait upon the thowless, thriftless, *fissenless* ministry of that carnal man, John Halftext, the curate." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 95.

FOISTERING, **FOISTRING**, **FOISHTERING**, *s.* Expl. "disorder in working," Ayrs.; expressing the idea conveyed by *Hashter* or *Hushter*.

"But there's no sincerity noo like the auld sincerity, when me and your honest grandfather—came thegither; we had no *foistring* and parleyvooing, like your novelle turtle-doves; but discoursed in a sober and wise-like manner anent the cost and charge o' a family." The Entail, ii. 265.

Allied, it would seem, to Isl. *fys*, *fyst*, desiderium, impetus, *fys-a* festinare; Su.G. *foes-a* propellare, agitare, A.S. *fys-an* instigare, E. *fuss*, &c.; as its synon. *Hashter*, *Hushter*, to the terms expressive of *haste*.

FOISTEST, *adj.*

Wi' yowlin' clinch aul' Jennock ran,

Wi' sa'r like ony brock,

To bring that remnant o' a man,

Her *foistest* brither Jock.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 202.

Gael. *foigseasge* signifies next, proximate, *foigse*, id. Can this be an errat. for *foster*?

FOITER'D, *part. adj.* In difficulty, puzzled, Fife; perhaps a provinciality for *Fewter'd*. V. FEWTER.

FOLDINGS, *s. pl.* Wrappers, a term applied to that part of dress which involves the posteriors. To have *foul Foldings*, to lose the power of retention; in allusion to the swaddling-clothes of children.

—"Another field-piece was discharged, which made them all take the flight for fear; they followed the chace; the lord Fraser was said to have *foul foldings*, but wan away." Spalding, i. 151, 152.

* **FOLK** (pron. *fock*), *s.* Used to denote relations; as, "How's your *fock*?" How are your kindred? South of S.; a sense perhaps transmitted from the A.S. use of *folc* for family.

* **FOLLY**, *s.* A designation commonly given, by the vulgar throughout S., to a building not meant for use but ornament; as to a Chinese temple; to one that seems to them of little use; as sometimes to an Observatory; or to one, which although intended for a dwelling-house, does not answer the purpose, exceeds the station, or has ruined the circumstances of the projector.

The term seems to be used in this sense in the north of E. Hence it is said of a water-engine, erected in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which probably did not answer the original design; "This building was afterwards called *the Folly*." Brand's Newcastle, i. 445.

FOLLOWER, *s.* Used as equivalent to E. *foal*. "From Duncan M'Arthour—by mares with their *followers*, 1 horse," &c.

"From Patrick M'Arthour—1 bull, 2 mares and *followers*, 1 staig." Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 60, 61.

The idea thrown out by Ihre, on Su.G. *fole*, Sw. *foelja*, pullus equinus, certainly merits attention. He views *foelja*, sequi, as the radical term; observing that there is no animal that follows its dam more eagerly or longer than a foal. Isl. *fyl*, pullus equinus, also resembles *fulg-ia*, the v. in that language signifying to follow. Also, A.S. *fola*, *fole*, might be traced to *folg-ian* sequi; and Teut. *veulen*, *volen*, pullus, to the v. *volgh-en*, *volg-en*.

L.B. *Sequela* has a similar sense. Dicitur de pulis equinis, vitulinis, aliisque animalibus, quae matrem sequuntur. Concedimus—usagium pasturarum—pro equabus duodecim et earum *sequela*. Cart. Philipp. R. Franc. A. 1303. V. Carpentier, vo. *Sequela*, 7. O.F. *sequence* and *suivans* are used in the same sense; Ibid.

According to this etymon *fole* would be strictly synon. with *follower*. As, however, Su.G. *foel-a* signifies to bring forth, in relation to mares, and *foelja* as well as *ifoel*, denotes a mare in a state of pregnancy, it seems doubtful whether the term does not primarily respect the animal before it sees the light. The form assumed by Moes.G. *fula*, pullus, might seem to point out *fulls* plenus, as the root; as Teut. *volen* resembles *voll-en* implere. Thus it would originally refer to the appearance of the dam in *statu gravido*. But whatever be the root, Gr. $\pi\tilde{\omega}\lambda-\alpha\varsigma$, pullus, maxime equinus, must undoubtedly have had a common origin.

FOLLOWING, *s.* A term formerly used, especially in the Highlands, and on the borders of the Highlands, to denote the retainers of a chief.

—"He is a very unquiet neighbour to his un-friends, and keeps a greater *following* on foot than many that have thrice his estate." Waverley, i. 222.

—"Apprehending that the sufferer was one of his *following*, they unanimously allowed that Waverley's conduct was that of a kind and considerate chieftain." Ibid. ii. 341.

This is analogous to Lat. *sequela*, id. Isl. *fylgd* comitatus; Sw. *følje*, Dan. *følge*, *følgeskab*, id.

TO FOLM, **FOLM** *up*, *v. a.* To set any vessel on its mouth, Aberd.

This seems merely the provincial modification of E. *whelm*, allied to Isl. *hilm-a* obtegere. Mr. Todd mentions also *hwilm-a*; but I can find no vestige of it.

TO FOLOW, **FOLOWE**, *v. n.* To pursue at law; a forensic term.

"And gif the trespass be donne of suddande chauld-melly, the party scathit sall *folowe*, and the party trespassande sall defende, eftir the cours of the auld lawis of the realme." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1425, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 9, s. 7.

—"Beauss Walter Ogilby gert summond Sir Ja. Stewart & A. Ogilby til a certane day in the parlement, & comperit nouthir be himself nor his procuraturis to *folow* thaim, that therefore he be nocht herd again thaim in jugement, quhill he content & pay thare expenses." Act. Audit. A. 1466, p. 5.

FOLOWAR, *s.* A legal pursuer or prosecutor.

"Gif—he be absent & contumace at the secunde summondis, he salbe condampnit be the Juge in the expensis of the *folowar*, & in xl s. for the kingis vn-law." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1449, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 37.

"In the actioun and causs movit be Alexander Erskin & Cristian of Creehtoun his spous, *folowaris* oñ the ta part again Alane lorde Cathkert defendur oñ the tother par^t, tuiching the wrangwiss occupation & execucion of the office of balyery," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1466, p. 3.

This use of the term seems peculiar to our language. Su.G. *foerfol-ia* signifies persequi, Germ. *verfolg-en*, id.

TO FON, *v. n.* To play the fool.] *Add*;

E. *fond* was formerly used in a similar sense. Hence Shakespear,—

Tamer than sleep, *fonder* than ignorance.

Troilus and Cressida.

A similar analogy may be remarked between E. *doat* and our *doilit*, stupid; also *dawtie*, q. one of whom another is *doatingly* fond.

FONTE, *s.*

"Ane moyane of *fonte* markit with the sallamandre having ane new stok without yron werk." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 249. The same with *Found*, q. v.; only the Fr. term *fonte* is here used, "casting, melting of metals;" Cotgr.

FOOL, **FULE**, *adj.* Foolish, S. Fr. *fol*, id.

"A *fool* posture that would be, and no very com-modious at this time; for ye see my fingers are coomy." The Entail, ii. 22.

FOOROCH, **FOORIGH**, (*gutt.*) *s.* Bustle, confusion caused by haste, or proceeding from tremor, Ang. Perhaps it is the same with *Furich*.

But hur nane sell, wi' mony a knock,
Cry'd, *Furich* whiggs, awa', man.

Ritson's Scot. Songs, ii. 46.

Gael. *feirge* denotes anger, indignation.

FOORIOCHIE, **FOURIOGHIE**, *adj.* Hasty, passionate, Ayrs.

FOOSE, *s. pl.* The houseleek. V. FEWS, FOUETS.

FOOST, **FOOSTIN**, *s.* A nausea, Selkirks.

"I coudna swally my spittle for the hale day, an' I fand a kind o' *foost*, *foost*, *foostin* about my briskit that I coudna win aneath awa'." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 20. Fr. *fust*, fustiness.

TO FOOT THE PEATS, a phrase used in preparing fuel of turf, S.

"When the peats have become so hardened by the drought that they will stand on end, they are placed on end three or four together, and leaning against each other; this is called *footing the peats*. Agr. Surv. Peebles-shire, p. 72, N. Q. setting them on *foot*.

FOOT-BRAID, *s.* The breadth of a foot, S.B.

Charge them to stop, nor move a *foot-braid* more,
Or they shall at their peril cross the score.

Ross's Helenore, p. 120.

FOOTMAN, *s.* An iron or brass stand for holding a kettle before the fire, having four feet, Lanarks. *Kettle-stand* suggests a different idea, being fixed on one of the ribs of the grate.

Denominated, perhaps, from its being substituted for the attendance of a *footman* at the breakfast table; like the common phrase, a *dumb waiter*.

FOOT-PEAT, **FIT-PEAT**, *s.*

"As the digger stands upon the surface and presses in the peat-spade with his foot, such peat is designed *foot-peat*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 208. V. BREAST-PEAT.

FOOT-ROT, *s.* A disease of sheep, S.

"*Foot-rot*—is frequently occasioned in the milking season, by the bughts being dirty.—It resembles the whitlow, and it commonly affects the fore feet, but sometimes all four.—From the cleft, a sharp fetid humour exudes, sometimes engendering maggots, and corroding the flesh, and even the bone." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 431.

"Many of them [the sheep] are rendered lame, by prickles running into their feet, and, in some seasons, by an excoriation or soreness in their feet, which is contagious, and known by the name of *foot-rot*." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 165.

"The Merino sheep are also liable to the *foot rot*. It is caused by the sheep feeding or sleeping on wet or damp ground." Wilson's Renfrews. p. 150.

It has been said, that the only cure yet discovered, is to cut away the carious flesh into the quick, and apply what is denominated Butter of antimony, a caustic preparation.

FOOT-SIDE. To keep *foot-side*, to keep pace with, to proceed *pari passu*.

"And is it not somewhat promising this day, that the Lord is helping some to keep *foot-side* with the brethren at home, not only in our first testimony against M. M——d, but in the late endeavours?" Society Contendings, p. 38.

If the term does not signify, to keep one's *foot side* for *side* with that of another; it must allude to a garment which is so long as to reach to the feet.

Gird in ane garmont semelie and *fute-syde*.

Virg. 229, 35. V. SIDE, 1.

FOR, *conj.* Because.] *Add*;

"Ande *for* the saide first payment of the finance may nocht be maid but chevisance of Flanderis to helpand furthir with commissaris, our lorde the king sall sende his commissaris of burrovis in Flanderis to mak this chevisance," &c. *Parl. Ja. I. A.* 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, Pref. xix.

FOR, *adv.* Used as E. *fore*, before, previously; *Aberd. Reg.*

FOR-A-BE, *adv.* Although, notwithstanding, Fife; q. *for all* that may be, or happen.

FOR-AS-MEIKLE-AS, *conj.* For as much as, South of S. V. FORSAMEKILL.

FOR-A'-THAT, *adv.* Notwithstanding, S.

"His brain was awee agee, but he was a braw preacher *for a' that*." *Tales of my Landlord*, iv. 161.

FORBY, FORBYE, *prep.* 1. Past, beyond.] *Add*;
Here it seems equivalent to the mod. vulgar term *Outby*, at a little distance.

2. Besides.] *Ada*;

"*Forbye* the ghaist, the Green Room doesna vent weel in a high wind." *Antiquary*, i. 233.

FORBY, FOREBY, *adv.* 1. Past.] *Add*;

3. Out of the usual way. Applied to one who excels, or who does something quite beyond expectation; as, *Foreby good*, very good, passing good; "*He was forby kind*," he was unusually so, S.O., Clackmannansh. It is at times used as synon. with *Fey*; being applied to those who do any thing viewed as a presage of death.

FORBY, *adj.* Extraordinary, Renfr.; synon. *Byous*, Clydes.

A *forby man*, one who is singular, or of a peculiar cast, S.O.

FORBOT, *imperat. v.* Forbid.

God *forbot*, he said, my thank war sic thing
To him that succourit my lyfe in sa euill ane
nicht. *Rauf Coilyear*, C. iiij b.

It is erroneously printed *sorbot*.

FORBREIST, *s.* 1. The fore-part of a coat, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

2. The fore-part or front of any thing; as, "the *forebreist* of the laft," S.B. V. FORE-BREAST.

FORBUIHT, *s.* A foreshop; *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1563.

FORCAT, FOIRCHET, *s.* A rest for a musket.

"That euerie ane of thair nyctbouris burgessis,—be furnist with—ane pik, ane halbert or tua handit suorde, or ells ane muscat with *forcat*, beadrole, and heidpeice." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 169. V. BENDROLE.

—"Or ellis with ane muscat, *foirchet*, bandroll, and heidpeice."—"Or ellis ane muscat with heid peice, *foirchet*, and band roll." *Ibid.* p. 191.

Fr. *fourchette*, primarily "a forket, or small forke;—also a musket-rest;" *Cotgr.*; L.B. *fourchata*. Une baston, appellé *forchat*, que est en maniere d'une forche. From Lat. *furc-a*.

FORCE, *s.* Consequence, importance.

"Indeed, Sir," quoth I, "the letters were found by the king my master's officers, and sent up to his

majesty." "Well," quoth he, "it is no *force*." *Sadler's Papers*, i. 25. "It is no matter," N.

This is nearly allied to the Fr. idiom, *Il n'a ni force*. *Dict. Trev.*

FORCED FIRE. V. NEID-FYRE, and BLACK SPAUL.

FORCELY, *adv.* Vehemently, violently.

—"Quhen thay war maist *forcely* given to the execution thairof, tithingis come that the Volschis war cummand with strang armeis to invaid the citie." *Bellend. T. Liv.* p. 202.

FORCOP, *s.*

—"Na *forcop* in all this parochin."—"In malt scat ant. xj m iij ftē Jam tantum; et in *forcop* ant. iij s iij d Jam tantum."—"In malt scat ant. xiiij m & na *forcop*."—"Jam tantum & na *forcop* quia double malt scat." *Rentall Book of Orkney*, pp. 3, 7, 8.

Su.G. *foercop* denotes forestalling. Emtio anticipata, quum quis ante justum nundinarum tempus rem aliquid suam facit; Ihre. Dan. *forkioeb*, id., Isl. *forkopt peninga*, emptionis pretium. Teut. *veurkoop doen*, merces praeemere, *veur-kooper*, propola, a forestaller.

But it is obvious that the term, as here used, cannot admit of this sense. It evidently denotes some species of duty, distinct from *scat*, *wattil*, &c., payable by the tenant to the proprietor or superior of landed property.

FORDEDDUS, *s.* Violence, applied to a blow, Angus.

Perhaps, q. what has *fordyd* one, or destroyed them. To a similar source Ihre traces Su.G. *foerdaeda*, a witch, an enchantress.

FORDEL, *adj.* Prepared.] *Dele* Prepared, and *Substitute*;

Applied to what is in readiness for future use; as implying that it is not meant to be used immediately. *Fordel Work*, &c.

Where there are two stacks, one of these is called a *fordel stack*, which is to be kept till the other has been used, Mearns.

—Gin ye had heall,

I think ye'll hae laid by, gin Yeel,

A fouth o' *fordel* strae.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 36.

To FORDER, *v. a.* To promote, to forward.] *Add*;

"The saids rebels and their favorars promittit they should *forder* him to the crown matrimoniall, give him the succession thereof, and ware their lives in all his affairs; and if any would usurp contrary to his authority, they should defend the samyne to their uttermost power, not excepting our own person." *Keith's Hist.* p. 331.

—Was ne'er sic tumult and disorder;

Here Discord strave new broils to *forder*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 72.

"Weel *forder* ye!" Well may you speed! *Dumfr.*

To FORDER, *v. n.* To have success, to make advancement, S.

Let's a' start fair, cries Robin Rae,

That ilk alike may *forder*;

But Tibby, stening on her tae,

Pat a' into disorder.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 118.

Wha fastest rides does aft least *forder*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 182.

FORDER, *adj.* 1. Further, progressive.

—“ And gif he failyies thairin, and that thair-throw outhir the writing beis copyit, or proceidis to *forder* knowlege amang the peple, the first sear and findar thair of sall be punist in the samin maner as the first inventar, writtar, tynar, and upsettarr of the samyn.” Act Mar. 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 380.

2. Anterior, equivalent to *E. fore*, S.B. V. FORTHIR.

FORDER, **FORDIR**, *adv.* Further, moreover.

“ And *forder*, it is of trewth, that besydis the un-ressonabillransom,—thair is requirit for the Lord Keith's chargeis, being a singill man and presonar, that quhilk of resoun mycht stand for his full ransom, that is Twa hunder *Lib. Sterling*.” Q. Mary's Instructions, 1566, Keith's Hist. p. 363.

“ *Forder*,—I say ye war entent with victorius ensenyeis in the capitol, or evir your inemyis war doun fra the market.” Bellend. T. Liv. p. 234.

“ And *forder*,—it is thocht expedient, statute & ordanit that the saidis prelaittis sall euerie ane of thame seuerallie convene his haill fewaris,” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 290.

Teut. *voorder*, ultra, ulterius; Germ. *forder*, id.

FORDERANCE, *s.* Advancement. *E. furtherance*.

—“ For the greater *forderance*—of justice,—that the lyk lettres and executioun of horning, be direct—vpoun all actis, decreittis, &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 286.

FORDER-IM-HITHER, *s.* Any piece of showy dress, displayed by a belle, in order to attract the attention of young men, and induce them to pay court to her, Fife.

FORDYD, *pret.* Destroyed.] *Add*;

Fordeden is used in the same sense, O.E.

Eft he seyde to hem selfe, Wo mote you worthen That the toubmes of profetes tildeth vp-heighe, Youre faderes *fordeden* hem, and to the deth hem broughte. *P. Ploughmanes Crede*, D. ij. a.

To **FORDYN**, *v. a.* To overpower with noise.

Add the extract from Doug. Virg. 91. 11. given under **FORDYN**, *v. n.*

FORDNAIT, *s.* Fortnight; Aberd. Reg.

FORE. *To the fore*. 1. Still surviving.] *Add*;

—“ That the said Lord John, after the death of his said father, being *to the fore*, and on life, by the grace of God, should be King of Scotland, as lawful heir of his said father.” Lat. *superstes* & *vivus*. Act. Parl. 1371. Cromerty's Vindication of Rob. III. p. 41.

4. In the same place or situation, S.

“ But, eh, as I wuss Sherra Pleydell was *to the fore* here!—he was the man for sorting them.” Guy Mannering, iii. 101.

5. *To the fore* has a singular sense in Roxb.; signifying, in consideration of, or in comparison with.

OF FORE, *adv.* Before.

“ The said Thomas Corry beand present be his procuratouris, & the said Cuthbert Murray beand summond apud acta *of fore*, oft tymes callit & nocht comperit,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 179.

From this conjunction it might seem that *E. afore* had originally had this form. But it appears rather

to be softened from *on fore*, like *alive* from *on life*. V. On, Gl. Tyrwh.

FORE, *s.* Help, advantage, S.B.] *Add*;

It is used in the same sense, S.O.; “ It's no mony *fores* I get;” I meet with few opportunities of an advantageous nature.

It bears the same sense, Dumfr., often denoting a cause of preference; as, a maid-servant, speaking of another having got a place that she thinks well of, says, “ Aye! has she gotten in there? That's a gude place; it has mony *fores*.”

FORE, *s.* Any thing thrown ashore as a wreck; sometimes *Sea-fore*; Galloway.

Su.G. *foer-a*, ferre, adferre; q. “ what is brought to land by the motion of the sea.” Isl. *fari*, vectura conducta.

FORE-ANENT, **FORNENCE**, *prep.*] *Add*;

2. Against, as signifying, “ in provision for,” to—meet.

“ The Hethruschis—had certane apparatouris and men of armis, reddy *fornence* all aventuris that might occur.” Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 15.

FOREBEARIS, *s. pl.* Ancestors; sometimes corr. *forbeiraris*.] *Add*;

— In this seiknes I was borne,

And my *forebeerars* me beforne.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 159.

FORE-BYAR, *s.* One who purchases goods in a market before the legal time, a forestaller.

“ And mair-over forestallers are challenged and accused,—that they sell their gudes privlie vpon their awin fluire [floor], that they are *fore-byars* of quheate, beare, aites, cattel, & ar cowperis & sellers thereof, turnand the samin in merchandice.” Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Regrateris*.

FORE-BREAST o' the *Laft*, the front-seat of the gallery in a church, S.

FOREBROADS, *s. pl.* The milk which is first drawn from a cow when she is milked, Ayrs.

“ The young calves are fed on the milk, first drawn, locally termed *forebroad*.” Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 443.

Perhaps from A.S. *fore* ante, and *brode*, from *braed-an* auferre; *ge-broden* sublatus, “ taken away, withdrawn,” Somner.

FORE-CRAG, *s.* The anterior part of the throat.

“ They made diligent search about her, and found the enemies mark to be in her *fore-crag*, or fore part of her throate.” Newes from Scotland, 1591. V. Law's Memor. Pref. xxxi.

FORE-DAY, *s.* That part of the day which elapses from breakfast-time till noon, Roxb.

“ The settin moon shone even in their faces, and he saw them as weel as it had been *fore-day*.” Browne of Bodsbeck, i. 13.

Belg. *voormiddag*, Germ. *vormittag*, forenoon.

FORE-DOOR, *s.* The door in the front of a house, S.O.

“ The principal door—was named the *fore-door*.”

Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 115.

Teut. *veur-deure*, janua, ostium, fores.

FOREDONE, *part. adj.* Quite worn out, Dumfr.

FORE-END. **FORE-END** o' HAR'ST, the anterior part of harvest, S.

"Gude-day to ye, cummer, and mony ane o' them. I will be back about the *fore-end o' ha'rst*, and I trust to find ye baith haill and fere." Antiquary, i. 297.
FORE-ENTRESSE, *s.* A porch or portico.

"Sphaeristerium, the tinnice-court, or catchpel. Propylaeum, a *fore-entresse*." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 11.

To **FORE-FAIR**, *v. a.* To abuse. V. **FORFAIR**.

To **FOREFIGHT** *one's self*, *v. a.* To take exercise so as to weary one's self.

—"That in the ancient town of Cowper in Fife, there is now no such disease as was the late infection among the horses,—so that all these noble gentlemen, who were formerly delighted with the laborious recreations of hawking, hunting, and horse-coursing, may without danger, entrust their horses in our town, and *forefight* themselves in our excellent fields, which, for these sports, the world hath not the better." Mercur. Caled. A. 1661, p. 21. V. **FORFOUCHT**, **FORFOUCHTEN**, which seems the part. pa. of this obsolete verb.

FOREGAIT, **FOIRGAIT**, *s.* The high or open street.

"Gif there be ony penteissis, that is, under stairis, haldin on the *fore-gait*.—Gif thair be ony swine cruivis biggit on the *fore-gait*, stoppand the samin." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract. p. 588. V. **GAIT**.

—"That na sik vnworthye personis [as huris, harlottis, and vther pure and vnhonest folkis] salbe sufferit to top ony wynis in tyme cuming in sic rowmes and vnmeit places [bak houses, choppis, cellaris, and priue cornaris], bot the samyn to be saulde and toppit be honest personis in the *foirgait*, in oppin and publict tavernis, as vse and wount wes," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 43.

FOREGRANDFATHER, *s.* Great-grandfather.

"The pursuer libelled his interest as heir, at least apparent heir to his *fore-grandfather*." A. 1630, Spotsiswode, Suppl. Dec. p. 179.

"A man might not marry his *fore-grandfather's* wife, nor his sister, but may marry his cousin-german." Durham, X Command. p. 354. V. **FOIRGRANTSCHIR**, which is the more ancient term.

FOREHAMMER, **FOIRHAMMER**, *s.* The sledge, or sledge-hammer, *S.* To throw the *forehammer*, to throw the sledge; a species of sport still used in the country as a trial of strength.

"Our souerane lord, &c. considerit the tressounable, crwell and vnnaturall fact laitlie committit be the personis following in cumpany for the tyme with Frances sumtyme Erle Bothwell,—in invaiding, as-segeing, and persewing of his Maiesties maist noble persone be fyre and sworde, breking vp his chalmer durris with *foirhammeris*, and cruellie slaying his hienes servandis cumand to his Maiesties rescourss," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 538.

The brawnie, bainie, ploughman chiel,
 Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel,

The strong *forehammer*,
 Till block an' studdie ring an' reel

Wi' dinsome clamour. Burns, iii. 15.

Teut. *veur-hamer*, tudes, malleus major; Kilian. As *veur* in the Teut. term literally signifies *before*,

it, as well as our term, seems to intimate that the denomination originated from the mode of using this instrument. This is expressed by Moxon.

"The uphand sledge is used by under workmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they use it with both their hands *before* them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head." V. Johns. vo. *Sledge*.

* **FOREHAND**, *s.* "I'm to the *forehand* wi' you," I have got the start of you; applied both to time, and to any advantage obtained over another, *S.*

Fore-Hand, *adj.* First in order, *S.*

"I ken I'm gay thick in the head, but I'm as honest as our auld *forehand* ox, puir fallow, that I'll ne'er work ony mair." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 159.

The *forehand stane* is the stone first played in curling, Clydes.

FORE-HAND-RENT, **FORERENT**, *s.* A mode of appointing the rent of a farm, by which the tenant must pay it when it becomes due six months after entry, Berwicks.

"Entering at Whitsunday, the first year's rent becomes payable at the first Martinmas, only six months after. The above mode of payment, is termed *fore-rent* or *forehand-rent*." Agr. Surv. of Berw. p. 141.

FORELAND, *s.* A house facing the street, as distinguished from one in a *close* or alley, *S.*

"And als the actioun—aganis Alex^r Home—to werrand, kep, & defend to him a *foreland* of ane tenement liand in the said Canongate," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1489, p. 149. V. **LAND**.

FORELDERIS, *s. pl.* Ancestors.] *Add*;

A.Bor. *fore-elders* is still used to denote ancestors; Grose. "*Fore-elders*, progenitors;" Yorks. Marsh. ii. 320.

To **FORELEIT**, *v. a.* To foresake, to desert. V. **FORLEIT**.

FORE-LOOFE, *s.* A furlough.

"The Lievetenant Colonell taking a *fore-loofe*, did go unto Holland." Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 34.

Su.G. *foerlof*, id., from *foerlofwa*, promittere; ex-auctorare; from *lofw-a* promittere, to give leave; and this, as Ihre shews, is simply and beautifully derived from *lofwe* vola manus, *S. lufe*, because it was customary in making promises or engagements, to give the hand.

FORENAME, *s.* The christian name, as distinguished from the surname, *S.*

Teut. *veur-naem*, praenomen.

FORENIGHT, *s.* The evening, the portion of time that elapses between the twilight and going to bed, *S.*

"We heard the loud laugh of fowk riding, wi' the gingling o' bridles, an' the clanking o' hoofs. We banged up, thinking they wad ryde owre us; we kent nae but it was drunken fowk riding to the fair, i' the *fore night*." Remains of Nithsdale Song, App. p. 298. 299.

"The secret, by far too good to be kept, was in a short time known over the country side, and even yet bids fair to form the subject of much rustic merriment at the farmers ingle cheek, during the lang *fore-nights* o' winter." Dumfr. Courier, Sept. 1823.

No other word is used in Angus, in the sense above given, to denote the early part of the night; where this term is never applied to the twilight, which is distinctively denominated the *glomin*. It corresponds to the A.S. term *Foran niht*, *primum noctis*. Lye also adds, *crepusculum*. But Somner more properly expl. it, "the first, or beginning of the night." In the same manner, the A. Saxons said *farendaeg*, *tempus antelucanum*, "before break of day;" *ibid.* Teut. *veur-nacht* *conticinium*, *prima pars noctis*, *secunda vigilia*, Kilian; Belg. *voor-nacht*, *id.* The analogous term in Moes.G. is *andanahti*, *vesper*. Junius derives it from *andeis* or *andi finis*, and *nahts*; and thus, he says, the term was anciently used to signify the later part of the evening, *de vespera profundiore*, q. d. *circa finem vesperae*. Goth. Gl. But as *nahts* never denotes the evening, but invariably the night, it is obvious that the meaning of the word is changed in order to support the etymon. The *end* of the *night* can never be the *end* of the *evening*. *Anda* here is evidently the prep. so frequently used in composition, in the sense of *before*; plainly signifying, *before night*, or the first part of it. It cannot signify the *end* of the evening; for the sense is expl. Mark i. 35. "At even, when the sun did set, they brought unto him all that were diseased," &c. Thus the term denotes the whole of the evening from sun-setting till it can be properly said to be night.

The Isl. approaches nearly to the Moes.G. in the formation of *andwerdar* or *onwerdar vetur*, the beginning of winter; as *ofanverdur* denotes the end of it. *Onverd* is in like manner used to signify the beginning of any thing; as, *Tha jord, er at onverdu bar illgraesi*; That land, which in the beginning, or at first bore cockle, &c. Hirdskra, ap. Ihre Spec. p. 289. From *and* or *on*, denoting priority, commencement, and *verd-a* to be.

FORENICKIT, *part. pa.* Prevented by a trick:

A and B both intend to purchase a horse. A, knowing B's design, takes the start of him and concludes a bargain with the dealer. When B comes to buy him, he finds that he has been sold to A. Thus A has *forenickit* B; Fife.

FORENOON, **FORENOON-BREAD**, *s.* A luncheon eaten by the peasantry, hinds, &c., Roxb.; *synon.* *Nacket*, *Nocket*.

FORENTRES, *s.* An entry to a house from *before*, a court; or a porch. V. **FORE-ENTRESSE**.

"To remoif, red & flit out of the said inland thortyrland yard & forentres." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

FORESKIP, *s.* 1. Progress made in a journey, &c.] *Add*;

2. The advantage given to one in a contest, or trial of strength, agility, &c. Dumfr.

FORES, *s. pl.* Perquisites given to a servant besides his wages, Selkirks.

These are considered as his due, being included in the bargain. V. **FORE**, *s.* Help.

Teut. *te veuren geven*, in sumptum dare.

FORESEENE, *part. pa.* 1. Provided, supplied.

"This leaguer—at all sorting ports, being well *foreseene* with slaught-bomes and triangles; well fastened and close; his Majesty—made the retrench-

ment goe likewise round the city." *Monro's Exped.* P. II. p. 133.

Sw. *foerse id.* *Han har foersett dem med full magt*; He has provided them with a full power. Belg. *voorzien*, *id.*

2. Acquainted.

"The garrison of Heidelberg coming towards Wisloch,—by casting fire in the towne sets three houses on fire, whereof the Felt-marshall Gustavus Horne being made *fore-seene*, he with all his forces did breake up, and marched." *Ibid.* p. 139.

3. Thoroughly understood.

"Thairfoir and for dyuerss vtheris wechtie caussis and guid considerationis *foirsene* be his hienes and estatis,—off his *certane knaulege* and proper motiue, —Ratifies," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 627.

Teut. *ver-sein*, *munitus*, *instructus*, Kilian.

FORE-SHOT, *s.* The projection of the front of a house over part of the street in which it is built.

"The street of the town of Stirling was formerly broader than at present, the proprietors of the houses on both sides having made encroachments on the same by building small additions to their houses of about 6 or 7 feet in breadth, made of wood, and supported by pillars, in the same manner that this was executed in Edinburgh, which are called *Fore-shots*, or *Forestairs*, though they do not ordinarily serve for this last purpose." Petition of John Finlayson to the Lords of Council and Session, 1752.

Teut. *veur-schoot* denotes what is worn before; Sw. *foerskiut-a*, to advance. The Sw. term for the projection of a building is *utskintande*, exactly corresponding with S. *outschot*. Perhaps the phrase *out-shot* window receives light from *Fore-shot*, q. the window in that part of the house which projects.

FORESHOT, *s.* 1. The term used to denote the *whisky* that first runs off in distillation, which is always the strongest, S.

2. In *pl. foreshots* is the designation given to the milk which is first drawn from a cow, Lanarks.

FORESICHTIE, *adj.* Provident, Fife.

To **FORESPEAK**, *v. a.* V. **FOR SPEAK**.

FORESPEAKER, *s.* 1. An advocate.] *Add*;
2. *Forespekar*, the foreman of a jury; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

FOR SPEAKERS *for Cost*, "are advocates who plead before the Parliament, called *for cost*, to distinguish them from those who *plead for nothing*, as friends and relations, who were termed *Prolocutors*." View Feud. Law, Gl. p. 127.

To **FORESTA**, *v. a.* To understand. V. **FORSTAW**.

FORESTAM, *s.* 2. The front, or forehead.] *Add*;

His enemy in afore him cam,

Ere ever he him saw;

Raught him a rap on the *forestam*,

But had na time to draw

Anither sae.

Christmas Ba'ing, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.* p. 132.

FORESTART, *s.* "A start in running a race;"

Roxb. It would seem to denote the advantage gained in leaving the goal first.

FORESUPPER, *s.* The interval between the

time that servants leave off working and that of supper, when they gather round the fire, Lannarks. The interval between supper and the time of going to bed is called *Aftersupper*, *ibid.*

This, in the South of S., is called *Foresupper-time*, also the *Winter-e'ening*; in Renfr. *Foresippers*.

Hale foresippers, the whole evening before supper, Renfr.; *synon. Forenicht*.

Nae mair we by the biel hud-nook,
Sit hale fore-sippers ower a book,
Striving to catch, wi' tentie look,
Ilk bonny line,

Till baith our kittelt sauls flee up

Wi' fire divine. *J. Scott's Poems*, p. 316.

FORETHOUGHTIE, *adj.* Cautious, provident, Fife, Roxb.

FORE-TROOPES, *s. pl.* The vanguard of an army.

—“We were well seconded by Ramseys men, seeing those were ever commanded on desperat exploits, being still appointed the *fore-troopes* of the army.” *Monro's Exped.* P. II. p. 116.

Germ. vortrouppen, Sw. foer-troppar, id.

FOREWORNE, *part. pa.* Exhausted with fatigue, S.

Hard did she toil the hare to save,

For the little wee hare was sair *foreworne*.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 325.

Rather *formorne*; from *for* privative, and *wear*, *q. worn out*.

FOREYEAR, *s.* The earlier part of the year, as the spring, Loth.

Teut. veur-jaer, annus incipiens; et ver; Kilian.

TO FORFAIR, *FORE-FAIR, v. a.* To waste.] *Add;*

“*Forisfactum*—is taken for fornication committed be ane woman being aire femaill within waird, *ut cum femina dicitur forisfacere de corpore suo, to fore-fair* or abuse her bodie.” *Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Forisfactum.*

FORFAUGHLIT, *part. adj.* Worn out, jaded with fatigue, Roxb.; nearly *synon.* with *Forjesket*.

Teut. ver, our for intensive, and wagg'helen, agitare, motitare, continuo motu huc illuc ferre; Kilian. V. WAUCHLE, v.

FORFAULTURE, *FORFAULTURE, s.* Forfeiture.

—“The said sentence of *forfaltoure* was gevine vpoun the fift day of the samin moneth, & the granting of the suire passage to cum and defend thar causs was bot proclamit the secund day of the samin moneth.” *Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 416.*

“Considering that it was against all equitie—that the vassals, cautioners, &c. of any—forfaulted in this parliament—should be prejudged by the *forfaulture* of the saids persons off their right of propertie,” &c. *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 167. Also forfaulter, ibid.*

FORFLEEIT, *part. pa.* Terrified, stupified with terror, Clydes.

*Forflee't wi' guilt * * * **

In a swarf on the grun' she fa's.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

TO FORFLUTHER, *v. a.* To disorder, Lannarks.; from *for* intensive, and *Fludder*, *q. v.*

FORFORN, *part. pa.* Having the appearance of being exhausted or desolate, Perth.

The doctor ply'd his crookit horn,

Wi' wondrous art;

But, oh! puir Tamey look'd *forforn*,

An' sick at heart.

The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 85.

The same with *Forfairn*. *V. FORFAIR, v.*

FORFOUCHT, *FORFOUGHEN*, *FORFAUGHTEN*, *part. pa.*] *Add;*

Sair sair he pegh'd, and feught against the storm;

But aft *forfaughen* turn'd tail to the blast,

Lean'd him upo' his rung, and tuke his breath.

The Ghaist, p. 2.

FORFOWDEN, *part. adj.* Exhausted, greatly fatigued, Aberd.; *synon. Forfouchten*.

—My breath begins to fail,

I'm a' *forfowden*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 13.

A.S. forfyliden is rendered, obstructus, Lye; and *Dan. forfylde-er*, to stuff. Thus the idea may be, closed up as one is with cold; as it is an apology for bad singing. *Dan. forfalden* signifies decayed; *forfald*, an impediment.

TO FORGADER, *FORGATHER, v. n.* 1. To meet, to convene.] *Add;*

It is still used in this sense, at least in the So. of S.

—The sev'n trades there

Forgather'd, for their Siller Gun

To shoot ance mair. *Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 9.*

FORGATHERIN, *s.* Meeting, S.

“You're awing me a pint o' gin for this *forgatherin*, the neist time your brig sails to Schiedam.” *Tenant's Card. Beaton, p. 32.*

TO FORGATHER, *v. n.* *V. FORGADER.*

FORGET, *s.* An act of forgetfulness, S.A.

“The puir demented body—has been kenn'd to sit for ten hours thegither black fasting, whilk is a mere papistrie, though he does it just out o' *forget*.” *St. Ronan, ii. 61.*

FORGETTILNESS, *s.* Forgetfulness, Clydes.

FORGEUANCE, *FORGENYS, s.* Forgiveness.

—“Sa mony personis—that were committaris of the said slauchter sall—cum to the merkat corss of Edinburgh in thair linyng claithis, with ber swerdis in thair handis, & ask the said Robert & his frendis *forgiuance* of the deth of the said Johne.” *Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 153. V. KINBOT.*

Forgenys, id., Aberd. Reg.

TO FORGIE, *v. a.* To forgive. This is the common pronunciation in vulgar language, S.

—“He saved me frae being ta'en to Perth as a witch.—*Forgie* them that would touch sica puir silly auld body!” *Waverley, iii, 239.*

FORGIFFYNE, *s.* Donation.

“We charge yhu straytly and commaundis, that bute delay thir letteris sene, not agaynstanding ony relessing, gyft, *forgiffyne*, or accordyng, we hafe made with ony of our leeges of warde, relese, marriage, or ony uther profyt fallyn to us, of the quhilkis the said Bischop and kirk ar in possessioun, or war wont to hafe the second tende of, ye mak the said bischop be content and payit of his tende peny,” &c. *Lett. Ja. II. Chart. Aberd. Fol. 62. M'Farl. MS.*

This term is borrowed from A.S. *for-gif-an*, the primary sense of which is to give; concedere; dare, donare. Teut. *vergheev-en*, Germ. *vergeb-en*, condonare: *For* and *ver* are here merely intensive.

FORGIFINS, *s.* Forgiveness, Aberd. Reg.

FORGRANTSIRE, **FOREGRANTSCHIR**, *s.* Great-grandfather. V. **FOIRGRANDSYR**.

FORHOUS, *s.* A porch, or an anterior building, as referring to one behind it; more properly *Forehouse*.

—"Quhen he remoife furth of the said *forhous*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

Teut. *veur-huys*, primæ ædes, atrium, vestibulum; Sw. *færhus* portal, gate-house.

To FORHOW, *v. a.* To forsake.] *Add*;

Since the publication of this work, I have observed that *Forhow* may with equal propriety be traced to A.S. *for-hog-ian*, *for-hog-an*, spernere; negligere. Part. pa. *forhoked*, spretus. *Heora ecre haelo forhogodon*; They despised their eternal salvation. Bed. Hist. ii. 2.

FORJESKET, **FORJIDGED**. Jaded with fatigue.] *Add*;

The latter seems merely a metaph. use of O.Fr. *forjug-er*, "to judge, or condemn wrongfully; also, to disinherit, &c. to out by judgement;" Cotgr.; or of L.B. *forjudicare*, corr. from *forisjudicare*, both used in the same sense. V. Spelman, and Du Cange.

FORKIN, **FORKING**, *s.* 1. Synon. with *Cleaving*, or the parting between the thighs, Roxb.

Now we may p—ss for evermore,

An' never dry our *forkin*,

By night or day.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 187.

C.B. *ffwrch*, "the *fork*, or inside of the junction of the thighs with the body," Owen.

2. *In pl. Forkings*. Where a river divides into more branches than one, these are called the *Forkings of the water*, Roxb.; synon. *Grains*, S. It is often used to denote the small streams that spread out from a larger one near its source.

FORKIN, *s.* The act of looking out or searching for any thing; as, "*Forkin*' for siller," being in quest of money; "*Forkin*' for a job," looking out for employment in work, Aberd.

As the *v. to Fork* signifies to work with a pitchfork, it has been supposed that this may be a metaph. application of the *v.* But perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. *veur-kenn-en*, *præcognoscere*, A.S. *for-cunn-an* tentare.

FORKIT-TAIL, **FORKY-TAIL**, *s.* The earwig, Aberd.

To FORLEIT, **FORLETE**, *v. a.* To forsake.] *Add*;

It is also written *foreleit*, *forleit*, and *forleet*.

"Some were for declaring that the king had *abdicated*, as they had done in England.—Others were for declaring that the king had *forlieted* the kingdom (an old obsolete word for a bird's forsaking her nest)," &c. Life of Sir G. Mackenzie, Works, i. xiiij.

"The speech is from common sense, whereby wee esteeme these desolate and *foreleited* places to bee full of foule spirits: which resort most in filthy

roomes, as the demoniacke of a legion abode amongst the graues." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 181.

Forlaten, desolo; *Forlatyn*, desolatus; *Forlate place*, absoletus; Prompt. Parv.

2. To forget, Ayrs.

For sleep—I could na get a wink o't,

An' my hair yet stauns up to think o't.

Sae, let's *forleet* it—gie's a sang;

To brood on ill unken'd is wrang.

Picken's Poems, i. 121.

FORLOFF, *s.* A furlough.

"Mr. William Strachan minister in old Aberdeen,—read out of the pulpit certain printed acts anent runaways, and such as had got *forloffs*, for furnishing of rick-masters," &c. Spalding, i. 299.

Su.G. *foerlof*, id. from *foerloefn-a*, despondere, from *loefn-a* promittere.

FORLOPPIN, *part. pa.* Fugitive, vagabond.] *Add*;

"Ye conclude the kirk of God to tak the wingis of ane egle, and flee in the desert, ye cleirlye declair your self ane fals propheet.—For as to ws, we haue sene nane of thame, quhome ye say to haue bene in the desert, bot ane *forloppen* companie of monkis and freris, nocht out of the desert, bot of the closter to embrace the libertie of your euangell: suay I feir grethumlee, that in quhatsumeuer desert your kirk wes afoir you, it do as yit thair in remane." Tyrie's Refutation of ane Ansuer made be Schir Johne Knox, fol. 44, a.

FORMALE, **FORMALING**, *s.* Rent paid per advance. V. under **MAIL**, tribute, &c.

FORMER, *s.* A kind of chisel, S.

Fr. *fremoir*, *fermoir*, "a joyner's straight chisell;" Cotgr.

FORN, *pret.* Fared, S.B.; pron. q. *forin*.

But they that travel, monie a bob maun byde,
An' sae to me has *forn* at this tide.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 60.

And sae *with me it happens*, &c. Ed. Third.

A.S. *foron*, third person *pl.* of the *v. far-an*; transivimus, Lye.

To FORNALE, *v. a.* To mortgage, by pledging the future rents of a property, or any sums of money, for a special payment before they be due, S.

—"That Archibald of Craufurde—sall gife ane obligacioune—that he sall nouthel sell, analy, na wedset, na *fornale*, langar na seven yeris, nane of his landis of Craufurdeland," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 13.

The most proper orthography seems to be *Fore-nail*. V. **FORENAIL'D**.

FORNENT, *prep.* 1. Opposite to. V. **FORE-ANENT**.

2. Concerning; as in **Dict.**] *Add*;

3. Used in a singular sense, in relation to marriage. "Such a one is to be married." "Ay! Wha *fornent*?" i. e. to whom, Roxb.

To FORNYAUW, *v. a.* To fatigue, Ayrs.

This seems originally the same with Teut. *vernoey-en*, id. taedere, taedium adferre, pertaedere; molestia afficere; or perhaps, Belg. *vernaauw-en* to narrow. Hence,

FORNYAW'D, *part. pa.* Having the appearance of being exhausted with fatigue, Ayr. ; given as synon. with *Disjaskit*, *Forjeskit*.

This might seem to claim affinity with Teut. *vernoyt*, *pertaesus*.

FOROUTH, **FORROW**, *adv.* 1. Before.] *Add* ; *Forou* occurs in the sense of *before* without *a* being prefixed.

"In presens of the lordis auditoris Dugal M'Dowel of M'Kerston chargit & bad Schir William the Hay cum & ressaue the castel of Morham on Friday *forou* Witsonday." Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 35.

FORPET, *s.* The fourth part of a peck.] *Add* ; This measure is designed in our laws a *fourth part* Peck.

"The wydnes and breadnes, of the which Firлот under and above even over within the buirds, shall contain nynteen inches, and the sext part of ane inche ; and the deipnes, seven inches, and ane thrid parte of ane inche : and the Peck, halfe-Peck, and *fourth part* Peck to be made effeirand thereto." Acts Ja. VI. 1618. Murray, p. 440.

FORPLAICHT of wool, a certain quantity of wool, Records of Aberd.

This cannot well be viewed as a corr. of *Serplathe*, a term applied in the same manner. Belg. *voorplegt* denotes the fore-deck of a ship. But it can scarcely be supposed, that it could be meant to denote as much wool as covered this.

FORRA COW, one that is not with calf, Fife ; *Ferry Cow*, Angus. V. **FORROW**.

FORRARE, *adv.* Farther ; or for *farrer*, *q.* more far.

"He has done his exacte diligence, spendit his awin geire, & may sustene na *forrare* tharvpone." Acts Ja. V. 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 296.

FORREST-WORK, *adj.* A term used as descriptive of a species of tapestry, distinguished from *Arras*. "*Forrest-work* hangings," Linlithgow Papers.

I have not met with the phrase elsewhere. But as *Arras* denotes tapestry "woven with images," the other seems to signify that which represented the vegetable kingdom, like that described in the Coll. of Inventories, p. 211.

"Aucht peces of tapestrie of grene velvot quhair-in is the figures of greit *treis*, and the rest droppit with scheildis and *branches* of *holene* all maid in broderie."

FORRET, **FORRAT**, *adv.* Forward, S.] *Add* ; Syne Francie Winsy steppit in,—
Ran *forrat* wi' a furious din.

Christmas Ba'ing, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.* p. 124.

TO GET FORRAT, *v. n.* This phrase is used in a singular way in Dumfr. "*He's gettin' forrat*," He is becoming intoxicated, *q.* getting on. *He's makin'* is sometimes used in the same sense, S.

FORRETSOME, *adj.* Forward in disposition ; a *forretsome lass*, one who is very coming in her manner, who does not wait on the formality of courtship, but advances half-way, Roxb.

FORRIDDEN, *part. pa.* Overpowered with the fatigue of hard riding, Clydes.

—Sare *forridden*, my merry menyie
Left me my livan' lane.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. June 1820.

FORROW.

—Me think thou will be thair efter, as thow tellis,
Bot gif I fand the *forrow* now to keip my cunnand.

Rauf Coilyear, C. j. b.

Perhaps the same with *Forrew*, *v.*, to repent very much.

FORROW COW, one that is not with calf, and therefore continues to give milk ; the same with *Ferry Cow*, *q. v.*, Roxb.

"Plundered be the Laird of Lochyiell and Tutor of Appyne,—7 tydie coues with their calves, at 16 lb. 13s. 4d. for each coue and calf.—Sex *forrow* coues and sex stirks, at 13 lib. 6s. 8d. the peice." Acc't. Depredations on Clan Campbell, p. 51.

FORS, **FORSS**, *s.* A stream, a cataract.] *Add* ; Grose gives *foss* as signifying "a waterfall," A. Bor.

"*Foss* ; (perhaps a corruption of *Force*) ; a waterfall ;" Yorks. Marshall, ii. 320. Johnstone expl. *Foss-way* (the name of a parish in the county of Kinross), *q. Fossvege*, "the place near the cataracts." Lodbrokar-Quida, p. 100. Perhaps, "the way near the cataracts." This explanation exactly corresponds to the local situation ; as the *Cauldron-lin* and *Deil's Mill* are in the vicinity.

***TO FORSAKE**, *v. n.* To leave off.

Syn thai *forsuk*, and durst him nocht abid.

Wallace, B. xi. 11. MS.

I have not observed that the *v.* is used in any other work, or by any old E. writer, in a neuter sense. **FORSARIS**, *s. pl.*

"These that war in the galayis war threatnit with torments, gif thay wald not gif reverence to the Mess ; for at certane tymes the Mess was said in the galayis, or ellis hard upoun the schore, in presence of the *Forsaris*, bot they culd nevir mak the purest of that company to giv reverence to that idolle." Knox's Hist. p. 83. Id. MS. i. *Foraris*, MS. ii.

The latter is an error. For the word is undoubtedly from Fr. *forsaire*, a galley slave ; Cotgr. As it is synon. with *forçat*, the origin is probably *force*, as denoting that they are detained in servitude by violence.

TO FORSEE, *v. a.* To overlook, to neglect.

TO FORSEE one's self, to neglect what respects one's own interest ; as, "I maun tak care, and no *forsee* mysell about this," Ang.

A. S. *forse-on* spernere, negligere, "to despise, to neglect," Somner ; Teut. *versi-en*, malè observare, negligere, praetermittere, non advertere ; negligenter praeterire, Kilian.

FORSEL, *s.* An implement formed of *gloy* and bands [or ropes made of *bent*, &c.] used for defending the back of a horse, when loaded with corn, hay, peats, *ware*, &c., Orkn. *Flet* synon. Caithn. V. CLIBBER.

Su. G. *foer* ante, and *sele* helcium, the breeching of horses ; or Isl. *sile*, ansa clitellis affixa ; *q.* something placed before the *dorsets*.

FORSLITTIN, *part. pa.*] *Add* ;

If not an *errat.* for *Forflittin*, perhaps it should be expl. worn out ; Sw. *foersliten*, id.

FORSPLITTING, *s.* Castigation, chastisement; also, expl. a satirical reprimand, Ayrs.

A.S. *forsliet* internecio; *forsliten*, ruptus, fissus; *forslitnys* desolatio; Teut. *verslyt-en* terere, atterere.

To FORSLOWE, *v. a.* To lose by indolence.

—"Besides that, [we] have advertised them of the daungier that may folowe, if they *forslowe* the tyme." Sadler's Papers, i. 552.

A.S. *forslaw-ian*, *forslaen-ian*, pigere.

FORSMENTIS, *s. pl.* Acts of deforcement.

"Ordanis the said Johne Lindissay to—pay to the said lord Hammiltoun the soume of sex pundis for vnlawis of grenewod, mureburne, *forsmentis*, & vtheris takin vp be said Johne of the said office." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 33.

Fr. *forcement*, "a compelling or constraining; also, a bursting open, or breaking through;" Cotgr.

To FORSPEAK, *v. a.* 1. To injure by immoderate praise.] *Give*, as sense

2. To bewitch.

"Parting with her, he immediately, by hir sorcerie, fell so strangely sick, that he was able to go no furdur; and being carried on a coal horse to Newbigging, he lay there till the morrow, at which time a wife came in to him, and told him he was *forspoken*." Crim. Record, K. Sharpe's Pref. to Law's Memorials, i. iv.

The idea is sometimes extended to praise given in ridicule or banter.

"We'll be screwing up our bit fiddle, doubtless, in the ha' the night, amang a' the other elbo' jiggers for miles round—let's see if the pins haud, Johnnie, —that's a', lad."

"I take ye a' to witness, gude people," said Mortheugh, "that she threatens me wi' mischief, and *forespeaks* me. If ony thing but gude happens to me or my fiddle this night, I'll make it the blackest night's job she ever stirred in." Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 98.

The orthography should have been *forspeaks*; as the *v.* to *Forespeak* has quite a different signification and origin.

I hesitate as to the propriety of the use of this term in regard to Allan, in the Legend of Montrose, who is said to *forspeak*, when positively predicting the fate of others. V. Tales of my Landlord, 3 ser. iii. 270.

"*Forspeken*, or charmy. Fascino." Prompt. Parv.

3. This term is used to denote the fatal effects of speaking of evil spirits in any way, whether good or evil, as being supposed by the vulgar to have the effect of making them appear, South of S.

"Ah! the Brownie, the Brownie!"—"We hae *forespoke* the Brownie.—They say, if ye speak o' the deil, he'll appear. 'Tis an unsonsy and dangerous thing." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 278.

"Ye thinkna how easily he's *forespoken*. It was but last night I said he hadna wrought to the gude-man for half his meat, an' ye see what he has done already. I spake o' him again, and he came in bodily." Ibid. ii. 9.

To FORSTAY, *v. a.* To forestall.

"*Forstaying* & regrating of this gud towne." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

FORTAIVERT, *part. pa.* Greatly fatigued, Fife. V. TAIVER.

FORTALICE, *s.* A fortress.

—"All and hail the lands of Newhall, with the toure, *fortalice*, maner place, orchards," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. v. 123.

"The erles of Mortoun, &c. gaif command to the said Williame Dowglas,—to ressaif our souerane Lordis mother in keping within his *Fortalice* and Place of Lochleuin." Anderson's Coll. ii. 225.

L.B. *fortalit-ium*, id. Roquefort gives *fortalissa* as used in Provence.

To FORTE, *v. a.* To fortify.

"We are also—infourmed, that the Frenches are to take summe other part of the country, and *forte* it." E. Arran, Sadler's Papers, i. 647.

L.B. *fort-are*, fortem reddere; *Fort-iare* munire.

FORTELL, *s.* Benefit.

"The enemy also had another *fortell*, or advantage by reason of a new work, which was uncomplete, betwixt the raveline and the outward workes, where he did lodge himselfe." Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 74.

This ought to be *fordel*, still used in a similar sense, S.; Dan. *fordeel*, advantage, profit, gain. V. FORDEL.

FORTH, *s.* An inlet of the sea.

"Under Lochrien at the back of Galloway, lies Carrik, declining easilie till it come to Clyddes-*forth*." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande, 1593-6.

FORTH, **FOIRTH**, **FORTHE**, *s.* A fort.

—"Thair hes bene of befoir diuers large and sumptuous expensis, maid be our souerane lordis predecessouris, & him self, in keping, fortifying, and reparatioun of the castell of Dunbar, and *Forth* of Inchekeith, &c. The said Castell, and *Forth*, ar baith becum in sa ruinous, that the samin sall allutterlie decay," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 33.

—"The *foirthis*, castell steid, and haill precinct thair of [Dunbar]." Ibid. IV. p. 293.

They brunt the castle of Waster Powrie,—and the *forthe* was biged on Balgillow law." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 505.

FORTH, *adv.* *The forth*, without, out of doors, Aberd.

Some ventur'd in, some stood *the forth*,

And some the houses ca't.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 81. V. FURTH.

FORTHERT, *adv.* Forward; pron. *fordert*, S.B.

—"Tweish twa hillocks the poor lambie lies,

An' ay fell *forthert*, as it shoope to rise.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 8. V. FORDWARTE.

FORTH, **FORTHY**, *conj.* Therefore.] *Add*;

This is properly the A.S. pronoun signifying *this* or *these*, governed by the prep. *for*. Ihre has made the same remark with respect to Su.G. *foerty*, vo. Ty. A.S. *forthon*, nam, igitur, used as an adv., has been formed in the same manner from *for* and *thon*, hoc, the ablative of the article. Dan. *fordi* has the same meaning with our *forthi*.

FORTHY, *adj.* Forward.] *Add*;

In the Edit. of Pitscottie 1814, it is *Furthie*, p. 1.

In one passage it would seem to be used in the sense of brave, valorous.

"They war faine to thig and crave peace and guid will of the Scottismen, when thair was peace and vnitie amongst the nobles, leiving vnder the subjection and obedience of ane *furthie* and manlie prince." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 138. This word is omitted in Edit. 1728.

FORTHILY, *adv.* Frankly, freely, without embarrassment, S.

"I remember, in Mr. Hutchison's time, when words and things baith war gaen about the college like peas and groats, and a' the lads tauked philosophy then just as *forthily* as the Hiland lads tauk Greek now." Donaldsoniad, Thom's Works.

To **FORTHINK**, *v. a.* To be grieved for, &c.]

For *Alem. R. A.S. forthenc-an.* Add;

"*Forthought*, repented;" Lancash. Gl. T. Bobbins.

"*Forthinken*, penitet. *Forthinkinge*, penitudo."

Prompt. Parv.

FORTHIR, *adj.* Anterior, fore; S.B. *forder*.

"Item, ane uther coit of blak velvot, cuttit out on blak velvot, with ane small waltin traie of gold, and lynit the *forthir* quarteris with blak taffiteis, and the hinder quarteris with blak bukram furnist with hornis of gold." Inv. A. 1539, p. 36. V. **FORDER**.

This is opposed to *hinder*. *Foir* is elsewhere used as synonymous,—“the *foir* quarteris lynit with blak velvot.” Ibid. p. 34.

FORTHIRLYARE, *adv.* Furthermore, still more.

"And *forthirlyare* it is accordit that al the froytis and revenowes belangand half the erldome of Marre—sall remayne withe the said lord on to the ische of the said terme," &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1440, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 55.

Asort of compar. *adv.* formed from *Forthirly*, which has been used as a derivative from *Forthir*, further.

To **FORTOUN**, *v. a.* To cause to befall, to allot.

"How can ye hald vp your faces, if God sall *fortoun* you to leive till the king our sovereign come to perfectione of yeiris, or what answir can ye give him, why ye have vnquyetit this his cuntrie so lang with weir, by fyre, sword, and slaughter of his subiectis?" Bannatyne's Journal, p. 454.

Fr. *fortun-er* is used actively; to bless with good hap. Here the *v.* denotes allotment in a general sense.

To **FORVAY**, **FORWAY**, *v. n.* 1. To wander.]

Add;

O.E. id. "I *forwaye*, I go out of the waye; Je me *forvoye*." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 241, b.

FORWARD, *s.* Paction, agreement.] Add;

"*Forwarde* or counaunt. Conuencio, pactum."

Prompt. Parv.

FORWORTHIN, *part. pa.* Unworthy, &c.] Add;

I suspect that A.Bor. *forewarden*, overrun, is merely a corr. of this word. "*Forewarden* with dirt;" Grose.

FORYAWD, *part. pa.* Worn out with fatigue.]

Add; In Ayrshire pron. *Fornyawd*, q. v.

FORYOUDENT, *adj.* Tired, &c.] Add;

From *for* intens., and the old pret. *yode* went, like *Foryand*; or *yoldin*, q. yielded, given up.

FOSSET, **FOSSETIN**, *s.* A mat of rushes or *sprots*, laid on a horse, to prevent his skin from being fretted by the *Currack*, Aberd.

Germ. *fotse*, *fotz*, villus, pannus villosus?

To **FOTCH**, **FOUTCH**, *v. a.* 1. To change one's situation.] Add; It is also written *Foch*.

—Bot flitts and *fochis* ever to and fra;

Than vane it is in thame for to confyde,

Sen that we se thame asweill cum as ga.

Davidson's Breif Commendatioun, st. 6.

FOTCH-PLEUCH, *s.* 1. Apparently, a plough employed by more tenants than one.

—"That every pleugh of aucht oxen betwix Lithgow and Haddington, in the sherifdome of Lithgow and Lowthian, furnisch ane man boddin as said is, for the space foirsaid; and ilk *fotch-pleuch* furnisch twa men, under the pene of 40 *sh.* to be upliftit be the saidis Commissionaris for ilk pleuch." E. of Haddington's Coll. Keith's Hist. App. p. 57.

This denotes a plough which was the conjunct property of several smaller tenants, and alternately used by each of them. The design of this appointment was for erecting a fort at Inveresk, A. 1548.

2. A *Fotch-pleuch* now signifies one that is employed in two yokings each day, Loth. V. **FOTCH**, *v.* sense 2.

3. The term is also used as denoting a plough used for killing weeds, as in the dressing of turnips; also called a *Harrow-plough*, Loth. In the memory of some still alive, eight oxen were yoked in a plough of this description.

The term *Fatch-pleuch* is used Aberd. for a plough in which horses and oxen are yoked together.

FOTINELLIS, *s. pl.*

"For ane char of leid, that is to say, xxiiii. *fotinellis*, iiii. d." Balfour's Practicks, Custumis, p. 87.

This word occurs in three different forms. It is written by Selden as here. Item *charrus plumbi* consistit ex triginta *fotinellis*, & quodlibet *fotinellum* continet sex petras minus duabus libris.—Sic ergo fit rectum *fotinellum* ex septuaginta libris. Fleta, Lib. II. c. 12. sect. 1.

It is also written *Formella*. La charre de plumbo constat ex 30 *Formellis*, et quaelibet *Formella* continet 6. petras, &c. Stat. de Ponder. Henric. III. A. 1267. ap. Du Cange.

Cowel writes *Fotmel*, from an old chartulary; and this is most probably the original form. He defines *Fotmel*, "a weight of lead of ten stone or seventy pounds." Quaelibet *Weye* continet 26 petras, scil. 2 *cuttes*, *fotmel*, & 6 petras; quaelibet *petra* continet vii. libras cerae; & x. *petrae* faciunt *fotmel*, ac *fotmel* ponderat 70 libr. Cartular. S. Albani, ap. Cowel.

This term seems to have been borrowed from measurement with the *foot*; from Su.G. *fot* foot, and *mal* measure.

FOTS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Ettr. For.; synon. *Loags*.

FOTTIE, *s.* One whose stockings, trowsers, boots, &c. are too wide, Roxb.

Teut. *voudigh*, plicatilis, from *voude* plicatura, ruga; q. having many *runkles* or folds.

FOTTIE, *s.* Any person or animal that is plump and short-legged; applied to a child, a puppy, &c., Ettr. For.

FOTTIE, *s.* Formerly used to denote a female wool-gatherer, one who went from place to place for this purpose, *ibid*.

Allied perhaps to Dan. *foeite*, "a gadder, a gadding hussy; *foeit-er*, to ramble;" Wolff.

FOTTIT THIEF, a thief of the lowest description, q. one who has only worn *fots*, *hoeshins* or *hoggars* on his legs in his early years, Dumfr. Or shall we view *fottit* as a remnant of the Belgae?

Thus we might consider it as allied to Teut. *vodde* a rag, panniculus, pannus vilis, attritus, et laceratus; whence *vodde* mulier pannosa, ignava. Isl. *vod* pannus.

FOU, Fow, s. A firlot or bushel, South of S.; q. the *full* of a measure; as, a *fou* of potatoes, "onions," &c., Clydes.

This is always supposed to be heaped, unless the term *sleek* be used, which is equivalent to *strai*k or stroke.

—My last *fou*,

A heapit stimpert, I'll reserve ane

Laid by for you.

V. FULL and HALF-FOU. Burns, iii. 144.

FOUAT, s. A cake baked with butter and currants, something like the Scottish *bun*, Roxb.

This must have been originally the same with Fr. *foüace*, "a thick cake hastily baked on a hot harth [hearth], by hot embers layed upon it, and burning coales over them; a round bunne;" Cotgr. L.B. *fogat-a*, *fugat-ia*, *focac-ia*, &c., from Lat. *foc-us*, the hearth. A.S. *foca* signifies, "panis subcinericius, a cake baked under the ashes;" Somner. Thus the term is used in Aelfric's version, Gen. xviii. 6. "Make ready quickly three measures of fine meal, knead it, and *wirc focan*, and make cakes upon the hearth." V. FADGE, which seems to claim a common origin.

FOUAT, FOUET, s. The houseleek, S. *Sempervivum tectorum*, Linn.

"The kings leaving Scotland has taken all custom frae Edinburgh; and there is hay made at the cross, and a dainty crop of *fouats* in the grass-market." Nigel, i. 43. V. FEWS.

FOUD, FOWDE, FEUD, s. The name given to the president of the supreme court formerly held in the Orkney [insert, and Shetland] islands.] *Add*; "Givand—to the said Lord Robert Stewart and his foirsaidis, heretabill iustices, schereffis and *fowdis* foirsaidis, full power, speciall mandment and charge," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 255.

Brand writes *feud*, but it would seem erroneously.

"It was in this parish, in a small holm, within a lake nigh to this church, where the principal *Feud* or Judge of the country used to sit and give judgment," &c. Descr. of Zetl. p. 121. V. THING.

In MS. Expl. of Norish Words, one fact is specified which I have not met with elsewhere. This is the number of the inferior Fouds or Bailiffs.

"*Foud*, the name for the cheife Governour of the country, invested with all power in civill and criminall maiters. He had ten *Fouds* or Bailives under him. Their respective jurisdiction was called *Sucken*."

In addition to what is said as to the origin of this term, V. DUNIWASSAL.

FOWDRIE, FOU DRIE, FAUDERIE, s. 1. The office of chief governor in Shetland.

"Our souerane lord—hauand perfytlie sene and considderit the infestment &c. of the schirefschip and *fowdrie* of Yetland, with all privilegeis," &c. "Geuis and grantis to the said Lord Robert Stewart—to exerce the saidis offices of iusticiarie, schirefschip and *fowdrie* be thame selffis and thair deputtis ane or ma, And with power alsua clerkis, seriandis, dempsteris, and vtheris memberis of court, to creat and deprive," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 254, 255.

2. The extent of the jurisdiction of the Foud, Orkn., Shetl.

"Our souerane lord—ratifies—the tua charteris—to vmquhile Patrick Cheyne of Essilmouth;—off all and sundrie the landis lyand within the parochin of Tingwall and *fauderie* of Yetland." "The uthier—of all the temporall landis—lyand within the diocie of Orkney, within the *fauderie* of Orkney and Yetland." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, *ibid.* p. 610.

"Approves—the dispositioun maid be umquhile Patrick erle of Orknay—of the lands of Fluagarth, &c. within the said countrie and *fowdrie* of Zetland and schirefdome of Orknay." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 527.

Su.G. *foegderi* praefectura; Dan. *fogderie*, "a bailiwick, a stewardship." The termination seems to be properly *rike* regnum, jurisdictio, the same with A.S. *ric* in *bishopric*, in our old writings *bishopry*.

To FOUGE, FOODGE, v. n. A verb used at the game of *marbles* or *taw*, when the player, instead of projecting the bowl from the proper station, moves his hand nearer to the mark at which he aims, in order to have an undue advantage, Roxb.

FOUGE, s. The act of playing in this unfair manner, *ibid.*

FOUGER, s. The person who takes this advantage, *ibid.*

Teut. *vuegh-en*, *voegh-en*, aptare, accommodare. *Fouge*, however, seems radically the same with *Fotch*, v. to change situation.

FOUL, s. Used as equivalent to evil or ill; generally as a sort of oath or imprecation; as *foul a bit*, not a whit; *foul a styme*, not a gleam; *foul fu' me*, evil befall me; *foul tak ye*, &c. S. It is evidently from the adj. *Foul*; and may perhaps be viewed as an ellipsis for a designation often given to the devil. V. FOUL THIEF.

O, aucht-pence drink, thou saul o' grain,

Thou makes the bardie blyth an' fain:—

O' a' the Nine, the *foul* a ane

Inspires like thee.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 81.

Poor Picken himself was a fatal example of the danger of this inspiration.

FOUL, adj. 1. Wet, rainy, S. *Add*;

This is a Sw. idiom. *Fult waeder*, bad or rainy weather; S. *foul weather*.

2. Guilty; a forensic term.

—"The secund of the afoirsaid thré offences sall be understuid to be committit efter the offender be anis fund *foul* of the first offence; and the thrid offence to be takin ane offence to be committit efter the offender be fund *foul* of the secund offence." Bal-four's Pract. p. 611.

This corresponds to the sense of the v. *Fyle*, to find or pronounce guilty.

FOUL-BEARD, s. A blacksmith's mop for his trough, Dumfr.; a ludicrous name, evidently from its being always begrimed or *foul*.

FOUL EVIL, an antiquated phrase, apparently of the same meaning with *Foul Thief*.

—"Answer was made that the bishop of Ross

lodged there. 'I say,' quoth the king, 'in the *foul evil*, dislodge the bishop, and see that the house be fairly furnished against the embassadour's coming.' Sadler's Papers, i. 46.

This resembles the use of Gr. *πονηρος*, as a designation of the devil.

FOUL FARREN, *adj.* Having a bad appearance. V. FARAND.

FOUL FISH, fish in the spawning state, or such as have not for the current year made their way down to the sea to purify themselves, S. V. SHEDDERS.

FOUL THIEF, the devil, S.

The *foul thief* knotted the tether,
She lifted his head on hie,
The nourice drew the knot
That gar'd Laird Warriston die.

Jamieson's Ballads.

As A.S. *ful*, Teut. *vuyf*, signify what is literally unclean or impure, the term is here used metaphorically. Shall we suppose that this originated from the scriptural phrase, "unclean spirit," as applied to the devil?

If we can trust the testimony of the author of Scots Presbyterian Eloquence, some of the old Scottish ministers gave the devil this name in their discourses.

"What now, *Fitch-cape*, whither are you going?"
'I am going, said I, to preach to the people of God.'
'People of God!' said the *foul thief*; 'they are my people.'
'They are not your's, thou *foul thief*,' said I," &c. P. 126.

FOUND, *s.* 1. Foundation, applied to a building of any kind, S.

"Our milkhouse—had wa's sae dooms strang that ane waud hae thocht it micht hae stude to the last day; but its *found* had been onnerminit by the last Lammas spait." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.

2. The area on which the foundation is laid; as, *I'm clearin out the found of my house*, S.; *synon. Stance*.

3. Foundation, in a moral sense, as denoting consistency with truth; as, *That story never had ony found*, Ang.

Fr. *fond*, "a bottome, floore, ground, foundation, &c.; a plot, or peece of ground;" Cotgr.

FOUNDMENT, *s.* 1. Foundation of a building. Fr. *fondement*.

—"Ordanis, that the Castell of Dunbar and Forth of Inchekeith be demolischit, and cassin downe vterlie to the ground, and destroyit in sic wyse, that na *foundment* thair of be occasioun to big thair upon in tyme cuming." Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 33.

2. Foundation, in a moral sense.

"Hir Majestie nevir consavit ony sic opinionis of hir guid sister;—and gif the contrarie hes bene reportit, the samyn hes na *foundment*." Ans. Q. Mary to Mr. Thomworth, Keith's Hist. App. p. 101.

FOUND. *Cannonis of found*.

"Item in the first on the foirwall foure new cannonis of *found* mountit upoun thair stokis quheillis and aixtreis garnisit with iron quhilkis wer brocht last out of France." Inventories, A 1566, p. 166.

This undoubtedly denotes artillery that had been cast, as contrasted with some then used, which consisted of different pieces hooped together; or per-

haps rather with others of forged iron, as in p. 250. Of this description one is mentioned p. 253, "Ane grit peice of forgit yron callit *mons*." This is undoubtedly what was vulgarly called *Monts-meg*.

Fr. *fond-ré*, to melt or cast. Hence *Founder*, the designation of that tradesman who casts metals.

FOUNDIT. *Nae foundit*, nothing at all, nothing of any description; as, *I hae nae foundit*, or, *There's nae foundit i' the house*, language sometimes used to a beggar by those who have nothing to give, or pretend that this is the case; Ang. In this form, it might seem allied to Fr. *Il n'a point de fond*, "he wants wherewithall; he hath made no provision, or but small provision in money."

But it elsewhere assumes another form, the term being used without the negative. This is, **FOUNDIT**, also **FOUNDIT HATE**, used for forcibly expressing want in any particular respect, Berwicks.

In this form, the term or phrase would seem originally the same with *Fient hate*, *fient a bit*, &c. used in other places of S.; q. *fiend whit*; *fiend* being *synon.* with *deil* or *devil*. V. HATE.

FOUR-HOURS, *s.* The slight entertainment, &c.] *Add*;

The slight refreshment taken by workmen in Birmingham is called a *four o'clock*.

FOURSUM, *adj.* Applied to four acting together; as, "a *foursum* reel," S.

FOUSTICAIT, *s.* A low and foolish term used to denote any thing of which the designation is forgotten, S.

This must be resolved into, *How is it they call it?*

FOUT, *s.* A mother's *fout*, a petted, spoiled, peevish child, Roxb.

"*Fout*, an indulged or spoiled child; North." Grose.

This is certainly the same with our old term *Fode*, *Food*, *Fwde*, brood, offspring, q. v.; also *Fud*.

Dan. *foed* signifies "born, brought into the world;" Wolff.

TO FOUTER, **FOOTER**, *v. a. and n.* To bungle, Aberd.

This seems to have the same origin with *Fouttour*.

FOUTHY, (pron. q. *Foathy*), *adj.* Having the appearance of fullness; a term applied to cattle that are gross in shape, or have their bellies filled with food, Lanarks.

FOUTHY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of abundance; applied to a peasant whose bodily habit or dress exhibits no symptoms of poverty; Loth. V. FOUTH.

FOUTY, **FUTIE**, *adj.* 1. Mean, base.] *Add*;

2. Unchaste, indecent, indecorous, as applied to language, Lanarks., Roxb.; *Smutty* *synon.*, E.

FOUTILIE, *adv.* 1. Meanly, basely, S.

2. Obscenely, Clydes.

FOUTINESS, *s.* 1. Meanness, baseness, S.

2. Obsceneness, Clydes.

FOUTRACK, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of surprise, S.B. It is the same with *Whatreck* in the South of S. One, who hears any unexpected news, exclaims, *Foutrack!* i. e. "Indeed! Is it really as you say?"

The phrase may have been originally used as expressive of indifference, real or affected; and having come into common use in this sense, may have gradually been employed as an exclamation denoting surprise. For I can find no reason to view it as different from *What rack*, i. e. What care. V. RAIK. It may, however, admit of a different etymon. V. WATRECK.

FOUTRE, **FOOTER**, *s.* Activity, exertion, implying the idea of the end being gained, Fife; *synon.* *Throw-pit.*

Gael. *fuadar*, haste, preparation to do a thing. This is evidently allied to C.B. *fwd*, a quick motion or impulse; *fwdan*, bustle, hurry, agitation. We may add Isl. *fudr*, præcipitancia manuum, *fudr-a* flagrare.

FOUTSOME, *adj.* Forward, officious, or meddling, Teviotd.

Perhaps from *foot*, *pes*, and *sum*, *some*, expressive of abundance, *q.* prompt in action.

FOW, *s.* A houseleek.

"Sedum majus, a *fow*." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 18. V. FEWS, FOWETS.

To **FOW**, *Fu'*, *v. a.* and *n.* To fill, Aberd.

Moes.G. *full-jan*, Alem. *full-en*, Belg. *vull-en*, id.

FOW, *adj.* 3. Drunk.] *Add*;

Haaf-fow, fuddled, S. This corresponds to Sw. *half-full*, id., Seren. vo. *Tipped*.

4. One in the lower ranks who is in good circumstances, is denominated "a *fow* body," Roxb.

Sw. *hafra fullt up*, to have plenty; Wideg. Belg. *vol op hebben* has precisely the same sense.

FOWIE, *adj.* Possessing a comfortable independence, Roxb. It is never used like *Bene*, as a term of respect; but always in such connexion as to suggest a different idea; as, "He's a *fowie* body," expl. as equivalent to "an old hunk." It is deduced from *Fow*, full.

FOW, *s.* Apparently for *few*-duty.

"Said, that the kingis *fow* mycht not be paid [paid];" Aberd. Reg.

FOW, (pron. like E. *how*) *s.* A corn-fork, a pitch-fork, Aberd., Moray, Dumfr., Roxb.

"*Fow*, an iron fork of two appropriate prongs, in a long, slender, smooth, elastic handle or pole, for throwing up the sheaves in building the sheaves in a corn-stack, and for throwing down the stack." Gl. Surv. Nairns.

This must be the sense of the word, as used in the quotation from *The Priests of Peblis*. "He who formerly carried a bow is glad to bear a pitchfork, on his back, as an offensive weapon." This, although now provincial, seems to have been anciently a term of general use.

To **Fow**, to **Fow corn**, to throw up the sheaves on a pitch-fork, *ibid.*, Aberd., Mearns.

FOW, *s.* A mow or heap of *corn* in the sheaves, or of bottles of straw after being thrashed, Ayrs.

Isl. *fulga foeni cumera*; G. Andr.; probably from *ful plenus*.

To **FOWFILL**, *v. a.* To fulfil, Aberd. Reg.

FOWMARTE, *s.* A pole-cat.] *Add*;

Ben Jonson uses *full-mart* in the same sense, although metaphorically.

Was ever such a *full-mart* for an Fluisher,—

Who, when I heard his name first, Martin Polcat,
A stinking name, and not to be pronounc'd

In any ladies presence, my very heart eene earn'd.

Works, ii. 76.

"*Fulmarde beest*. Pitoides." Prompt. Parv.

FOWN, *adj.* Of or belonging to a fawn. "Tua dowsone of *fown* skynniss;" Aberd. Reg.

FOWNIT, *pret.* Furnished, supplied, Fr.

This penny, that xv yeir it nocht *fownit*,

He mvlteplyit moir than a thowsand pound.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 883.

"This penny, which had no increase for fifteen years," &c.

FOWS, *s. pl.* The houseleek. V. FEWS, FOWETS.

FOWSUM, **FOWSUM**, *adj.*] *Add*;

4. Filthy; denoting bodily impurity.

"His clething, throw filth of persoun, wes vile and horribil, the habit of his body wes richt *fowsum*; for he wes lene, and nere consumit throw hunger."

Bellend. T. Liv. p. 140. *Foedior corporis habitus*, Lat.

FOWSUMNESS, *s.* Lusciousness, Clydes.

FOXTERLEAVES, *s. pl.* The fox-glove, an herb, Roxb.

"They (the fairies) 'll hae to—gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups an' *foxterleaves* till the gloaming come again." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 183.

To **FOZE**, *v. n.* To lose the flavour, to become mouldy, Perth.; E. *fust*. Fr. *fusté*, taking of the cask, from *fuste*, a cask. Isl. *fue*, however, signifies putredo, *fuen* putridus.

To **FOZE**, *v. n.* To emit saliva, Fife.

"He freathes (froths) and *fozes* ower muckle at the mou' for me: The head's aye dry where the mou's fozy." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 116.

FOZINESS, *s.* 1. Sponginess, S.; *Duffiness* *synon.*

2. Metaph. obtuseness of mind.

"The weak and young Whigs have become middle-aged, and their *foziness* can no longer be concealed, so we have no satisfaction now in playing with them at foot-ball." Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1821, p. 753.

FRA TYME, *adv.* From the time that, forthwith, as soon as.

"But *fra tyme* the said Monsieur Derbine knew the King of France suspitioun in that matter, he was not myndit to stay longer in the realme, bot haistilie departed." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 250. *From time that* Monsieur Daubiney, &c. Ed. 1728.

To **AND FRA**, to and fro.

—"Messingeris and passingeris carying lettrez to and fra of maist dangerous effect and consequence." Acts Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 95.

FRACK, **FRAK**, **FRECK**, *adj.* 2.] *Add*;

It denotes stout; as, a *freck chield*, often including the idea of recovery from a state of debility; Dumfr.

Insert, as sense

3. Stout, firm; without regard to the time of life, Ayrs.

—Fortune's cudgell, let me tell,

Is no a willie-waun, Sir:

The *freckest* whiles hae own't her dought.

Picken's Poems 1783, p. 159.

FRACTIOUS, *adj.* - Peevish, fretful.] *Add*;

"They ca'd his Grandfather the wicked Laird ; but, though he was whiles *fractionous* aneuch, when he got into roving company, and had ta'en the drap drink, he would have scorned to go on at this gate." Guy Mannering, i. 96.

2. Irritable, irascible, S.

"The baron observed—he was the very Achilles of Horatius Flaccus.

"Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer. Which has been thus rendered vernacularly by Struan Robertson :

A fiery ettercap, a *fractionous* chiel,
As hot as ginger, and as stieve as steel.

Waverley, iii. 241, 242.

FRACTIONOUSLIE, *adv.* Peevishly, S.

FRACTIONOUSNESS, *s.* Peevishness, S.

FRACTEM MENTAR, equivalent perhaps to usufructuary. *Fractem* must be for *Fructum*.

"Besse Eflek *fractem mentar* of the said land." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

FRAEMANG, *prep.* From among; contraction of *frae amang*.

Mordac, thy eild may best be spaird

The fields of stryfe *fraemang*.

Hardyknute, Pink. Trag. Ball. 1. 7.

FRAESTA, *adv.* "Do sae, *fraesta*," by some given as synon. with *Pray thee*; by others, with *Frithit*; Roxb.

There is no evidence that our ancestors were so complaisant as to use this term. Besides, the change from *Pr'ythee* to *Fraesta* would be too violent. As *Frithit* is given as synon., *Fraesta* probably signifies, notwithstanding, nevertheless.

Were the term equivalent to "cease," or "be at rest," we might view it as formed from Dan. *fras-taa-er*, to cease, to desist from, &c. or from Isl. *frest-a*, deferre, to delay, q. "wait thou." Su.G. *frest-a* signifies probare, q. make trial of it. Or it might be resolved into A.S. *free es thu*, "free art thou," q. I give thee leave to do so. But as *Frithit* may be resolved into *for a'* (all) *that*; what if *Fraesta* be merely, "*For as to a'*." But conjecture is vain, where the meaning of a term is lost, or quite indefinite.

FRAGALENT, *adj.* 1. Advantageous, profitable, Ayrs.

2. It bears a very different sense, Renfr.; for it signifies undermining.

TO FRAIK, FREAK, *v. n.* To cajole, to wheedle, to cox, Loth.

Isl. *fraeg-ia* celebrare, laudare; *fraig-ur* celebris; *fraegd*, celebritas.

FRAIKIN, *s.* Flattery; sometimes, fond discourse, resembling flattery, although sincere, and proceeding from that elevation of the animal spirits which is produced by conviviality, S.

Now ither's hands the're shakin',

Wi' friendship, love an' joy;

Ye never heard sic *fraikin'*,

As does their tongues employ.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 135.

FRAYL, *s.* A basket made of rushes; in mod. E. *frail*.

"Gif ony schip come with wad, he sall give for ilk *frayl*, at the entrie, xxii. penies, and at the furth-passing, xxv. penies." Balfour's Practicks, p. 85.

"*Frayle* of frute. Palata; carica." Prompt. Parv.

"*Fiscina ficorum*, a *fraile* of figges;" Elyot Biblioth.

Minsheu derives it from Lat. *fragilis*; Skinn. from Ital. *fragli*, which denotes the knots of the reed of which the basket is made. As *freau de figues* is an O. Fr. phrase, Kennet views L. B. *fraellum ficorum*, as formed from this.

FRAIM, *adj.* Strange. V. FREM.

FRAINE, Poems 16th Cent. p. 350, an errat. for *Frame*, q. v.

FRAYOR, *s.* That which causes terror; Fr. *frayeur*, affrighting.

"A fyre burst out in Mr. John Buchan's closet-window. It continued whill eleven o'clock of the day with the greatest *frayor* and vehemency that ever I saw fyre do, notwithstanding that I saw London burne." A. 1700, Culloden Pap. p. 27.

FRAISER, *s.* A wheedler, a flatterer, Clydes.

FRAISIE, *adj.* Addicted to flattery, using cajoling words, *ibid*.

FRAISILIE, *adv.* In a cajoling way, *ibid*.

FRAISINESS, *s.* Wheedling, flattery, *ibid*.

FRAIST, FRAIZ'D, *part. adj.* Greatly surprised, having a wild, staring look. One, overpowered by astonishment, is said to "look like a *fraiz'd* weasel;" Roxb.

This is obviously a very ancient word; and probably allied to Teut. *vrees-en*, pavere, horrere, in-horrere; *vreesen*, timor, pavor, terror; *vreesachtigh*, meticulosus, pavidus. Thus it would indicate the appearance of terror. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *frys-a*, fremorem naribus spirare; *frys*, equorum fremitus; as expressive of the noise made by a startled horse.

TO FRAITH, *v. n.* To foam, to froth, Buchan.

Hail, nappy *fraithin* on a day!

Whan Phœbus glints sae brisk in May.

Tarras's Poems, p. 135. V. FREITH.

TO FRAME, *v. n.* To succeed.] *Add*;

There can be no doubt that this ought to be the reading, where *fraine* is used, Poems 16th Cent. p. 350.

Quhen they wnto Strathbolgie came,

To that castell but dreid,

Then to forsee how thingis might *fraine*

For they had meikle neid.—

It is expl. in Gl. "happen."

Teut. *vram-en*, O.Flem. *vrom-en* prodesse; Isl. *frem-ia* promovere. Sw. *be-fraem-ja* signifies to promote.

TO FRAMPLE, *v. a.* To swallow or gobble up.

"When thou hast beene an idle vagabound, and hes done no good, and yet stops to thy dinner, and *framples* vp other mens trauels, that is vnlawfull eating." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 146.

TO FRAMPLE, *v. a.* To put in disorder, Ayrs.

"*Frample*, disordered yarn or clothes," Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 691.

This, I suspect, is meant as a verb.

Teut. *verrompel-en*, corrugare.

FRANCHIS, *s. pl.* Frenchmen.

"It is reappointed here, there shoulde be 800 *Franchis* in readines;—and if it so be, it shulde be a greate furtherance to our affaires to have them cutt of." E. of Arran, Sadler's Papers, i. 632.

The vulgar still use the term *Frenches* in the same sense, S.

FRANDIE, *s.* A small rick of sheaves, such as a man, standing on the ground, can build, Fife; synon. *Hand-hut*, S.

Abbreviated, perhaps, from *fra hand*; *q.* erected from the *hand*.

To **FRANE**, **FRAYN**, *v. n.* To ask, &c.] *Add*; This occurs in O.E. as a *v. a.*, signifying to interrogate.

Than thought I to *frayne* the first of this fowre ordres,

And presed to the Prechoures, to prouen her wille.

P. Ploughmanes Crede, B. iiii, a.

To **FRANE**, **FRAIN**, *v. n.* To insist, to urge; apparently as including the idea of some degree of impatience or discontentedness, the *v. to Orp* being given as synonymous, Fife.

This seems to be merely a provincial variety of *Fryne*, *q. v.*

FRANENTE, *prep.* Opposite to.

—"Mr. Gray of Chillingham, Wardane of the Est-bordouris of England, within the boundis of quhais office the said Capitane of Norhame, reiffar of the said fischemen, dwellis, hes bene diverse tymes requirit tharefor, alswele be my Lord Governouris awn speciall wrytting as be the Wardanis of Scotlande *franente* him." Instructionis for Ross Herald, A. 1552, Keith's Hist. App. 68.

Contr. from *Fore-ament*, *q. v.*

FRANK, *s.* A denomination of French money.

"Assignis to Daid Quhithed—to preif sufficiently that he has contentit & payit to William Knox—xiiij *frankis* & a half;—and how mekle of it com to his vse mare thane the said xiiij *frankis*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. 1494, p. 361.

Fr. franc, "a piece of money in old time worth only one Sol Tournois;" Cotgr. It is now equivalent to twenty.

FRANKTENEMENTARE, *s.* One who possesses freehold lands.

—"Allegeit be the said lord Setoun, that the said Archibald, clamand him tennent to him, wes nocht entrit, quharethrow he intromett with the saidis landis bot be his grantschir, quhilk wes but *frankenementare* alanerly." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 92.

L.B. *franc-us* liberus, and *tenementar-ius* tenens, feudatorius; *Fr. tenement-ier*, id.

To **FRAP**, *v. a.* To blight, to destroy, Ayrs.

Fr. frapp-er signifies not merely to strike, to dash, but to blast.

FRA'T, *conj.* Notwithstanding, S.

But yet there's something couthie in it *fra't*.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 43.

V. **FRAAT**, the reading of the Third Edit. This, however, is the preferable orthography.

FRATERIE, **FRATOUR**, *s.* The room, or hall, in a monastery, in which the monks eat together.

—"Confermes the charteris, infestmentis—grantit be Williame Commendater of Pettinveme—to the Baillies, &c. of Pettinvyme,—of all and haill that greit houss or greit building of the monasterie of Pettinveme, vnder and abone, with the pertinentis; con-

tenand the channonis or monkis *fraterie* and dortour of the said monasterie, with the cellaris beneth and loftis abone the samyn *fraterie* and dortour." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 552.

Thair ioukers durst not kyith thair cure,

For feir of fasting in the *Fratour*,

And tynsaill of the charge they bure.

Davidson's Schort Discurs, st. 4.

The only word that resembles this is L.B. *frateria*, fraternitas. But I find no proof of its being used in this sense. It is evident, however, that in O.E. *fratrie* had been used as explained above. For Cotgrave, or Howell, thus defines *Fr. refectouër*, "a refectuarie, or *Fratrie*; the room wherein Friers eat together." *Freytoure*, refectorium; Prompt. Parv. The remains of the Refectory belonging to the Monastery of Dunfermline are still called the *Frater-hall*. V. Fernie's Hist. of Dunfermline, p. 111.

FRATH, *adj.* Distant in manner, reserved, Berwicks. *Freff*, Fife, seems synon.

Undoubtedly the same with Old Teut. *wreyt*, *wreed*, austerus, acerbus; Kilian. V. **FREFF**.

FRATHYNE, *adv.* Thence.

—"And taking of him furth of the said houss, &c. And thair haistely causit spulye the said Peter of the saidis lettrez. And *frathyne* send him agane to the said burgh of Hadingtoun," &c. Acts Mary, 1545, Ed. 1814, p. 451. V. **THINE**, **THYNE**.

FRATHYNEFURT, **FRATHINFURTH**, *adv.* From thenceforth.

"Elizabeth Piores of Hadyngton—bindis and oblissis hir to cast down and destroy the samyn, swa that na habitatioun salbe had thairintill *frathynefurt*." Sed^t. Counc. A. 1547, Keith's Hist. App. p. 56.

Frethinfurth, Aberd. Reg. A. 1598, V. 20.

Comp. of *Fra*, from, and *Thine-Furth*, *q. v.*

FRATT, *s.* Synon. with E. *fret-work*.

"Item ane paclott of crammesy satene with ane *fratt* of gold on it with xii diamantis," &c. Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25.

L.B. *frect-a*, id. *Frectis* et scutis breudatus, &c. Visitat. S. Paul. London. A. 1295, ap. Du Cange. The origin seems to be A.S. *fraet-wan* ornare.

FRAUGHTLESS, *adj.* Insipid?

Then they may Gallia's braggers trim,

An' doun their haffits kaim;

They're maughtless, they're *fraughtless*,

Compar'd to our blue bonnets.

Tarras's Poems, p. 139. V. **MOW-FRACHTY**.

FRAWFU, *adj.* 1. Bold, impertinent; Ayrs. 2. Sulky, scornful, Renfr.

A.S. *fraefel*, *fraefol*, procax, protervus. It may, however, be allied to Sw. *fraagsom* inquisitive, from Moes.G. *fraihn-an*, pret. *frah*, Sw. *fraag-a*, Teut. *vraag-en*, interrogare; *q.* full of interrogations, a common mark of presumption.

To **FREAK**, *v. n.* To cajole, to coax, to wheedle, Loth. V. **FRAIK**.

FREARE, *s.* A basket made of rushes or reeds.

"The duke of Alva, at this tyme, be command of his prince, hade directit sum gold in Scotland be a Frenchman callit Sorvie, quhilk was convoyit to the castell of Edinburgh in a *freare* of feggis." Hist. James the Sext, p. 166.

"Fywe [five] half *frearis* of feggis;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1565, V. 25. "Ane dossand *frearis* of feggis;" Ibid. V. 17.

Apparently the same with E. *frail*, "a *frail* of figs;" and perhaps corr. from this, as we find that the term, (L.B. *fraell-um* ficuum), was used in E. so early as the year 1410. V. Du Cange. "Frayle of frute. Palata. Carica." Prompt. Parv. It has been traced to Ital. *fragli*, which signifies the knots of a reed, the material whence such baskets are made.

To FREATHE, *v. a.* To *Freethe* *claes*; applied to clothes which have lain some time after being washed and dried, without having been smoothed with the iron or otherwise properly dressed. A *graith* is made in which the clothes receive a slight washing, that they may be put into a fit state for being dressed, Clydes.

I hesitate whether to view this as an additional sense of *Freath*, *v. a.* to work up into froth, or as derived from A.S. *freoth-an* fricare, to rub.

To FRAZOCK *up, v. a.* To coax, to wheedle, to cajole, Ayr. s.; apparently a provincial diminutive from the *v. to. Fraise*.

FRE BLANCHE. V. BLANCHE.

FRECKLE, *adj.* Hotspirited?

But this sad fraye, this fatal daye,
May breid baith dule and payne,
My *freckle* brithren ne'er will staye
Till they're avengit or slayne.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 44.

FREDE.

—"That thai be chargeit to ward in the Blaknes,
—thar to remane quhill thai be puinist for thair contemptioun & *frede* be the kingis hienes." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 116.

At first view this might seem to be a designation of crime as illustrating or aggravating that of contempt. But I suppose that it merely signifies *freed* or liberated.

FREDOM, *s.* Liberality, generosity.

Quhen Wallace saw the *freedom* off the queyn,
Sadly he said; "The suth weyll hes beyn seyn,
Wemen may tempt the wysest at is wrocht.—
For your *freedom* we sall trowbill na ma.

Wallace, viii, 1453, 1462, MS.

It is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

—He loved chevalrie

Trouthe and honour, *freedom* and curtesie.

Prologue, v. 46.

This Phebus—was flour of bachelerie;

As wel in *freedom*, as in chivalrie.

Manciple's Tale, v. 17075.

FREE, *adj.* 1. Brittle, &c.] *Add*;

—"In many places, the oatte seide was sooner done this yeire than many yeirs formerly: for the long frost made the grounde very *frie*, and the whole husbandmen, for the most pairt, affirmed they never saw the ground easier to labowr." Lamont's Diary, p. 224.

* FREE, *adj.* 1. Often used singly as denoting liberty of conscience to do any thing, S.

"Craving your pardon, Mr. Sharpitlaw,—that's what I'm not *free* to do." Heart M. Loth. ii. 101.
Sometimes it is fully expressed.

"If ye arena *free* in conscience to speak for her in the court of judicature—follow your conscience, Jeanie, and let God's will be done." Ibid. p. 186.

2. Single, not married; i. e. free from the bond of matrimony, S.

3. *Made free of*, divested of.

"The marquis was very loth to quit these offices, purchased for singular services done to the kings of Scotland.—The marquis, *made free of* these sheriffships, resolved to look about his own affairs, and behold all," &c. Spalding, i. 12.

This is nearly the same with sense 12. of the E. word,—"*Exempt*."

FREELAGE, *s.* An heritable property, as distinguished from a farm, Roxb.

FREELAGE, *adj.* Heritable, *ibid.*

Altho' he had a *freelage* grant

O' mony a tree, herb, flower, and plant,

Yet still his breast confess'd a want,

But coudna say,

After what thing, wi' secret pant,

His heart gae way.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 42.

Teut. *vry-laet* libertinus; *frilass-us* in Lege Salica; Kilian. *Frilazin*, Leg. Boior. per manum liberi dimissi: Franc. Theotisc. *frilaza* libertini; Gl. Lindenbrog. Germ. *frey lass-en* to enfranchise one, i. e. to let him go *free*. Du Cange, however, deduces *frilazin* from A.S. *fre*, or *freoh*, and *lesan* dimittere. *Friolasia*, *id.* Our term seems thus to have originally denoted the land or other property held by a *freeman*, which he could transmit to his heirs, as contradistinguished from that which a *nativus* or bondman possessed.

* FREELY, *adv.* Used as a superlative, very, Ang.

"Ye'r a braw-spoken man, I hear; an' by the sil-ler ye sent me, I dootna bit ye've been *freely* lucky." St. Kathleen, iii. 163.

FREE-MARTIN, *s.* A cow naturally incapable of having a calf, Loth.

FREET, *s.* A superstition. V. FREIT.

FREFF, *adj.* 1. Shy, Roxb.; probably formed from *fra* or *frae*, from; like S. *fram*, strange, *fraward*, froward, and many Goth. words: or contr. from *fer*, or *far aff*, q. distant, like *Frat*, "for a' that."

2. This word is also expl. in a sense nearly the reverse, intimate, as synon. with *Chief*, *ibid.*

FREIK, FREKE, *s.* 2. A fellow, &c.] *Add*;

"*Freik*, a fool, a light impertinent fellow;" Gl. Shirrefs, S.B.

FREIR KNOT, FRERE KNOT, some kind of knot anciently made with precious stones.

"Item, ane bonet of clayth, with ane tergat and fourtie fyve settis lyk pillaris, and *freir knottis* be-tuix." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1542, p. 69.

Frere knottis, *ibid.* p. 9.

FREIS, *adj.* *Freis* *claith* of gold.

"Item ane gowne of *freis* *claith* of gold, heich nekkit, lynit with martrikis sabill, furnist with but-tonis of gold." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32. Hence,

FRESIT, *part. pa.*

"Item ane gowne of claith of gold, *fresit* with gold and silvir, lynit with blak jonettis." Ibid. p. 32.

At first view this might seem a translation of Fr. *frange d'or*, L.B. *aurifrigia*, *aurifrisia*, *aurifrisum*, *fimbria aurea*, *limbus aureus*, Du Cange; as denoting a fringe of gold. This sense might correspond with the participle. But the adj. will not admit of it. It might therefore seem that we were under a necessity of viewing these terms as denoting cloth resembling *frieze*; from Fr. *friz-er*, to crisp; to raise. *Frisii Panni*, concerning which Du Cange queries; An quod crispatis laneis essent, *Draps Frizez*? *Frissatus Pannus*, *Pannus laneus crispus*, &c. It must be observed, however, that *Aurifrigium* was not always confined to fringes of gold. *Acceptum fuit Aurifrigium non pro fimbria tantum, aut limbo aureo, sed pro omni genere operis acu picti*, Gall. *Broderie*. Ibid. vo. *Aurifrigia*. It is proved, under the same article, that Fr. *orfrais*, *orfroys*, was used with the same latitude.

To FREITH, *v. a.* 1. To liberate.] *Add*;
2. Used as a forensic term, signifying to release from an obligation, or pecuniary burden.

"And that thay quha ar challengit or attachit, for ony trespas, sall be thair present, to *freith* and relieve thair borghis, except thay have a lauchfull esonye." Assis. Dav. II. Balfour's Practicks, p. 18.

"And attour the lordis ordanis the lord Cathkert to *freith* the said landis of Vchiltre of the v mercis [marks] that he grantis he promist to pay to Robert of" Act. Dom. Audit. A. 1466, p. 3.

Su.G. *frid*, *libertas*, (whence *frid-a*, *tueri*), admits of different forensic significations; as denoting immunity from those who had a legal right to avenge a crime; also, judicial immunity from the consequences of *borrongange* or suretyship, if I do not mistake the meaning of *Ihre*, when he defines the term, *Immunitas forensis a vadimonio sistendo*.

To FREITH, *v. a.* To protect, to assist.] *Add*;
2. To secure.

In an old MS. belonging to the burgh of Ayr, the tenants are prohibited "to *tape* or sett in aikerdaillis the landis *frethit* to them by the towne."

A.S. *frith-ian*, Su.G. *frid-a*, *tueri*, *protegere*; often used to denote legal protection or security. To *tape* seems here to signify, to inclose in smaller divisions. The passage illustrates what is said in giving the etymon of the *v. to Tape*. V. ACKER-DALE.

To FREITH, *v. n.* To foam, Roxb.

FREITH, *s.* 1. Foam, froth, *ibid*.

2. A slight and hasty washing, as applied to clothes; in relation, as would seem, to the *froth* or suds through which they are made to pass, S. V. FREATHE, *v.*

Su.G. *frad-jas*, to froth.

FREITTY, FRETty, *adj.* 1. Superstitious, &c.] *Add*;

Ah, Meg! fell weel I kend the other day,
You wad grow fause, an' gie your lad foul play!
For no lang syne, while beeking i' the sun,
I leuch to see my lambs scud o'er the lin,
Syne saw a blade fast sticking to my hose,
An', being *freetty*, stack it up my nose.

But, lack-a-day! although it sair did bite,
Nae blood cam out but what was unco white.

Macaulay's Poems, p. 122.

2. Of or belonging to superstitious ideas or observances, S.

"I knew the man whose mind was deeply imbued with the superstitious and *freitty* observances of his native land." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 154.

FREMYT, FREMMYT, *adj.* R. FREM, FREMYT, &c. Before A.Bor. *insert* Roxb.

3. Having no relation or affinity.] *Add*;

"Robert Grame, one of the murderers of James I. when on his trial, accused his prince of "tirannye inmesurable, without pite or mercy to *sibbe* or to *freme*, to hie or to lawe, to poure or to riche." Shirley's Account of his Murder, Pink. Hist. Scot. I. App. 473.

"A stranger, or *fremmit* man in *blude* may be procuratour for ane uther, and the husband for the wife." Balfour's Pract. p. 298.

4. Expl. as signifying unfriendly, South of S.

"*Fraim*, *frem*, *frem'd*;—unfriendly;" Gl. Antiq. FREMITNES, *s.* Strangeness.] *Add*;

A.S. *fremdnysse*, peregrinitas.

FREM-STED, *part. adj.* Left or deserted by one's friends, and under the necessity of depending on strangers, for attention, kindness, aid, or service, Roxb.

From A.S. *fremd*, or Teut. *vremd* alienus, and *sted-en* sistere, or *be-sted-en* locare, q. "placed among strangers."

FRENAUCH, *s.* Expl. a great number, a crowd. Quhere the proude hiche halde, and heveye hande beire,

Ane *frenauch* shall feide on ane faderis *frene* feire. *Perils of Man*, i. 16.

This word is not in use. *Frene* refers to pasture; Isl. *froen*, solum editius, elevated ground, *fron*, terra amoena; Gael. *fraon*, places of shelter in mountains. *Feire* must mean fair.

FRENISHEN, *s.* A state of mental confusion. V. FRENNISIN.

FRENNISIN, *s.* Rage, violent passion.] *Add*;
A.Bor. "*frandish*, passionate, obstinate, (Grose) would seem allied.

2. It seems to be the same word, although pronounced *Frenishen*, which is used in a different sense in Roxb. When a person awakes suddenly out of sleep, and is not altogether collected, or aware of what is passing, he is said to be in a *frenishen*. This applies more particularly to children.

FRENSCHE LEID, probably black lead.

"He producit ane procuratorie wrytin in *Frensche leid*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

FRENYIE, *s.* A fringe.] *Add*;

"Item ane gowne of blak velvot, heich nekkit, with ane *frenye* of gold, lynit with blak satyne, furnist with hornis of gold." Collect. of Inventories, A. 1539, p. 34.

To FRENYIE, *v. a.* To fringe.

"Item ane coit of quhite velvot *frenyeit* with gold, lynit with quhite taffiteis, & furnist with hornis of gold." Inventories, ut sup. p. 35.

FRERIS, s. A friary, or convent of friars.

"Tharfore ordinis him to deliuer and lay the said fourtj fuderis of pettis in the said *freris*;—& yerely in tyme to cum one his expensis fre within the said *freris*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 181. V. FREIRIS.

* **FRESH, adj.** 1. Open; applied to the weather.] *Add*;

A. Bor. *fresh* means rainy. "How's t' weather to-day? Why *fresh*; i. e. it rains;" Grose.

2. In a state of sobriety, opposed to that of intoxication, S. "Ye needna speak to him when he's *fow*; wait till he be *fresh*," S. "You'll seldom find him *fresh*."

"There is our great udaller is weel enugh when he is *fresh*, but he makes ower mony voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang sae." The Pirate, ii. 278.

The term is more generally applied to one who is habituated to inebriety; and has indeed properly a retrospective meaning, as denoting a state of recovery from intoxication.

FRESH, s.] Insert, as sense

1. An open day, open weather, not a frost, S. B.

2. A thaw, Aberd.

3. A smaller flood in a river, S., as in Dict.

A. Bor. "*fresh*, a flood, or overflowing of a river. This heavy rain will bring down the *freshes*;" Grose. Teut. *vorsch* udus, madidus, *vorsch-en*, humectare.

FRESH WATER MUSCLE, the Mytellus Margaritifera, S. B.

"Mytellus M., Pearl Muscle, vulgarly called—*Fresh Water Muscle*." Arbuth. Peterh. Fishes, p. 32.

FRESIT, part. pa. Invent. p. 32. V. FREIS.

FRETCH, s. A flaw, Roxb.

Old Teut. *vraet* intertrigo, a galling; Su. G. *fraet-a* terere, rodere.

FRETE, s.

"Item a *frete* of the quenis oure set with grete perle sett in fouris & fouris." Inventories, p. 9.

Fr. *frete* signifies "a verril or iron band or hoope," Cotgr. Can this term denote a large ring?

FRETMENT, s.

—"The shippes arrived yesterdaye in the Frythe. John of Forrett—cam this morning,—whome they had retayned to this tyme by them, to conueye them in [into] the Frythe, which he hathe doone; and now we are directing him again towards them with our mynde; and if you have advertised me of touching their *fretment*, shall not be forgotten." E. of Arran, Sadler's Papers i. 697.

Apparently, freight; from Fr. *fret-ir*, to freight.

FREVOLL, adj. Frivolous. V. FREWALL.

FREWALL, FREWELL, adj. 1. Frivolous.] *Add*;

"The said reuerend faider sall nothir be him self, his procuratouris, nor nain vtheris in his name propone any exceptioun of cursing led or to be led agane the said James, nor yit allege nor schew the retour maid & gevin in the said mater of before in stoping of the seruing of the said breuez nor nain vther *frewell* exceptioun," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 246. *Frivoll*, id. Reg. Aberd. V. Dict.

2. Used in the sense of *fickle*.

FRY, s. A disturbance, a tumult.] *Add*;

This term is used both in the N. and S. of S.

FRIAR-SKATE, s. The sharp-nosed Ray, Frith of Forth.

"Raia *oxyrhinchus*. Sharp-nosed Ray; *White-skate*; *Friar-skate*, *May-skate*, or *Mavis-skate*. This is now and then got, when the nets are shot near the mouth of the Frith." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 28.

To **FRIBBLE, v. a.** To frizzle, Ayrs.

"The mistress—said to me, the minister had a blockhead whereon he was wont to dress and *fribble* his wig." The Steam-boat, p. 297.

Teut. *frevel* vanitas; *frevel-en* perturbare.

FRICKSOME, adj. Vain, vaunting, Aberd.

A stranger bra', in Highland claise,

Leit mony a sturdy aith,

To bear the ba' through a' his faes,

And nae kep meikle skaith.

Rob Roy heard the *fricksome* fraise.—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 130.

"*Fricksome fraise*, vain, idle talking," Gl. This, if not allied to E. *freakish*, may be traced to S. *Freik*.

FRIED CHICKENS, chicken broth, &c.] Add;

"I expected him sae faithfully, that I gae a look to making the *friar's chicken* mysell, and to the crap-pit-heads too." Guy Mannering, ii. 178.

"My lady-in-waiting—shall make some *friar's chicken*, or something very light. I would not advise wine." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 224.

FRIENDS. To be friends with one, a Scottish idiom, signifying, to be on good terms with one, after some difference or degree of animosity; as, *I'm friends with you*; I'm in a state of amity with you; *I'm no friends with you*, I am displeased at you; *I'll be friends with you*, I will be reconciled to you; S.

"Will you be friends with me again, Mary? and if ever I give you advice again, it will be in a better spirit." M. Lyndsay, p. 190.

This phraseology has not been unknown in E. It is used by Shakespear.

But say, is Warwick friends with Margaret?

Post. Ay, gracious Sov'reign, they're so link'd in friendship,

That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter. *Third Part Hen. VI.*

FRIGGLE-FRAGGLES, s. pl. Toys, trifles, gew-gaws, often used to denote vain pieces of dress; as, "There's routh of *friggle-fraggles* on that kimmer's cockernonie," Ayrs.; corr. from *Figgle-faggles*.

To **FRYNE, v. n.** To fret from ill-humour or discontentment. "A *frynin'* body," a peevish discontented person, Lanarks., Loth.

FRYNIN, s. The act of fretting, ibid.

This is probably an oblique sense of A. S. *fraegn-an*, *frin-an*, interrogare; Moes. G. *fraihn-an*, id.; especially as close interrogation is often not only an indication of a peevish humour, but also conducted in a fretful way. It may be added, that the Teut. synonyme *evraegh-en* not only signifies interrogare, but laborare, angi, sollicitum esse de re aliqua; Kilian. I know not whether the *v.* may be a derivative from Isl. *fry-ia*, *fryg-ia*, carpere, exprobare, vilipendere; as *frynlaust* signifies, sine exprobatione; Verel.

To **FRIST, v. a.** 2. To give on credit, &c.] *Add*;

A. Bor. *to frist*, to trust for a time. Ray observes, that "*fristen* in Dutch is to give respite, to make a truce." Coll. p. 28.

"*Frestyn* or *lendyn*. Presto; commodo; accommodo; mutuo." Prompt. Parv.

FRIST, *s.* *To frist*, on credit.] *Add*;

"*Frest*, or *to frest*. Mutuum." Prompt. Parv.

Add, immediately before etymon;

Pitcottie, according to one M.S., gives us this proverb in a more original form.

"All thir lordis war verrie blyth, thinking that all evil was guid of *frist*." Cron. p. 238. Absurdly in Ed. 1728, "all evil was good of *thirst*;" p. 99.

FRITHAT, FRITHIT, *adv.* Notwithstanding, nevertheless; Fife, Dumfr., Roxb.

This term is of pretty general use, and seems merely a corrupt abbreviation of *for a' that*, i. e. for all that. V. FRAAT.

To FRYTHE, *v. n.* To fry, as metaph. used in S. to denote indignation, Renfr.

Owre lang I've borne your bleth'ring;

I've lain a' *frythin'* on the grass,

To hear your nonsense gath'ring.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 60.

FRYTHING-PAN, *s.* Frying-pan.

He's in a' Satan's *frything-pan*,

Scouth'ring the blood frae aff his han's.

Jacobite *Relics*, ii. 200.

This is one, among innumerable specimens, of the spirit of that party that endeavoured to expel the family of Brunswick from the British throne. From the general strain of the poems, all who were not faithful to the Chevalier, or who openly opposed him, had no other doom to expect than eternal misery. Did we judge from some of them, the only consolation of the writers under their disappointment, was the hope that the *devil* would superabundantly avenge them on their enemies.

To FRIVOLE, *v. a.* To annul, to set aside; from Fr. *frivole*, frivolous.

"Gif thir jugis *frivole* his appellacioun, and convict him, than sall his hede be coverit, his body skurgit—and eftir all hingit on ane unhappy tre." Belenden's T. Liv. p. 45.

FRIZZLE, *s.* 1. The steel used for striking fire by means of a flint, Roxb.

2. The hammer of a gun or pistol, *ibid.*

Apparently corr. from Fr. *fusil*, a fire-steel for a tinder-box, Cotgr. Ital. *fucile*, *id.*

FROATHSTICK, *s.* A stick for whipping up milk, or making up a syllabub, S.B.

My bairn has tocher of her awn,—

A shode-shool of a holin club,

A *froathstick*, a can, a creel, a knock,

A break for hemp, that she may rub,

If ye will marry our Jennie, Jock.

Country Wedding, Watson's Coll. iii. 47.

FROE, *s.* Froth, S.O.; *Froie*, Roxb.

This pronunciation, which is universal among the vulgar, renders it probable that the *th* was never used; and that our term is immediately allied to Moes.G. *frain*, Isl. Dan. *froe*, semen. I apprehend that it has been primarily used in relation to animals, and may be traced to Moes.G. *fri-jon* amare, whence

Su.G. *fri-a* procari. In Isl. the term is applied indiscriminately to animals and vegetables; and in Su.G. the *frog* is supposed to have its name *froe*—a copioso semine quod vere emittit; Ihre.

* FROCK, *s.* A sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt, S.

"The stocking manufacture is now carried to considerable extent.—Besides stockings, they make *frocks*, mitts, and all sorts of hosiery." Thom's Hist. Aberd. ii. 250.

This is often called a *Guernsey Frock*.

FROCK, *s.* A term used in distinguishing the different pairs of a team of oxen in a plough; *Hind-Frock*, *Mid-Frock*, *Fore-Frock*, Aberd. V. FIT-NOWT.

FROG, *s.* An upper coat, &c.] *Add*;

"*Frog*, *Frogge*, monkes habyte. Flocus, Cuculla. Prompt. Parv." Du Cange expl. *Floc-us*, as denoting a garment of monks, having wide sleeves, vulgo *Froc*.

Isl. *frikia*, pannus vilis—grossus, et apertus, Burrillum; G. Andr. p. 79.

FROG, *s.* A young horse, &c.] *Add*;

I find the term defined somewhat differently. "*Frogue*, a colt, male or female, about three years old." Gl. Surv. Nairn.

FROICHFU', (gutt.) *adj.* Denoting a state of perspiration, Ayrs.; evidently allied to E. *froth*; Su.G. *fragga* spuma; Mod. Sw. *fradga*, *id.*; whence *fradgig* foamy, frothy.

FRONE, *s.* A sling, Ayrs.

C.B. *ffrwyn* denotes a bridle, a restraint; but the analogy is not satisfactory.

FRONTALE, *s.* 1. Perhaps the curtain of a bed towards which the head of a person lies.

"Rufis of beddis.—Item, ane rufe of gray dammas with the heid, thre pece of curtingis of the samyne, with ane *frontale* frenyeit with gold and silk, ane stikkit coveratour of gray taffatiis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 47.

In another place, mention is made of an "over *frontale* of cramasy velvott with the story of the life of man upoun the samyne, comparit to ane hart, all of raisit werk in gold, silver, and silk." Also of a "nether *frontale* of the samyne bed." *Ibid.* A. 1542. p. 92.

2. A curtain hung before an altar.

"Item, thre pece of hingaris for the chapell, of dammes of the hew of the orange and purple. Item, ane *frontale* of the samyne dammas frenyeit with silk." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 51.

L.B. *frontale*, et *frontalis*, Lindwodo est apparatus, pendens in fronte altaris, qui apparatus alias dicitur *Palla*; Du Cange. From the extracts which he gives it may be seen what astonishing expence must have been lavished on ecclesiastical ornaments of this description. *Frontell*, *Frontellus*. Prompt. Parv.

FRONTER, *s.* A name to a ewe four years old, Roxb. V. FRUNTER.

To FROST, *v. a.* To injure by frost; as, "the potatoes are a' *frostit*," S.

To FROST, *v. n.* To become frost-bitten, S. *Frostit*, frost-bitten.

FROW, *s.* A lusty woman, *S.*] *Add*;

Froe seems used in the same sense, Beaumont and Fletcher.

—They are now
Bucksom as Bacchus *Froes*, revelling, dancing,
Telling the musick's numbers with their feet,
Awaiting the meeting of permonish'd friends.

Wit at several Weapons, p. 3439.

It is singular that it bears a much worse sense
A. Bor. "Frow, an idle, dirty woman; North."
Grose.

To FRUCT, *v. n.* To bear fruit.

How suld a penny *fruct* contrair nature,
Sen gold, siluer mettell, and alkyn vre,
Fynit be folkis, vanisis and nocht inccessis?

Colkelbie Sow, v. 766.

FRUCT, *s.* Increase, fruit.

—He wald preve the thrid penny, quhyle hid
Quhilk for the tyme no *fruct* nor proffeit did.

Ibid. v. 763.

Fr. fruct, *Lat. fruct-us*.

FRUESOME, *adj.* Coarse-looking, frowzy,
Roxb.

"Were you at the meeting of the traitors at Lanark on the 12th of January?" "I never was among traitors that I was certain of till this day—Let them take that! bloody *fruesome* beasts." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 103.

Johnson rather rashly pronounces *E. frowzy* to be a cant term; which he has often done in other instances, when he did not find an etymon in Junius or Skinner. He gives as its first sense, "foetid, musty." Now this exactly corresponds with *Isl. frugg-a mucescere*, *frugg foenum mucidum*, *frugt odor*, *frug-gad-r mucidus*.

FRUGAL, *adj.* This bears a sense in *Aberd.* which is seldom conjoined with our idea of that of the *E.* term; frank, kind, affable.

Shall we rather trace it to *Su.G. froegd laetitia*, *frogd-a exhilarare*? *Isl. frials largus*.

FRUMP, *s.* An unseemly fold or gathering in any part of one's clothes, *Dumfr.*

To FRUMPLE, *v. a.* To crease, to crumple,
Upp. Lanarks. *V. FRAMPLE.*

To FRUNSH, *v. n.* To fret, to whine, *Roxb.*

Teut. fronss-en het veur-hood, contrahere supercilium, to knit the brows. *Fr. fronser le front*, *id.* The *S.* verb had been originally applied to that change of the countenance which indicates ill humour, or precedes crying.

FRUNSIT, *part. pa.* Puckered.

"Sevintene *frunsit* ruiffis of layn cordonit with gold silver and silk of divers cullouris." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 234.

Fr. froncé, fronsé, *id.*, from *fronc-er*, *fronser*, "to gather, plait, fold,—crumple, frumple;" *Cotgr.* It is originally the same with *Frounsit*, wrinkled, which is one of the significations given of the *Fr. v.*

FRUNT, *s.* *In frunt*, in the front.

Fergy in *frunt* past,
And Fynny followit him fast.

Colkelbie Sow, F. 1. v. 217.

FRUNTER, **FRONTER**, *s.* A ewe in her fourth year; also pronounced *Thrunter*, *Roxb.*

From *A.S. feower-wintrā*, quadriennis,—“of four

yeares;" *Somner*. I can hardly view *Thrunter* as a corruption of *Frunter*. For although both terms have precisely the same meaning, it appears to me that they have originated from different modes of reckoning the age of the animal. One would call the ewe a *Frunter*, as having entered into her fourth year, (the Anglo-Saxons and other northern nations reckoning the whole year from the winter, when it commenced); while another would denominate the same animal a *Thrunter*, as having actually seen three winters only, or lived three years complete. *V. THRUNTER*. This also accounts for the different definitions given of *Twinter*, one explaining it "a beast that is two years old," another, "a ewe in her third year," i. e. the second year being elapsed, and the third running. I find that the bishop of Dunkeld, who well knew the force of his vernacular language as well as of the Latin, when he uses the phrase, "fue *twinteris*," thus renders Virgil's language, quinas *bidentes*. Now, I need scarcely say, that *bidens* signifies a sheep two years old, as Cooper adds, "a hogrell, or hogatte." *V. TWINTER*.

FRUNTY, *adj.* Free in manner.] *Add*;

It is not improbable that *Frunty* may be an old Belg. word, transmitted from our ancestors, as in modern Belg. *wrantig* signifies "froward, cross, peevish;" *Sewel*. *Fris. wrantigh* litigious, querulus, morosus; *Kilian*.

2. Healthy-looking, having the appearance of health, *Kinross*.

Sw. frodig signifies plump, jolly. But this seems merely an oblique sense of *Frunty*, as signifying "free in manner."

To FRUSCH, *v. a.* 2. To break in pieces.] *Add*;

O.E. id. "I *frusshe* or brose a thing; Je brise. I haue wyst hym *frusshe* a hard appell at a stroke with his fyste." *Palsgr. B. III. F. 243, a.*

FRUSCH, *adj.* Brittle.] *Add*;

2. Dry, crumbling; applied to soil, *Roxb.*

3. Used to express the fragility of the human frame, especially in childhood.

"Supposing—they were baith dead and gone, which, when we think of the *frush* green kail-custock nature of bairns, is no an impossibility," &c. *The Entail*, i. 59.

In *Prompt. Parv.* the orthography differs from that of *Palsgr.* "*Fres*, or brokyll or broylle. *Fragilis*."

FRUSHNESS, *s.* Brittleness; applied to plants, wood, &c., *S.*

FRUSH, *adj.* Frank, forward, *Aberd.*

Be wha ye will, ye're unco *frush*

At praising what's nae worth a rush,

Except it be to show how flush

Ye're at sic sport.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 183.

It has been observed under *Frusch*, brittle, that *Teut. broosch, breusch*, signifies praeceps, ferox. *Isl. frisk-r* signifies benevolens, vegetus.

FU, *s.* A firlo. *V. Fow*, and **FULL**, *s.*

FU, *adv.* The provincial pronunciation of *How*, in *Aberd.* and some other northern counties.

I wat right well he was fu' brain,

And fu' could he be ither?

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 126.

Fu in the first line is for *full*.

FUD, *s.* 3. A hare's or rabbit's brush.] *Add*;

C.B. *fwlog*, a scut; a short tail; which Owen deduces from *fwl*, an abruptness; a quick motion.

4. Ludicrously used to denote the buttocks of a man.

O an I war bit whare I wud be,
Just whare a straik I cannie cud gie,
I aike, and wad yir heavy *fud* gie

A piercin pike. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 99.

5. A queue, or the hair tied behind, Loth.

To FUD, *v. n.* To scud, to whisk, to drive on speedily; as, "He *fuds* very fast." "Saw na ye the bawd, man, *fuddin* throw the furs?" Did you not see the hare whisking through the furze? *Aberd.*

This is merely the provincial pronunciation of *Quhid*, *q. v.*

To FUDDER, *v. n.* To move precipitately, *Aberd.*

Sae aff it *fudder't* owre the height,

As fleet's a skellat. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 9.

FUDDER, *s.* 1. A gust of wind, a flurry, *Aberd.*

2. The shock, impulse, or resistance, occasioned by a blustering wind, *ibid.*

3. Impetuous motion, rapid force, *ibid.*

Syne a' the drochlin hempy thrang

Gat o'er him wi' a *fudder*.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 128. "Hurry;" *Gl.*

4. A sudden noise of any kind; as, "The tod ran by wi' a *fudder*," *Aberd.*

5. A stroke or blow, *Buchan.*

Isl. *fudr* is rendered praecipitancia manuum, and *fudr-a* citus moveor. But *fudder*, I suspect, is merely the provincial pronunciation of *Quhiddir*, a whizzing noise, *q. v.*

Isl. *hvidr-a*, cito commoveri.

FUDDER, FOTHYR, &c., *s.* 1. A large quantity.] *Add*; It is also written *Fuder*.

"That Lyone of Logy of that ilke has done wrang in the detencioun & withhaldin fra the prior & convent of the Freris predicatouris besid the burgh of Perth fourtj *fuder* of pettis [peats] of ane yere bi-past: And tharfore ordinis him to deliuer and lay the said fourtj *fuderis* of pettis in the said *freris*," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1490, p. 180.

4. Equivalent to *E. pack*, a confederacy; and like this term, which primarily signifies a bundle, load, &c.

Amang the first I favour flattering Brand,
Nixt men [man] be Craig Apostat, paillard brother.
I can not mark tua meater of the *futher*.

N. Burne's Admonition.

FUDDER, *s.* Lightning.] *Add*;

Isl. *fudr* is calor, and *fudr-a*, flagrare, to blaze.

FUDDY, *s.* The bottom of a corn-kiln, the *kill-fuddy*, *Aberd.*

Probably from *Fud*, *s.*, sense 2.

FUDDIE, *s.* A hare, *Aberd.*, Banffs. *V. WHIDDIE.*

FUDDIE-HEN, *s.* A hen without a tail; *Ang.* awkwardly characterised, as would seem, rather from what she wants, than from what she retains. *V. Fud*, *s.*

FUDGEL, *adj.* Fat, squat, and plump.

This is the orthography of *Herd's Coll.* ii. 82.

And I'm a fine *fudgel* lass. *V. FODGEL.*

FUDING, *part. adj.* Gamesome, frisky, engaged in sport; as, "The lambs were *fudin* about their mother," *South of S.*

Dan. *foeit-er* signifies to ramble. But perhaps rather from C.B. *fwl*, a quick motion, whence *fwl-an* agitation, and *fwldan-u* to be restless.

To FUER, *v. a.* To conduct a body of troops.

"Our Proforce or Gavilliger, brings in the complaints, and desires justice, in his Majesties name, to the party offended, and to his Master the Kings Majesty or Generall, that *fuers* or leades the warre." *Monro's Exped. P. I.* p. 45. *V. FURE*, *v.*

To FUF, FUFF, *v. n.* 1. To blow, to puff.] *Add*;

"He brings me in mind o' a barrel o' beer, *fuming* and *fuffing*." *Perils of Man*, i. 39.

Faff is used in the same sense, *Yorks.* "To *Faff*, to blow in puffs;" *Marsh. Yorks.* ii. 318.

2. Applied to a cat, when she makes a puffing sound, or spits at one, *S.* Hence,

FUFFING, *s.* The noise made by a cat when she spits, *S.*

—"Mioling of tigers, bruzzing of bears, *sussing* [*r. fuffing*] of kitnings," &c. *Urquhart's Rabelais.* *V. CHEEPING.*

3. To sniff, as conjoined with *Greet*, to make a noise through the nostrils when one is about to cry, *Ettr. For.*

"I should hae said something in return, but—I was like to fa' to the *fuffing* and *greeting*." *Perils of Man*, ii. 231.

FUFF, *s.* 1. A blast, *S.*, synon. with *Puff*, *E.*] *Add*;

2. A sound emitted resembling a blast of wind, *S.*

Lang winnow't she, an' fast, I wyte,

An' snodly clean't the stuff,

Whan something hin' her, wi' a skyte,

Gat up, an' gied a *fuff*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 67.

This refers to the *three wechtfuls of naething*, one of the unchristian rites of *Halloween*.

3. Used to express the sound of powder, not in a confined state, when ignited, *S.*

Fuff played the priming—heels owre ither,
They fell in shairn.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 51.

4. A sudden burst of passion, *Fife.*

5. Metaph. transferred to the first onset of a lusty person. Here *insert* the *S. Prov.*, and *R.* "The first *fuff*," &c.

FUFFIN, *s.* A puffing, *S.*

FUFF, *interj.* Expressive of dissatisfaction or contempt, *Aberd.*; equivalent to *E. Pshaw*.

Fuff, Robie man! cheer up your dowie saul;
The ley's nae gray, nor is the weather caul.

Tarras's Poems, p. 4.

FUFFLE, *s.* Fuss, violent exertion, *Roxb.*

When muckle Pate, wi' desp'rate *fuffle*,

Had at Poltowa won the scuffle,—

Then all around the Swedes dominions—

On him turn'd a' their arms anon.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 14.

FUFFLE-DADDIE, *s.* A foster-father, Fife.

Apparently of ludicrous origin; *q.* one who plays the fool with a child by indulgence; Isl. *fist-a*, ludificare.

FUG, *s.* Moss, Ayrs., Renfr. *Fog*, *S.*

— Green *fug*, mantlan' owre the sclates,
Held out the air.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 181.

FUGGY, *adj.* Mossy, *ibid.*

I spy'd a bonny wee bit wren,
Lone, on a *fuggy* stane.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 187.

FUGE, *s.* *King Hart.*] *Dele* what follows the quotations, and *substitute*;

Perhaps the same with Fr. *fouaige*, expl. by Roquefort, *fouille*; which signifies an instrument of husbandry not unlike a pick-axe.

FUGIE WARRANT, a warrant granted to apprehend a debtor, against whom it is sworn that he designs to fly, in order to avoid payment, or that he is in meditatione *fugae*, *S.*

“The shirra sent for his clerk; and as the lad is rather light o' the tongue, I fand it was for drawing a warrant to apprehend you.—I thought it had been on a *fugie warrant* for debt.” *Antiquary*, i. 129.

FUGITOUR, *s.* A fugitive; Lat. *fugitor*.

—“Traisting thaim to be sone advertist thairof be sindry *fugilouris* daly departing of the cieté.” *Bellend. T. Liv.* p. 123. *Perfugae*, Lat.

To FUILYIE, *v. a.* To “gett the better of,” *Gl. Aberd.*

Tam Tull upon him cuist his ee,

Saw him sae mony *fuilyie*;

He green'd again some play to pree,

And raise anither *bruilyie*.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 131.

In Edit. 1805 *foolyie*.

This is evidently the old national pronunciation of liquid sounds borrowed from the Fr., like *bruilyie* for *broil*, *fuilyie* for *foil* (gold-foil), &c. It is from Fr. *foul-er* to presse, oppresse, *foyle*, overcharge, extremely; Cotgr.

FUILTEACHS, *s. pl.* The designation given to the two weeks preceding, and the two following, Candlemas; Menteth. This division of the year is also called the *Dead Month*.

The peasantry prognosticate from this period the character of the Spring. If the weather be very favourable, especially before Candlemas, they conclude that it will afterwards be proportionally bad. Hence it is commonly said, that they wish the *Fuilteachs* to come in with an adder's head, and to go out with a peacock's tail, i. e. to be stormy in the beginning, and mild towards the end.

The Gael. term is *Faoilteach*, or according to Shaw *Faoilleach*, “half of February and January, bad weather,” Ir. *Faoilliah*, the name of February.

This mode of prognostication partly corresponds with that which is common in the Lowlands.

If Candlemas day be bonny and fair,

The half of the winter's to come and mair;

If Candlemas day be rainy and foul,

The half of the winter's gane at Yule.

To FUYN, *v. n.* Apparently the same with E. *foin*, “to push in fencing.”

Ane young bullok of cullour quhite as snaw—

With hede equale tyll his moder on hicht,

Can all reddy with hornes *fuyn* and put,

And scaip or skattir the soft sand with his fut.

Doug. Virg. 1st. Ed. V. Jun. vo. *Fuyn*.

In Rudd. Ed. *kruyn*, which does not so well correspond with the preceding words, *with hornes*.

FUIR, *s.* The act of carrying, or as much as is carried at a time.

“Capons, n. 140. Hens, n. 106. Cheese, 269 st. Peats, 9 *fuir*.” *Rent. Abb. Kilwinning, Keith's Hist. App.* p. 186.

Su.G. *fora* vectura. Ponitur tam pro actu vehendi, quam pro ipso onere currus vel vehi; from *foer-a* ducere; Ihre. *En fora med jaern*, several cart-loads of iron going the same way; Wideg.

FUIR-NIGHT, **FUIRE-NIGHT**, far in the night.

“Jam provecta nox est, it is now will [r. *well*, as in later editions] *fuire-night*.” *Wedderb. Vocab.* p. 34.

A.S. *forth-nihtes*, nocte longe provecta. V. **FURE-DAYS**.

FUSHEN, **FUSHEN**, *part. pa.* Fetched, *So. of S.*

“I'm glad to hear you hae gotten your lint again.” “I hae nae just gotten it yet,” said Tibbie; “but Lody tell't me it wad be *fushen* the day.” *Glenfergus*, ii. 161.

FUISESSES, *pl.* Ditches.

—“All and hail the said burgh of Aberdeine with the precinct walles, *fuisses*, ports, wayes, streitts, passages,” &c. *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, vol. V. 86.

O.Fr. *fousseis*; fossé, retranchement. Lat. *fossa*; Roquefort.

FUIST, *s.* A fusty smell, *S.*

To FUIST, *v. n.* To acquire a fusty smell, *S.* Whence,

FUISTIT, *part. adj.* Fusty, *S.*

To FULE, *v. n.* To play the fool.] *Add*;

This is the ancient form of the word. Goth. *fol*, Su.G. *fioll*, fatuus; C.B. *ffol*, Fr. *fol*. Hence Su.G. *fioll-a* ineptire, Anc. Goth. *foel-a* lascivire, catulire.

FULE, *adj.* Foolish; as, *Fule thing*, foolish creature, *S.*

FULEGE, *adj.* Foolish.

“Thir thingis I spek in na *fulege* confidence in my eruditioun, bot in sinceritie of conscience,” &c. N. Winyet's *Fourscoir Thre Questionis*, *Keith's Hist. App.* p. 223.

FULEGENES, *s.* Foolishness.

—“The *fulegenes* of thame salbe maid manifest to all men, as wes the *fulegenes* of Jannes and Mambres.” N. Winyet, ut sup. p. 224.

FULE-THING, **FOOL-THING**, *s.* A foolish creature; often used of silly, giddy, or coquettish females, *S.* Thus it is applied to one who has refused good offers of marriage.

They jest it till its dinner's past;

Thus by itself abus'd,

The *fool-thing* is oblig'd to fast,

Or eat what they've refus'd.

Herd's Coll. ii. 192.

*To FULFILL, *v. a.* To complete, to fill up.

"*Conscripti* war callit the new Faderis chosin at this time to *fulfill* the auld noumer of Faderis afore minist." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 107.

FULYE, *s.* 2. Leaf gold, S.] *Add*;

"Item a buke with levis of golde, with xiii levis of gold *fulye*." Inventories, p. 11.

FULYIE, *s.* The sweepings or dung of a town, S.] *Add*;

This term has been used in this sense for nearly three centuries. "Ass [ashes] nor *fulye*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

2. Hence transferred to manure.] *Add*;

"The saidis personis sall content & pay—for the wanting of the tatht & *fulye* of the said nolt & scheip." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 289.

FULL, *s.* A firLOT or bushel of grain, South of S.

"They commonly yield between 11 and 12 stone of meal to the boll of corn which in this country is 5 *fulls* or firLOTS for oats and barley, and 4 firLOTS for wheat, rye, and pease." Stat. Acc. viii. 23.

This is rather an absurd mode of spelling a word which was never pronounced in this way. V. Fou, Fow.

FULLIT, *part. pa.* Fulfilled.

—"That the saidis persons sall mak na payment of the said soume quhill the poyntis of the said decrett be *fullit* efter the forme of the samyn, & of the indenturis maid tharapone." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 247.

Moes.G. *full-jan*, Teut. *vull-en*, implere. Su.G. *fyll-a*, id. Est verbum juridicum, notans omnes probationis numeros implere; uti, *fullt* dicitur id, quod iudice perfectum est; Ihre, vo. *Fylla*.

FULLYLY, FULLELY, *adv.* Fully.] *Add*;

It is sometimes written *Fullalie*.

"Bot quhow ony historicall narratioun culd haue correspondit to ane inuisibill kirk, I can nocht *ful-lalie* perceaue." Tyrie's Refutation, Fol. 39, a.

*FULSOME, *adj.* Applied to the stomach when overcharged with food, South of S.

Destin'd by fate who thus on those must feed,
Emetics sure their stomachs seldom need,
For luxury by them sets never health adrift,
Nor fall they victims to a *fulsome* rift.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 40.

FUM, the corr. pronunciation of *whom*, S.B.

Now he will get his choice, *fum* he likes best.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 92.

This is the usual reading of this Edit., though changed in posterior ones.

"Be the sun was haf a mile frae the lift, I was at the orchard, and *fum* meets I but just my lord i' the teeth?" H. Blyd's Contract, p. 4.

FUMMERT, *part. pa.* Benumbed, torpid, E. Loth., Selkirks.

FUMMILS, WHUMMILS, *s. pl.* A scourge for a top, Aberd.

Probably allied to Su.G. *hwiml-a*, vertigine laborare; and this from Isl. *hwim*, motus celer, *hwim-a*, cito movere. *Fum-a* also signifies, multum festinare, and *fum*, inconsiderata festinatio, as if there were an interchange in Isl. between *hw*, corresponding with our *wh*, and *f*.

To FUN, *v. n.* To speak in jest, Aberd. V. FUNNIE.

FUNABEIS, *adv.* However, S.B.

Funabeis on she gaes, as she was bown,

An' mony times to rest her limbs lay down.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 59. V. WHENA' BE.

FUNDATOR, *s.* A founder, Lat.; Aberd. Reg.

FUNDMENT, *s.* Founding, or foundation; Aberd. Reg.

To FUNG, *v. n.* To emit a sharp whizzing sound, as when a cork is drawn, Mearns.

FUNG, *s.* 1. A sound of this description, *ibid.*

2. A stroke, Upp. Clydes., Aberd., S.O.; *Funk* synon.

—His lang lay, wi' fearfu' *fun*gs,

Shook a' the roofing tim'er.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 200.

Fir'd wi' indignance I turned round;

And bash'd, wi' mony a *fung*,

The pack that day.

Ibid. Edit. 1816, p. 125.

Auld Kate brought ben the maskin rung,

Syne Jock flew till't wi' speed,

Gae Wattie sic an awfu' *fung*,

That maistly laid him dead.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 136.

Probably denominated from the sound emitted.

To FUNG, *v. a.* Expl. "to thrust," Buchan.

Ye witches, warlocks, fairies, fiens!

That squalloch owre the murky greens,

Daft *fun*gin fiery peats, an' stanes,

Wi' fuzzy gleed;

Sing out yir hellish unkent teens,

Yir en'my's dead!

Tarras's Poems, p. 142.

FUNGAR, FUNGER, *s.* A whinger, or hanger, Aberd.

"For persewyng & stryking him with ane drawin *fun*gar." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

"A *fun*ger with furnyst schaytht." *Ibid.*; apparently, ornamented *sheath*.

FUNGIBLES, *s. pl.* A term used, in our law, to denote moveable goods which may be valued by weight or measure, as grain or money; in contradistinction from those which must be judged of individually, S.

"Grain and coin are *fungibles*, because one guinea, or one bushel or boll of sufficient merchantable wheat, precisely supplies the place of another." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. T. 1. § 18.

"They are called *fungibles*," this learned writer remarks, "*quae functionem recipiunt*."

Fungibiles res, dicuntur apud Jurisconsultos, quarum una fungi potest vice alterius, ut eae sunt quae constant numero, pondere et mensura; Du Cange.

To FUNK, *v. n.* 2. To kick behind.] *Add*;

—You're right, Queen Anne, my dow;

You've curried the auld mare's hide,

She'll *funk* nae mair at you.

—The good auld yaud

Could neither *funk* nor fling.

Jacobite Relics, i. p. 68, 69.

The white an' the blue,

They *funkit* an' flew,

But Paterson's mare she cam foremost.

Ibid. ii. 254.

"Luke now, the beast's *funking* like mad, and then up again wi' his fore-legs like a perfect unicorn." M. Lyndsay, p. 294.

3. *To Funk aff*, to throw off, by kicking and plunging, Loth.

"The horse *funkit* him *aff* into the dub, as a doggie was rinnin' across." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1821, p. 393.

FUNKER, *s.* One that kicks or flings, a term applied to horses or cows; as, "Dimna buy that beast, she's a *funker*," Roxb.

FUNKING, *s.* The act of striking behind, S.
"It's hard to gar a wicked cout leave off *funking*." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 313.

To FUNK, *v. n.* To faint, to become afraid; part. pa. *funkit*; as, "You're *funkit*," you have lost courage, Lanarks.

FUNK, *s.* Fright, alarm, perturbation. To be in a *funk*, to be much afraid, S.

This exactly agrees with the sense of Teut. *fonck*; Turba, turbatio, perturbatio.

FUNKIE, *s.* One who shuns the fight. "He got the fugie blow, and became a *funkie*," *ibid.*

In the old language of Flanders, *in de fonck zijn* signifies, turbari, in perturbatione esse; Kilian.

FUNNIE, *adj.* 1. Full of merriment, facetious, S.

Wi' merry sangs, an' friendly cracks,

I wat they did na weary;

An' unco tales, an' *funnie* jokes,

Their sports were cheap an' cheery.

Burns, iii. 138.

2. Exciting mirth, S.

3. Causing ridicule. Thus it is said of a fantastic piece of dress worn by a female, "Wasna yon a *funnie* thing she had on?" S.

Mr. Todd has inserted the term *Funny* in this sense; rendering it by "comical;" and adding, that "it is a northern word, now common in colloquial language." Of the *s. Fun*, he says; "It is probably from the Sax. *faegn*, merry, glad." But O.E. *fonne*, to be foolish, whence *fonne*, a fool, (Chaucer), certainly supplies us with a more natural etymon. Su.G. *faane* (pron. *fone*), fatuus, Isl. *fane*, id., whence *fanast*, fatuè se gerere.

As the term is very often applied, in vulgar language, to what is ridiculous, it is more than probable that this has been its primary use, and that it has been transferred to merriment, as being caused by ridiculous objects.

FUNSCHOCH, FUNSHICK, *s.* 1. Energy and activity in operation, Fife. *Throwpit*, synonym.

2. A sudden grasp, Fife; synonym. *Clatch*.

This word in form resembles Gael. *fuinseog* an ash-tree; but we can scarcely view this as the origin, without supposing a pretty strong figure. Perhaps it has as little affinity to *fonnsa*, a troop or band; or to *foinneasach*, sightly.

FUP, *s.* A stroke or blow, Buchan; the provincial pron. of *Whip*.

FUPPERTIEGEIG (*g* hard), *s.* A base trick, Banffs.

Here the initial *f* is merely the northern pronunciation of *wh*. The origin of the first part of the word must therefore be sought in *Whipper*, as primarily signifying hasty, sudden, curt in the mode of speaking or acting.

FUR, FURE, *s.* 1. A furrow.] *Add*;

3. The effect of ploughing. *To get a fur*, to plough one, S.

"It is advised to plow it with all convenient haste, that so it may get three *furs* betwixt and the latter end of April or beginning of May; the first to be cloven, the second a cross *fur*, the third to be gathered." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 21.

FURAGE, *s.* Apparently, wadding; synonym. *Colfin*.

"George Fleman fir'd a pistol in at the north side of the coach beneath his left arm, and saw his daughter dight of the *furage*." Kirkton's History, p. 416.

FURCHTGEWING, *s.* The act of giving out; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

FURE, *pret.* Fared.] *Add*;

A.Bor. "where *fured* you? whither went you?" Grose.

FURE-DAYS, FUIR-DAYS.] *Add*;

Fuir-days, or "*Furd-day*," is expl. in Roxb., by some, "The morning is advanced;" by others, "It is far in the *day*."

FUREING, *s.* Fare, freight.

"Ane ship beand in ony strange countrey, or sic place quhair the ship or gudis may, be suddane storm, or uther aventure, be in peril, it is defendit, that na man, quhilk takis hire and *fureing*-tak upon hand to depart fra the ship, and ly upon the land on the shore, but the master's licence, under the pane of ane doubill mendis." Balfour's Pract. p. 615.

It is printed as if meant for *sureing*.

Su.G. *fora* vectura; Belg. *voering*, carrying.

FURFLUTHER'D, *part. pa.* "Disordered, agitated;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 692.

FUR-HORSE, *s.* The horse on the ploughman's right hand; q. the horse that treads on the *furs* or ploughed land, S.B.

FURICH, *s.* Bustle. V. FOOROCH.

FURIOSITE, FURIOSITIE, *s.* Madness, as distinguished from *Foly*, which is meant to express a lower degree or species of insanity.

—"That in tyme to cum the said breife be reformit, and a clauss put tharin to inquire of the *folly* and *furioste*, &c.—The inquest fyndis that he was oulder [either] *fule* or *furiouss*," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1475, Ed. 1814, p. 112.

FURIOUS, *adj.* Extraordinary, excessive, Aberd.; pron. *feerious*. Also used as an adv. in the sense of uncommonly, excessively.

FURME, *s.* A form, a bench, S.] *Add*;

—"Item in the hall thre stand burdis sett on branderis with thair *furmes*, with ane irne chimnay." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 301.

FURMER, *s.* The name given by carpenters in S. to the tool called in E. a *flat chissel*.

Fr. *fremoir*, id. "a joyner's straight chissel," Cotgr.

FURRENIS, *s. pl.* Furs, or rather *furrings*.

This is the title of one of the divisions of the "Inventairis of the Movables pertening to the Quenis

Grace Dowriare and Regent and to our Soverane Lady the Quene," A. 1561-1564.—"The Furrenis."

FURRIER, s. A quarter-master.

"Then having gotten waggons,—the several companies quarters dealt out, the *furriers* sent before, to divide the quarters, every company led by their owne guidis [guides], we marched off severally, by companies." Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 33. V. the etymon, vo. *Forreouris*, under *FORRAY*.

FURROCHIE, adj. Feeble, infirm; generally applied to those who are afflicted with rheumatism, or oppressed with age, Ayrs., Renfr.

Gael. *fuaragh-am* is to cool. But there scarcely seems to be any affinity.

FURROW COW, a cow that is not with calf.

"Item from him sex *furrow cows*, and sex stirks at 13lb. 6s. 8d. the piece, is 80lb." Depredations in Argyll, p. 51. V. *FERROW-COW* and *FERROW*.

FURSDAY, s. The vulgar corruption of Thursday, S.

Wow, Jamie, man, but I'd be keen,
Wi' canty lads like you, a wheen,
To spen' a winter *Fursday* teen.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 98.

FURSIDE, s. The iron plate in a plough, for turning over the *furrow*; an old term, Teviotd. V. *MOWDIE-BROD*.

FURTH, adj. Forth, out of doors, S.
Could nor hunger never dang her,
Wind nor wet could never wrang her,
Anes she lay an ouk and langer
Furth aneath a wreath o' snaw.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., (*Ewie*) p. 142.

This is viewed as corresponding with Lat. *forās*, as, *The-furth* with *foris*.

FURTH OF, prep. Out of, in a state of deviation from.

—"Verray desyrus—to hef reducit, sa fer as lay in me, the wilsum wandering unto the richt way agane; or to hef bene assuirit be the licht of Godis word (quhilk our adversaris boistit thame to hef hald) that we had bene *furth of* that way in ony poynt, incontinent deliverit thame—to Johne Knox, as—principall patriark of the Calviniane court." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith's App. p. 221.

FURTH-THE-GAIT. Fair *furth the gait*, honestly, without prevarication, or concealment of the truth; q. holding a straight forward course, S.B.

FURTH-BERING, s. Support, maintenance.

"Except it salbe leful to schireffis, stewartis, ballies, and vtheris the kingis officiaris to ryde with gretar novmer, for the execucioun of justice and *furth bering* of the kingis autorite." Acts Ja. V. 1536, Ed. 1814, p. 351. V. *QUHARE*.

—The haill clergie, prelatis and beneficed men of this realme laitlie grantit to my Lord Governour for the *furt bering* of our soverane Ladyis auctorite, and repressing of faltors,—the sowme of 2500 Lib. to be payit be thame to his Grace at the feist of Midsomer last bipast," &c. Sedt. Conc. A. 1547, Keith's Hist. App. p. 55.

A.S. *forth-ber-an* proferre, efferre, perhibere.

FURTH-BRINGING, s. The act of bringing out of a place.

—"That nother prelatis, erlis, &c. nor vtheris oure souerane ladyis liegis that convenit at Striueling and Linlithqw for the *furth bringing* of our souerane lady furth of the palice of Linlithqw—committit ony cryme." Acts Mary 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 429.

FURTHCASTING, s. Ejection.

—"Anent the wrangwis *furthcasting* of Thomas of Lowis of Mennare, the lordis Auditoris decretis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 59.

FURTHFILLING, s. Fulfilling; Aberd. Reg.

FURTH-PUTTING, s. 1. Diffusion, general distribution.

"It is—concludit anent the *furth putting* of justice throw all the realme, that our souerane lord sal rid in proper persoune about to all his aieris." Acts Ja. IV. 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 208.

2. Ejection, expulsion.

—"Towart the contravening of the ordinans in *furthputting* of the tenentis of the said rowme," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

To FURTH-RUN, v. n. To expire, to elapse.

"It is devisit and ordanit that quhen thir five moneths ar *furt runnin*, and the Lordis hes bidden thair moneths,—the remanent of the Lordis above-written to cum and remane be the said space of ane moneth, ilk ane of thame in thair awne rowme, eftir the forme, order and maner before expremitt." Strive-ling, A. 1546, Keith's Hist. App. p. 52.

Furt occurs here, and elsewhere (V. *FURTHBERING* and *DISSOLAT*) most probably where *t* was written in MS. as an abbreviation for *th*; thus, *furt*.

"It salbe lesun to the annuellaris to persew thair annuellis,—or to recognosce the tenement for non payment of the samin, the saidis twa yeiris being *furthrunning*," &c. Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 491.

This should certainly be *furthrunnin*; the part. pr. being here used for the past.

To FURTHSETT, v. a. To exhibit, to display; conveying the idea of splendour.

"And his saidis nobilitie, counsall, and esteatis foirsaidis promittit to honnour, advance, and *furthsett* the said baptisme, with thair awne presens and vthir wayes according to thair habilitie and power." Acts Ja. VI. 1596, Ed. 1814, p. 101.

FURTHSETTER, s. A publisher; sometimes an author, Ayrs.

"What's the reason that the beucks whilk hae Scotch charicters are sae muckle tane tent o', when them that hae nane fa' unsocht for like a floichen o' snaw on a red het aizle tho' they be written by the same *furthsetter*?" Ed. Mag. April 1821, p. 353.

FURTHTAKING, s. The act of liberating from confinement.

—"Tueching the taking oute of twa personis furth of the kingis irlis put in be the schiref,—the lordis auditoris deliueris & findis that the sadis persons has done wrang in the *furthtaking* of the sadis persons oute of the irlis." Act. Audit. A. 1476, p. 49.

FURTHY, adj. 2. Frank, affable.] *Add*;

"Weel an it be sae ordered—I hae naething to say; he's a sonsy, *furthy*, honest-like lad."—Saxon and Gael, ii. 34. V. *FORTHY, adj.*

F U S

This winsome wife, wha lang had miss'd him,
Press'd thro' the croud, caress'd and kiss'd him:
Less *furthy* dames—th' example take.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 53.

FURTHINESS, *s.* 1. Frankness, affability, *S.*

2. An excess of frankness, approaching to giddiness in the female character.

"By the Apostle, *Keeping at home* is joyned with chastity, modesty, and shamefastness; there is a gadding, and a so called *furthiness*, especially in women, more especially young women, which is exceeding offensive, and yet exceeding rife, it may be it were more fitly called impudence or imprudent boldness, which maketh them run to all spectacles and shews," &c. Durham, *X. Commands*, p. 360.

FURTHILIE, *adv.* Frankly, without reserve, *S.*

FUSCAMBULUS, *adj.*

"The end of August 1600, being in Falkland, I saw a *fuscambulus* Frenchman play strang [strange] and incredible prattiks upon stented takell, in the palace clos, before the king, quein and haill court." Melville's *Diary*, Life of Melville, ii. 173, N.

Evidently an error from Lat. *funambulus* a rope-dancer, from *funis* a rope, and *ambul-are* to walk.

FUSHICA'D, *s.* A foolish term, used as an apology when the name of any thing is forgotten, *S.*

"As I cam near hand I thought it was a market, an' put my hand i' my *fushica'd*, for something to the custom wife." H. Blyd's *Contract*, p. 3.

Here it is substituted for pocket. *Fushica'im* is used in the same way when a man is spoken of.

"Up by comes *Fushica'im* that dwells at the briggen [bridge-end]." Ibid.

I need scarcely say, that the first is a corruption of *How shall I call it*; the second of *How shall I call him*. From the use of *F* for *H*, one would suppose that the phraseology had originated on the north side of Tay.

FUSHLOCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* The waste of straw about a barn-yard, Upper Ward of Lanarks.

Teut. *futsel-en* agitare. Isl. *fys-a*, flare, *q.* what is driven about by the wind. Had this term been applied to the waste of the barn itself, we might have traced it to C.B. *ffust* a flail, *ffust-o* to beat, to bang; Richards.

FUSHT, *interj.* Hush, tush, *S.B.*; synon. with *Whisht*, *wh* being changed, by provincial usage, into *f*.

FUSIE, *s.* A ditch; corr. from Fr. *fossé*.

—"And sall call before thame all suche persones as sall straitte these passages, or vther wayes, by casting of ditches and *fusies* throche the same, sall mak thai hie wayis noyesum and trublesum vnto passangeris." Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 536.

FUSIONLESS, *adj.* V. FOISONLESS.

FUSLIN', *part. adj.* Trifling; synon. *Powslin'*; Fife.

Teut. *futsel-en*, nugari, nugas agere, frivola agere. The *v.* to *Fissle* seems radically the same.

FUSTIE, FUSTIT, *adj.* Musty; "a *fustit* smell," a mouldy smell, *S.*

Fustit is indeed merely the *part. pa.* of the *E. v.* to *Fust*, according to our pronounciation.

F U T

FUTE-ALE, *s.* A sort of entertainment, &c.] *Add*;

It is analogous to this that, in Norfolk, the time when a lying-in woman gets up is called her *foot-ing time*. A. Bor. *foot-ale* denotes "the beverage required from one entering on a new occupation;" Grose.

FUTEBAND, FUTBAND, *s.* Infantry.

"The Lords had previously sent an envoy with their proposals to the Queen; which see Cal. B. vii. 25. Among other demands, they require the abolition of the *fut band*, or guard of infantry, which attended on James." Pinkerton's *Hist. Scot.* ii. 260, N.

"James Doig, who led the *futeband* or infantry, that burned Carnham and Cornwell, was cashiered." Ibid. 377-8, N.

FUTE HATE, FUTE HOTE.] *Add*, at the end of the article;

Sir James Balfour uses the phrase *hot tred*.

"It sall be lauchful to the said wardane to persew the chase in *hot tred*, until sic time and place as [the] fugitive or offender be apprehendit," &c. Pract. p. 610.

FUTFAILL, FUTFELL, FITFEAL, *s.* A species of dressed skin formerly exported from Scotland.

"Ane dossund of *futfaill* sufficient stuf," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15. "*Futvale* skynnis;" Ibid. A. 1541.

"*Ffutfells* & skaldings ilk thousand," &c. Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VII. 253.

"*Fitfeals* and scadlings (*sic*)." Rates, A. 1670.

It is *futseels*, Rates, A. 1611.

—"Skynnis vnderwritin callit in the vulgar tounge scorlingis, scaldingis, *futefailis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592. V. SCORLING.

Footfalls, I am informed, are the skins of those lambs that have died soon after they were dropped—perhaps *q. fallen* at the dam's *foot*.

FUTFAIL, FYTWALL, *adj.* Of or belonging to the skins described above.

"Vij dossund of *futfaill* skynnis & vj dossane of Lentrene veyr skynnis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

"Vij dossane of *fytwale* skynnis." Ibid.

FUTHIR, *s.* The whizzing sound caused by quick motion, Aberd. Rudd. vo. *Quhidder*, *s.*

FUTIT, *part. pa.*

—"He was ordinit be oppin proclamatioun at the market corss of Edinburgh, the tyme that his compt wes *futit*, that he suld pay all the soumez awand be him the tyme he wes Comptroller." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 176.

Perhaps *q. footed*, i. e. set on foot.

FUTITH, FUTOTH, FOOTITH, FUTTITH, *s.* 1.

Bustle, pucker; as, "In a sad *futith*," in a great bustle, Dumfr.

2. A riot; as, "There was a great *futoth* at the fair," Roxb.

3. An aukward predicament, a dilemma; as, "He was in an unco *futith*," *ibid*.

This term, I suspect, especially as retained within the line of the ancient Cumbrian kingdom, is of

C.B. origin. *Fwd* "an abruptness; a quick motion, or impulse;" whence *fwdan*, "bustle, hurry; flurry, or agitation;" *fwdan-u*, "to bustle, or toil hard; to be in agitation or restless; Owen; Richards. It may, however, be a corruption of *Fulehate*, q. hot pursuit.

FUZZY, *adj.* Making a hissing or buzzing noise, Buchan.

—Fungin fiery peats, an' stanés,

Wi' fuzzy gleed—

Tarras's Poems, p. 142. V. FUNG, *v.* and FIZZ.

G.

The letter G in Gael. has generally the sound of Gr. γαγγα; although there is no such letter in the Gael. alphabet as K.

To GA, GAE, *v. n.* 1. To go.] *Add*;—used in a general sense, S.

2. To walk, to use the limbs, S.

—Schyr Eduuard the Bruce is gane
Rycht to Strabolghy, with the king;
And swa lang thar mad soiornyng,
Till he begouth to cower and ga.

Barbour, vi. 711. Edit. 1820.

"He begun to recover so far as to be able to walk."

3. To GAE again, *v. n.* Frost is said to *gae again*, when it appears in the form of hoar-frost in the morning, and dissolves before the influence of the sun can affect it, Lanarks., Tweedd. This is viewed as an almost certain prognostic of rain sometime in the course of the day. In the same sense, the frost is said to *loup*, Ang.

4. To GAE down, *v. n.* To be hanged.

The lasses and lads stood on the walls,
Crying, "Hughie the Graeme thou'se ne'er
gae down!"

Then hae they chosen a jury of men,
The best that were in Carlisle town,
And twelve of them cried out at once,

"Hughie the Graeme, thou must *gae down*."

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 89.

The young people, partial to his appearance or intrepidity, expressed their hopes that he would not be executed; but the jury condemned him to suffer the death of a dog. The expression may have originated from the ancient mode of execution, according to which the criminal *went off* or *down* from the ladder.

It is probable, that this phraseology is of considerable antiquity. Both in the north and south of S. when a man has been his own executioner, by hanging himself, the phrase invariably used is, that he has *put himsell down*. When the crime of suicide is expressed in a regular way, the phrase *to put hand til himsell* is vulgarly used. V. HAND.

5. To GAE in, to shrink, to contract, S.

6. To GAE i' twa, to break over, to snap, to divide into two pieces, S.

This is completely a Sw. idiom; *Gaa i tu*, to break, to part in two, Wideg.

7. To GAE out, *v. n.* To go on a warlike expedition, to appear in arms; a term much used in regard to the rebellions A. 1715, and 1745; as, "He *gaed out* in the Forty-five," S.

"As the auld *Fifteen* had never help me to my siller for sending out naigs against the government, —I thought my best chance for payment was e'en to *gae out* mysell." *Waverley*, ii. 245.

The same idea is sometimes expressed by *out* joined with the subst. *v.*, S.

—"The government folk are sair agane him for having *been out* twice." *Ibid.* iii. 219.

8. To GAE out, to frequent balls, merry-meetings, &c. Roxb. A.S. *ut-ga-n* exire. V. OUTER.

9. To GAE or GANG owre, to transcend; as, "That *gaes owre* me," it surpasses my ability, S.B.

10. To GAE or GANG, *owre abrig*, to cross a bridge, S.

11. To GAE throw, to bungle, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

12. To GAE, or GANG, *to the bent*, to abscond, Clydes.

13. To GAE, or GANG, *up the gate*, *v. n.* To die, to go to wreck; a phrase slightly ludicrous, Clydes.

GAE-DOWN, *s.* 1. The act of swallowing, S. *A gude gae-down*, a keen appetite, S.

2. A guzzling or drinking match, S.

"He sent Jamie Grieve the keeper, and sicken a day as we had wi' the fowmarts and the tods, and sicken a blithe *gae-down* as we had again e'en!" *Guy Mannering*, ii. 11.

GAE-THROUGH, *s.* A great tumult, or prodigious bustle, often about a small affair, Roxb.; *Ca-through* synon.

GAE-TO, *s.* 1. A brawl or squabble, Lanarks.; from the idea of *going to*, or engaging with each other. *To-gäin*, synon.

2. A drubbing, *ibid.*

GAADYS, *s. pl.*

"It sets you well to slaver, you let such *gaadys* fall," S. Prov.; "ironically signifying that what he is saying, or doing, is too assuming for him," N.

What Kelly means by rendering this "hanks," I know not. The only term that might seem allied is A.S. *gaad*, *gad*, stimulus, whence E. *goad*; q. "the saliva descends as if it were in rods." But still the allusion would seem unnatural.

GAAR, GARR, *s.* 1. The oozy vegetable substance in the bed of a river or pond.] *Add*;

The term, as thus used, would seem to be originally the same with Yorks. "gor, miry, dirty;" Clav. Dial. Gael. *gaorr*, dirt.

GAB, *s.* 1. The mouth, S.] *Add*;

To STEEK THE GAB, to be silent, Aberd.

G A B

Or tent me, Billie, gin ye like
To say, fa'se tongue ye lied,
An' a' the night your *gab* to steek
Syne we'se be shortly greed.
—His menseless *gab* was fairly *steeket*,
I trow for ance he got it.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 134. 136.

GAB, *s.* The name given to the hook, on which pots are hung, at the end of that chain called the *Crook*, Clydes.

C.B. *gob*, what stays or bears up; whence perhaps *gobed*, a hand-iron.

To **GAB**, *v. n.* 2. To prate, to talk idly.] *Add*;
This term has been used in O.E. in a bad sense even before the time of Gower and Chaucer.

"*Gabben*, menciō. *Gabbar*, mendax. *Gabbinge* or lye, mendacium." Prompt. Parv.

3. It is sometimes used indefinitely, as signifying to speak, S.B.

—Ye and I have had a trock

This forty year.

Sae what I *gab* in sooth or joke,

Ye e'en maun bear.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 176.

GAB, *s.* 2. Entertaining conversation.] *Add*;

Gaber, in the language of old Fr. romance, signifies to tell a ludicrous or entertaining story. The story told was called *gab*. This term occurs in the Roman de Galien, quoted in Menagiana, Tom. i. p. 110. Le Roman, it is said, appelle cela *gaber*. Les treze *gabs* qu'on y lit sont autant de rodomontades. The account refers to Charlemagne and his twelve Peers. Hence the writer speaks of thirteen *gabs*.

GABBER, *s.* A prater, one who is loquacious and rather impudent in conversation, Clydes. S.B.

"*Gabber*, an idle talker;" Gl. Sibb.

Drouthie fu' aft the *gabber* spits,

Wi' scaddit heart.

Tarras's Poems, p. 136.

GABBY, *adj.* Chatty, loquacious, S.

"It was a bit fine *gabby* thing, toddlin a' gate its lane." Saxon and Gael, iii. 189.

GABBIE-LABBIE, *s.* "Confused talking; the way in which we think foreigners talk when we know not their language;" Gall. Encycl. V.

KEBBIE-LEBBIE, *v.*

GAB-NASH, *s.* Petulant chattering, Roxb.

From S. *gab* prating, and Teut. *knassch-en* stridere; nearly an inversion of the synonym. *Snash-gab*.

GABBART, *s.* "The mouthful of food which a bird is carrying to its young;" Gl. Antiq. Roxb.

This, if not a corr. of E. *gobbet*, a morsel, has been formed in the same manner from *Gab*, the mouth; unless we should trace both to Fr. *gobeau*, a morsel.

GABERLUNYIE-MAN, *s.*] *Add*;

By some of the peasantry in Loth. this term is still used; but confined to a *Bluegown*, or beggar who wears the king's badge, and pronounced, according to the erroneous orthography, *Gaberlunzie*.

GABEROSIE, *s.* A kiss, Roxb.; synonym. *Smeeg*.

The first syllable may be from *Gab*, the mouth.

C.B. *gobyr*, however, signifies a recompense, wages,

G A F

hire, and *osi* to attempt; perhaps q. "to attempt or offer to give a recompense."

GABERS *s. pl.* Shivers; applied to what is dashed to pieces, Perth.

GAB-STICK, *s.* A spoon, Teviotd., Loth. "*Gobstick*, a wooden spoon, North." Grose; obviously from *Gab*, the mouth.

GACK, *s.* A gap, Fife; synonym. with *Slap*, S.; as, "a *gack* in a hedge."

C.B. Gael. *gag*, an aperture; a cleft, a chink.

GAD, **GADE**, *s.* 4. A goad, S.] *Add*;

5. A bar of metal, of whatever kind, S.

"Fyw [five] silver *gadeis*, & tua syluer but-tunnis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

"Gin they dinna hunger them out o' their haudin, they'll keep it. Ye'll draw an Englishman by the *gab* easier than drive him wi' an airn *gaud*." Perils of Man, i. 54.

This seems to be one of these Proverbs which denoted that national hostility which so long unhappily subsisted between those who were separated only by a river, or by an ideal line.

—"Be in me, but I put this het *gad* down her throat," cried he in a rhapsody of wrath, snatching a bar from the forge." Waverley, ii. 126.

GADMAN, *s.* The man or boy, who was formerly employed to direct oxen, (when four were used in a plough, or two horses and two oxen abreast); denominated from the long *gad*, *gaud*, or pointed stick, by which these animals were impelled, S.

GAD, *s.* A troop or band; a very old word, Roxb.

Teut. *gade* socius, socia, *gad-en* convenire, congregari; Su.G. *gadd-a*, Moes.G. *gaidd-ja*, id.

GAD of Ice, *s.* A large mass of ice, Dumfr.

Isl. *gadd*, nix condensata, et in callum obducta; G. Andr.; Nix pedibus compacta, Verel.; Terra congelata et conculcata, Haldorson; apparently from *gadd-a* coarctare, coassare.

GADMUSSIS, *s. pl.* V. ROUBBOURIS.

GADZA, *s.* Some kind of stuff; perhaps the same now called *Gauze*.

"*Gadza* of all sorts without gould or silver the elne—xvi s. *Gadza* stript with gould and silver," &c. Rates, A. 1611.

O.Fr. *gaze*, "cushion canvas, tiffany," &c. Cotgr.

To **GAE**, *v. n.* To go. V. **GA**, **GAE**.

GAED, *pret.* Went, S.

"If ye be thinking of the wreck-wood that the cal-lants brought in yesterday there was six unces of it *gaed* to boil your parritch this morning." The Pi-rate, i. 95.

GAE-DOWN, **GO-DOWN**, *s.* The act of swallowing, &c. V. under **GA**.

GAE-THROUGH, *s.* A tumult. V. under **GA**, *v.*

GAE-TO, *s.* A brawl. V. under **GA**, *v.*

To **GAFF**, *v. n.* To talk loudly and merrily, Roxb.

This is given as synonym. with *Gab*, and *Gabble*, Gl. Sibb. vo. *Gab*.

GAFFER, *s.* A loquacious person, *ibid*.

"*Gaffer*, garrulous or talkative person;" Gl. Sibb.

GAFFOL-LAND, *s.* 1. Land liable to taxation, Roxb.

2. Also denoting land rented, *ibid.*

A.S. "*gaffold-land, gaful-land, terra censualis, land liable to taxes; rented land, or land letten for rent.*" Somner. *Gafol exactio.*

GA-FUR, GAA-FUR, *s.* A furrow for a run of water, *q.* for letting the water *go*; Loth.

To GAG, GEG, *v. a.* To play on one's credulity, a cant term used in Glasgow. It is pronounced *Geg*.

"*Gagging*—signifies, as its name may lead you to suspect, nothing more than the thrusting of absurdities, wholesale and retail, down the throat of some too credulous gaper." Peter's Lett. iii. 241.

GAG, GEG, *s.* The thing imposed on the credulity of another, *ibid.*

"Whether the *gag* come in the shape of a compliment to the *Gaggee*,—or some wonderful story, gravely delivered with every circumstance of apparent seriousness;—the principle of the joke is the same in its essence." *Ibid.* p. 242.

GAGGEE, *s.* One who is imposed on by another in the manner described above, *ibid.* V. GAG, *s.*

GAGGER, *s.* The person who carries on this illusion, *ibid.*

"The solemn triumph of the *gagger*, and the grim applause of the silent witnesses of his dexterity, are alike visible in their sparkling eyes." *Ibid.* p. 142.

GAGGERY, *s.* 1. Deception practised in this way, *ibid.* V. p. 107.

From what is said above, under the verb, the writer seems to view it as a peculiar application of the E. word. But I hesitate very much as to this origin. Perhaps it is merely a corruption of the S. v. *to geck*, to deride, if not borrowed from the game called "*Smuggling the Gegg*." V. GEGG.

It is singular, that Isl. *gag-r* signifies impudicus; and *gagare*, sciolus imprudens, immodestus sycophanta, scurra; G. Andr. *Gaegr*, dolus, *gaegiur*, clandestinus speculatus; Haldorson.

GAIDIS, *s. pl.* Tricks; Legend. Bp. St. Andrews. V. GAUD.

GAYING, *part. pr.* of the v. *to Gae*, going, S.

"That it may be knawin quhat maner of personis ar meanit tobe ydill and strang beggaris and vagaboundis,—it is declarit that all ydill personis *gaying* about—vsing subtil, crafty and vnlauchfull playis, as iuglerie, fast and lowiss, and sic vtheris; the ydill people calling thame selfis Egiptianis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 87.

To GAGOIUN, *v. a.* To slander.] *Add*;

O.Fr. *gogay-er, gogoy-er, goguay-er, gogu-er*, moquer, plaisanter. *Gogue*, raillerie, plaisanterie; Roquefort.

GAY, *s.* Observation, attention.

Bot I mon yit heir mair quhat worthis of him anis, And eirnestly efter him haue myne *gay*.

Rauf Coilyear, C. iiij. a.

Isl. *gaa*, attentio; *gaa* observare, attendere; *eg gae*, prospicio; Teut. *gaye* custodia.

GAIBIE, *s.* A stupid person, Roxb.

Perhaps it might seem to be the same with *Gebbie*, the crop of a fowl, as denoting one who knows only how to fill his maw; or, from Su.G. *gabb-a* irridere, *q.* one who exposes himself to derision. But it is more probably, as being a Border word, from Dan.

gab, "a silly man or woman, a booby, a simpleton," Wolff; from *gab-er* to gape, to yawn.

GAIG, *s.* "A rend or crack in flesh brought on with dry weather." Gall. Encycl.

C.B. *gag*, an aperture; *gagen*, a cleft, a chink; a chap; Owen. Ir. *gag*, *id.* V. GEG, *v.*

To GAIL, GALE, *v. a.* "To pierce, as with a loud and shrill noise. Isl. *at gal-a*, aures obtundere;" Gl. Sibb.

I am at a loss whether to view this as an active use of *Gale*, *v.*, or of *Gell*, to tingle.

To GAIL, GALE, *v. n.* To break into chinks; applied to inanimate objects, as unseasoned wood; Roxb., Ayrs.

GAIL, *s.* A chink, *ibid.*

This is merely a variety in the pronunciation of *Gell*, *v.* and *s.*, *q. v.*

To GAIL, GALE, *v. n.* To ache, Roxb. V. GELL, *v. l.*

GAIL, GA'ILL, *s.* Gable, Aberd.; for S. *Gavel*.

—And o'er fell he, maist like to greet,

Just at the eemost *ga'ill*

O' the kirk that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 126.

In Ed. 1805, *gail* occurs. V. GAVEL.

To GAIN, *v. a.* To fit; to suffice. V. GANE.

GAINAGE, *s.* 1. The instruments of tillage, Roxb.

2. The lands held by base tenure, by sockmen or *villani*; an old term, *ibid.*

Isl. *goegn*, instrumenta et utensilia familiaria, G. Andr. The term, however, is immediately connected with L.B. *gagnag-ium, gaenag-ium, ganag-ium, wannag-ium*, &c. It is indeed a term used in the E. law, properly denoting the instruments of husbandry; O.Fr. *gaignage*, *id.* V. Cowel and Jacob. The origin is supposed to be Su.G. *gagn*, Isl. *gegn*, gain, profit.

To GAINDER, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To look foolish, Ettr. For.

"Poor tafferel ruined tawpies! What are ye gaun *gainering* about that gate for, as ye didna ken whilk end o' ye were uppermost?" Perils of Man, iii. 202.

Supposed to signify, to look like a *gander*. But it is perhaps originally the same with *GAINTER*, *q. v.*

GAYNEBY, *adj.* Past. "In tyme *gayneby*;" Brechine Reg.

GAYNE-COMEING, GAINCOMING, *s.* Return, second advent.

—"The same religioun—they preachit and establischt among his faithfull, to the *gayne comeing* of our Lord Jesus Chryst." Answers of the Kirk, A. 1565; Keith's Hist. p. 550.

"Then must I explaine my minde, what masse it is that I intend to impung,—not the blessed institution of the Lorde Jesus, which he hath commanded to be vsed in his kirk to his *gain coming*," &c. Reasoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, c. ii, a.

GÄIN GEAR. 1. The moving machinery of a mill, as distinguished from *stannin graith*, i. e. the fixtures, such as posts, &c.; Fife.

2. The phrase, *Gude gäin gear*, is used when all the implements about a mill are *going well*, S.

3. *Gäin gear* admits of a very opposite sense, when applied to persons. It denotes that they are going to wreck, S.

GAINGO, *s.* Human ordure, Ayr. ; the same with *Geing*, q. v.

To GAINTER, *v. n.* To use conceited airs and gestures; *Gainterin'*, having the appearance of assuming conceited airs; Upp. Clydes. V. GAINDER, *v.*

GAINTERER, *s.* One who puts on conceited airs, *ibid.* Isl. *gant-a*, ludificare, scurrare, to act the buffoon; *gante*, scurra; morio, fatuus; Su.G. *gant-as*, pueriliter ludere, aut ut solent amantes; *ganteri*, facetiae, ludus.

GAIR, GARE, *s.* 2. A spot or slip of tender fertile grass, &c.] *Add*;

"The general production of this soil is heath intermixed with *gairs*, that is, strips of very fine grass." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scotl. iii. 524.

"The wind had been east about a' that harst,—and they had amaist gane wi' a' the *gairs* i' our North Grain." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 37.

—"Stogs aye on through cleuch and gill, and a' the *gairs* that they used to sponge," &c. *Ibid.* p. 38.

It is undoubtedly the same term that is still used in Iceland. Haldorson, when explaining *geiri*, segmentum panni figura triquetra, adds; Ita etiam in acclivitatibus montium, ab eadem figura vocantur *gras-geirar*; i. e. *gairs* of grass. Thus he renders *gras-geiri*, area oblonga, gramine obsita.

3. The term is used to denote any thing resembling a stripe or streak; as, a blue *gair* in a clouded sky, (synon. *bore*), a red *gair* in a clear sky, Roxb.

4. A longitudinal stain, a stain resembling a stripe or streak, Fife.

5. A crease in cloth, Loth. ; perhaps from the resemblance of folds or creases to pieces inserted.

GAURED, GAIRY, *adj.* 1. Having streaks, &c.] *Add*;

2. Applied to ground. The *rigs* are said to be *gair'd*, when the snow is melted on the top of a ridge, and lying in the furrow, Fife.

GAIR, *adj.* Keen, covetous, S. ; the same with *Gare*, q. v.

"He's a wee *gair*, I allow; but the liberal man's the beggar's brother, and there's ay something to get by key or claut frae the miser's coffer." Sir A. Wylie, i. 227.

GAIS, *s.* Gawze.

"Mair, ane litle pece of *gais* of silvir and quhite silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 159.

"Ane pair of slevis of *gais* of silver and reid silk." *Ibid.* p. 227.

Fr. *gaze*, "cushion canvass;—also, the sleight stuffe, tiffany;" Cotgr. The latter is undoubtedly meant; as tiffany denotes silk gawze.

GAISHON, GESHON, *s.* A hobgoblin.] *Add*;

An' John will be a *gaishen* soon;

His teeth are frae their sockets flown,

The hair's peel'd aff his head aboon,

His face is milk an' water grown.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 195.

Moes.G. *us-gaisitho*, insanit, extra se positus est, (Mer. 3. 21.) is viewed by Junius as allied to the

Runic or old Isl. *geisan*, grassatio, i. e. vis aliqua repentina, quae, injecto mortis aut gravioris alicujus periculi metu, perculsum animum de statu suo demovet ac deturbat. Gl. Goth.

GAIST, *s.* 3. A piece of dead coal, &c.] *Add*;
GAISTCOAL, *s.* "A coal, that when it is burned, becomes white." Gall. Encycl.

GAIT, GATE, *s.* 1. A road, a way, S.] *Add*;
It is still very frequently used in this metaph. sense, as denoting a mode of procedure, a plan of operation, S.

"I trow, said I, Meg, it wad ha' been lang before your mither had set you to sic a turn? Aye, says she, we have new *gaits* now, and she lookit up and leugh." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 261.

"Gate or way. Via." Prompt. Parv.

3. A street, S., Yorks.] *Add*;

"Hence the names of streets in York, Stone-gate, Peter-gate, Waum-gate, &c. And so in Leicester, Humbaston-gate, Belgrave-gate," &c. Ray's Coll. p. 30.

After sense 3. in etymon, l. 5., *Dele* from *Ihre*—to claim; and substitute the following words;

According to the order which *Ihre* has observed, it might seem that he had considered *platea* as expressing the primary sense of the word. But under that of *via*, iter, which he gives as the second, he says that he views this as unquestionably more ancient, and as most probably formed from the verb signifying to go. His idea has every appearance of being well-founded.

6. To Tak the gait.] *Add*;

"Jam in procinctu sum, I am now going to take the gate." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 36.

Spalding uses this phrase sometimes without the article. "Marischal upon the 9th of July rode down to Kelly, where he staid with his cousin the laird, till Monro took gate to Strathbogie." Troubles, ii. 233.

Give, as sense

7. To Gang one's gait.

Ben Jonson uses it, in different instances, in his *Sad Shepherd*, the scene of which is laid in the north of England. — Gang thy gait,

And du thy turnes, betimes. P. 143.

— Gang thy gait, and try

Thy turnes with better luck, or hang thyself. P. 145.

8. To Go or Gang to the gait, to go to wreck.

"O! it's a terrible expression, *I will pluck up the whole land*; not but that the ridges shall stand; but it shall be no more a land for you to dwell in, ye will go to the gate, few or none of you shall be left, *I will destroy the whole land*," &c. Michael Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 9.

Perhaps it strictly signifies to go a-packing, to be forced to leave one's house and property.

9. To Had the gait, to hold on one's way, S.

"Hold ay your shoes on your feet, and in God's name I promise you ye shall *hade the gate*, fail who will." M. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 22.

GAITIT, *part. adj.* Accustomed or broke in to the gait or road, S. V. GAIT.

A GAITWARD, *adv.* Directly on one's way.

"After that the lord of Mortoun had put the Regentis Grace a *gaitward*, purposed to have gone to Dalkeyth; bot seing thame of this town as farre furthe as Merchinstone vpon the borrow moore, drew neir hard in be Braid." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 170.

GAITLINS, *prep.* Towards, S.B.

"*Gatelins*, the way to;" Gl. Shirrefs.

GAITEWUSS.

"And the avale & quantite of the said land to be modifeit, considerit & set be the sycht of nyctbouris of the said *gaitewuss* to the said land, and to pay the same within terme of law." Aberd. Reg. A. 1542, V. 18.

From the mode in which this seems to be written in the original MS., it creates some difficulty. But I am convinced that we have here two distinct words. The persons referred to must be neighbours, living in the same *gait*, i. e. street, or road, and those *ewuss*, or most adjacent to the property in question.

GAIT-BERRY, *s.* Given as an old name for the bramble-berry, Teviotd.

Perhaps from S. *gait*, A.S. *gat*, Su.G. *get*, a goat; as the shrub itself, *Rubus fruticosus*, is in some parts of Sweden called *Bioern-baer*, or the bear's berry.

GAITER-TREE, *s.* An old name given to the bramble, Teviotd.

GAITIN, GATING, *s.* A setting up of sheaves singly on their ends to dry, S.

"This *gating* has another advantage. The corn so set up can be preserved during rain, for a long time without vegetating." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 105.

2. A shock of corn thus set up, Roxb.

GAITSMAN, GAITISMAN, *s.* One employed in a coal-pit for making the passages.

—"Gaitismen, quho workis the wayes & passages in the saids hewghis, ar als necessar to the awneris—as the coilhewaris." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 509.

To GAIVEL, *v. n.* 1. To stare wildly; most commonly used in the part. pr. *Gaivellin*, Roxb.

It seems radically the same with "*Gauve*, to stare about like a fool;—*Geb*, to hold up the eyes and face," A. Bor. Grose; and S. *Goif*, *Gove*, &c., q. v.

2. To toss the head upwards and downwards, as a horse that needs a martingale, Loth.

GALAY, *s.* "A kind of great gun: O.Fr. *galez*;" Gl. Lynds.

Then neid thay not to charge the realme of France, With gunnis, *galayis*, nor uther ordinance; Sa that thay be to God obedient, &c.

Lyndsay's *Ep. Nuncup. Works*, iii. 179.

I cannot discover where Mr. Chalmers has met with this old Fr. word *Galez*. I have sought in vain for it in Cotgrave, Thierry, Leroux, Lacombe, Carpentier, and Roquefort. I therefore hesitate, whether the term does not merely signify galleys. The connexion with *ordnance* does not necessarily imply that *galays* were a species of ordnance. It seems rather to signify military preparation of whatever description.

To GALASH, *v. a.* To mend shoes by a band round the toe of the upper leather, S.

Undoubtedly allied to Fr. *galache*, a wooden shoe. O.E. *galache*, denoted a low shoe with a latchet. "*Galeche* vndershoyng, crepita," [i. e. *crepida*]; "*obstrigillus* [*obstragulum*]; *Galloche*; *galach*, *callopedium* [*calopodium*]." Prompt. Parv. G. iiij, a.

GALATIANS, *s. pl.* A play among boys, who go about in the evenings, at the end of the year, Vol. I.

dressed in paper caps, and sashes, with wooden swords, singing and reciting at the doors of houses, Glasgow; synonym. *Gysards*.

GALBERT, *s.* "A mantle: Fr. *gabart*, *gabardine*, Cotgr.; O.E. *gaberdine*;" Gl. Lynds.

GALCOTT, GELCOIT, *s.*

"Ane new sark, ane *galcott* & ane pare of schone." Aberd. V. 16.

"Ane *gelcoit* of quhit tertane." Ibid. V. 20.

"Ane *gelcot* of tertane work v sh. Scottis moné." Ibid. V. 19. Perhaps a jacket is meant.

GALDEIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, ane pair of beidis of raisit wark with *galdeis* ofaget." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 62.

This seems to denote the smaller kind of beads which are placed between the larger ones in a rosary. *Gaudia*, Rosariorum aliorumque hujusmodi piorum instrumentorum globuli, quos percurrimus recitando *Ave Maria*.—Unum par de Pater noster de auro cum *Gaudiis* de curallo;—et unum par de Pater noster de curallo cum *Gaudiis* de ambre. Rymer. A. 1415.

From the phraseology, *unum par de Pater noster*, it appears that *ane pair of beidis* is equivalent, denoting a complete rosary. Fr. *gaudez*, "prayers (whereof the Papists have divers) beginning with a *Gaudete*;" Cotgr. Under the word *Precula*, which Du Cange expl. as synonym. with Fr. *Chapelet*, we find the expression, *Unum par Precularum de coral. cum 16. gaudeys argenti deaurati*. Monast. Anglican. Tom. 3. p. 174. V. GAUDEIS.

GALDEIT, *part. pa.* Having small globes or *gaudeis*.

"Item ane pair of beidis of jasper *galdeit* with gold." Inventories, ib.

GALDOL-GYLD, *s.* 1. Given as a term, in some old deeds, denoting the payment of tribute, Teviotd.

2. Expl. as also signifying usury, ibid.

This may be a corruption of A.S. *gafol-gyld*, census; item, usura. But perhaps the term may be from Dan. *giaelld*, Isl. *giald*, which signify money, also debt, and *gilde* duty, impost. *Ol* signifies drink or a feast. But I do not see what sense the terms could consistently bear, when combined.

GALDRAGON, *s.*

"Come forth of the tent, thou old *galdragon*,—I should have known that thou canst not long joy in any thing that smacks of mirth." The Pirate, ii. 192.

As this designation is given to a pretended sybil or prophetess, it may be allied to Isl. *galldra-kona* venefica, saga, from *galdur* incantatio, and *kona* femina.

GALDROCH, *s.* "A greedy, long-necked, ill-shaped person;" Gall. Encycl.

This might seem to be compounded of Isl. *galli vitium*, naevus, and *droch* homuncio.

To GALE, GAIL, *v. n.* To cry with a harsh note, &c.] Add to etymon;

In Prompt. Parv. we find the v. "*Galyn*, as crows or rokes, [rooks]." But it is expl. by Cresco.

As the s. *Rane* has a striking resemblance to Heb. *רנח*, *ranah*, clamavit, and *רנה*, *ranah*, clamor, cantus, [V. RANE]; it may be worthy of remark, that *Gale* would seem to claim affinity with *גיל*, *gool*, exultavit,

and גיל, *geel*, exultatio; גילה, *geelah*, id. The learned Vitringa, on Isa. lxx. 19, has taken notice of the resemblance of Gr. ἀγαλλομαι, to leap for joy, and of the Belg. synon. *guyt-en*, to the Heb. word.

GALE, *s.* A *gale of geese*, a flock of geese, Teviotd. This is said to be a very ancient phrase.

Isl. *gagl* signifies pullus anserinus, a gosling, and might be transferred to a brood of young geese. Or the term might originate from the noise made by a flock. Isl. Su.G. *gal-a*, canere, aures obtundere, q. to deafen the ears with noise; *gaell-a*, sonare; *gall*, vociferatio; whence, as has been supposed, Lat. *gallus*, a cock; as well as A.S. *nightgale*, the bird that sings by night. The old phrase, in a MS. ascribed to Juliana Barnes, as appropriate to this fowl, has some resemblance; "A *gagylling* of geese;" although I suspect that this is equivalent to modern *cackling*, especially as Juliana was so ill-bred as to illustrate it by the following, "A *gagylling* of women." Book of Hawking, &c. Biog. Not. p. 26. I find it thus expl., indeed, by Skinner, who gives the phrase, "a *gagle* of geys;" referring to Belg. *gaghel-en*, glocitare instar anseris. In Prompt. Parv. we have the same phrase; "Gaggelinge of gese, or ganders." GALENYIE, *s.* A cavi, a quibble, a quirk.

"Than the consullis sett be *galenyie*s to exoner and discharge the pepill of the aith be thame maid." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 235. This corresponds with *cavillari* cum tribunis, Lat. It should have been rendered *tribunis* instead of *consullis*.

This seems to be the same term which was in a later age pronounced *Golinyie*, q. v.; also *Golinger*, and *Gileynor*.

GALY, *s.* "Expl. reel; abbrev. of *Galliard*, a quick dance." Gl. Sibb.

GALLACHER, (gutt.) *s.* An earwig, Clydes.; the *horn-golach* of the north of S.

GALLAYNIEL, *s.* A big, gluttonous, ruthless man, Roxb.

"Wae be to them for a pack of greedy *Gallayniels*—they haena the mence of a miller's yaud, for though she'll stap her nose into every body's pock, yet when she's fou she'll carry naething wi' her." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 207.

Cotgr. defines Fr. *galin-galois*, "a merry scabd whoreson."

GALLAN-WHALE, *s.* A species of whale which visits the Lewis or Long-Island.

"There is one sort of whale remarkable for its greatness, which the fishermen distinguish from all others by the name of the *Gallan-whale*; because they never see it but at the promontory of that name." Martin's Western Islands, p. 5.

To GALLANT, *v. a.* To shew attention to a female, to escort her from place to place; as,

"I saw William *gallantin'* a young leddy," S.

Mr. Todd has inserted this as an E. word in the same sense, giving a single example. It is expl. by Kersey, "to court a woman in the way of a *gallant*."

From the E. *s.*, q. to play the *gallant*, or Hisp. *galant-ear*, to pay court to a female; O.Fr. *galant-ir*, faire le galant; Roquefort, vo. *Galantiser*.

To GALLANT, *v. n.* A term applied to women,

who gad about idly, and with the appearance, of lightness, in the company of men, Fife, Ayrs.

"It is as thoroughly believed among the country folk as the gospel, that the witches are in the practice of *gallanting* over field and flood after sun-set, in the shape of cats and mawkins, to dance the La Volta, with a certain potentate that I shall not offend your Majesty by naming." The Steam-boat, p. 141.

In kirk-yard drear they may *gallant*,

An' mak his turf their fav'rite haunt,

Without a dread o' him to cant

O wicked deed.

Tarras's Poems, p. 143. Hence,

GALLANTISH, *adj.* Fond of strolling about with males, S.

"Let the English, if they please, admit a weak, fickle, freakish, bigotted, *gallantish* or imperious woman, to sway the sceptre of political dominion over millions of men, and even over her own husband in the crowd,—they shall meet with no opposition from the presbyterians; provided, they do not also authorise her to lord it, or to lady it, over their faith and consciences, as well as over their bodies, goods and chattels." Bruce's Dissert. on Supremacy, Life of Knox, i. 421, N.

GALLBUSHES, *s. pl.* "A shrub which grows plentifully in wild moorland marshes. The scent of it is extremely strong," &c. Gall. Encycl. This appears to be the Gale Myrica, or Gale.

GALLEHOOING, *s.* A stupefying noise without any sufficient reason, Ayrs.

"Thae haumshoch bodies o' critics get up wi' sic lang-nebbit *gallehooings*, &c. Edin. Mag. April 1821, p. 351.

Perhaps from Isl. *gaul-a* boare, or *gaul* stridor, and *ho-a*, properly conclamare greges. Or, the latter part of the word might suggest the idea of the hue and cry.

GALLEY, *s.* A leech, Perth. V. GELL.

GALLEIR BURDE, apparently a table used in a gallery, supported by a frame, which might be set up and taken down as conveniency required.

"I—causit tham graith me—an e reid bed dismemberit, an e tanny bed, an e reid chyre, an e reid covering of burde, and *galleir burde* with trestis." Inventories, A. 1577, p. 187.

This seems the same that is described p. 189, in the reduplicative list, as "the blak burde anamallit with gold, with an e dōwbill standart;" and which is conjoined with "an e reid chyre of crammase velvot."

GALLEPIN, GALOPIN, *s.* An inferior servant in a great house.

"Christell Lamb, *gallepin* in the kitching." Chalmers's Mary, i. 177.

"What *galopin* is that thou hast brought hither?" "So please you, my lady, he is the page who is to wait upon"—"Ay, the new male minion," said the Lady Lochleven." The Abbot, ii. 178.

"You, who are all our male attendants, from our Lord High Chamberlain down to our least *galopin*, follow us to prepare our court." Ibid. p. 188.

This term is evidently used as expressive of contempt in its application to a page. It must be the same with Fr. *galopin*, also O.Fr. *happelopin*, *wailopin*, *malopin*, domestique de cuisine, marmiton; gou-

jat, bas valet; Roquefort. *Gallopins*, "under cookes, or scullions in monasteries;" Cotgr. *Galopin* vulgo dicimus famulum culinarium similisve conditionis adolescentulum; Du Cange.

In one use of the term, it seems equivalent to errand-boy. *Petit garçon que l'on envoie ça et là pour différentes choses*; Dict. Trev. This might seem its primary signification; as formed from *galop-er* to run. It is singular, however, that Isl. *galapin* is expl. *Pu-sillus procax*.

GALLET, *s.* Used nearly in the same sense with *E. Darling*, Moray.

Gael. *gallad*, a lass, a little girl; Shaw. Shall we suppose that the designation had been originally complimentary, from *galla*, brightness, beauty?

GALLYTROUGH, *s.* The char, Fife.] *Add*;
"The stalls of our market exhibit two other species of *Salmo*, brought from Lochleven; the *S. Levenensis* of Dr. Walker, or Lochleven Trout; and the *S. Alpinus*, Red Char, or *Gerletroch*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 16.

TO GALLIVANT, *v. n.* To gad about idly, Teviotd.; apparently corr. from *Gallant*, *v. n.*

GALLIVASTER, *s.* A gasconading fellow; including the idea of tallness, Aberd.

Probably allied to Gael. *galabhas* (pron. *galavas*) a parasite.

GALLOGLACH, *s.* Expl. "armour-bearer."

"Every chieftain had a bold armour-bearer, whose business was always to attend the person of his master night and day, to prevent any surprize, and this man was called *Galloglach*; he had likewise a double portion of meat assigned him at every meal." Martin's West. Isl. p. 104.

Perhaps *q. giolla-gleac*, a fighting servant, from *giolla* a servant, and *gleac* fight, conflict. Hence the term *Gallonglass*.

— The merciless Macdonwald—
(The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him) from the western isles
Of Kernes and *Gallonglasses* is supplied.

Shakesp. Macbeth.

Ware says that those called *Gallonglasses* had axes and iron breast-plates, being infantry wearing heavy armour. Ant. Irel. c. 6. He gives another, and perhaps a better etymon of the term, according to its original use, which seems to have been, not in the Hebudae, but in Ireland. Supposing that these soldiers were armed after the English mode, he renders it *q. Gall-Oglach*, an "English soldier;" Ib. c. 21. Stanihurst says; "The *galloglasse* useth a kind of pollax for his weapon." Descr. Irel. c. 8. This writer gives a strange etymon of *Kerne*; "*Kigheyren* signifieth a shower of hell, because they are taken for no better than for rake-hells, or the devil's blackgarde." *Keathern*, which is the original term, is expl. by a royal Glossarist of the 10th century, *q. kith-orn*, from Ir. *kith* a battle, or to burn, *guin* to slay. V. Ware, *ibid.* *Kerns* is merely another form of *Cateranes*, *q. v.*

GALLOPER, *s.* A field-piece used for rapid motion against an enemy in the field.

"They likewise sent another detachment down the hollow that is full of trees, on the west side of

Tranent, who took possession of the church-yard, on which Sir John [Cope] advanced two *Gallopers*, which presently dislodged them, and 'tis said kill'd about a dozen of them." Lord Loudoun's Acc^t. of the Battle of Preston. Trial of Sir John Cope, p. 139.

This seems to have been the term used by Scotsmen. For Sir John Cope, in his own account of this fatal and disgraceful action, calls these *field-pieces*.

"In the afternoon, the rebels sent a detachment down a hollow that is full of trees, on the north-west side of Tranent, who took possession of the church-yard; on which we advanced two *field-pieces*, which killed some of them, and soon dislodged them." *Ibid.* p. 39.

GALLOWAY-DYKE, *s.* A wall built firmly at the bottom, but no thicker at the top than the length of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other, S.

"The cheapest, the most valuable, the most speedily raised, the most lasting, and the most general fence is the *Galloway-dike*." P. Auchterderran, Stat. Acc. i. 451. V. RICKLE-DYKE.

Sometimes, it would appear, this name is given to a double wall. "Inclosures, and the divisions of farms and fields, are formed commonly by the *Galloway stone-dyke*; which is sometimes a double wall without mortar, and is often raised to the height of six or seven quarters to the ell." P. of Glasserton, Stat. Acc. xvii. 587.

GALLOWSES, *s. pl.* Braces for holding up the breeches, S.

GALLOWS-FAC'D, *adj.* Having a bad aspect, or the look of a blackguard, S.; like *E. Tyburn-looking*.

GALNES, *s.* "Ane kind of mendis," &c.] *Add*;
Ir. *gal* kindred, and *nas* death, or *neas* a wound. Gael. *Geall*, however, signifies not only a pledge, but the price paid for a crime.

TO GALOPE, *v. n.* To belch; an old word, Teviotd. Kersey gives *Galpe* as an O.E. word of the same signification.

GALOPIN, *s.* V. GALLEPYN.

GALORE, *s.* Plenty. V. GELORE.

TO GALRAVITCH, *v. n.* To feed riotously, Ayrs. V. GILRAVAGE.

GALT, *s.* A young sow, when castrated; also *Gilt*, *Gaut*, Roxb.

This pig, quhen they hard him,—

Thay come golfand full grim,

Mony long tuthit bore,

And mony *galt*, come befoir.

Colkelbie Son, F, i. v. 160.

It appears that, when this singular poem was written, these two words were viewed as bearing different senses.

Mony *galt* mony *gilt*,

Come let the pig to be spilt. *Ibid.* v. 179.

i. e. "came to prevent the destruction of the sow."

Su.G. *gallt*, sus exsectus et adultus, from *gaell* testiculus, or rather immediately from *gaell-a* castrare, to *geld*. But *gylla* signifies a young female of this species, porcetra, Ihre; A.S. *gille* suilla, vel sucula, Lye; Teut. *ghelte*, sus castrata, porca castrata, et porcetra, Kilian. He subjoins *E. galte*. But in the

Ortus Vocabulorum, A. 1514, suella is rendered "a gylte." *Gylt swyne* is translated by the same word, *ibid.* "*Galte swyne*. Nefrendus." Prompt. Parv. L.B. nefrendis, a weaned pig.

GAM, *s.* A tooth. *Greit gams.*] *Add*;

It seems properly to denote "any thing set awry;" as "one tooth over or before another;" Gl. Nairn.

GAMALD, *s.* The designation of a sow, as perhaps referring to its being old.

Thay come golfand full grim—

—Mony grit gunnald,

Gruntillot and gamald.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 162.

Su.G. and Isl. *gamal* vetus, A.S. *gamol*, Dan. *gam-mel*, id., A.S. *gamele* senex.

GAMALEERIE, *adj.* The same with *Gamareerie*, Fife, Perth. ; applied both to man and beast; and conjoining the ideas of big-boned, lean, long-necked, and having a stupid look. In these counties, *Gamaleerie* is the more common form of the word.

GAMALEERIE, *s.* A foolish person, Perth. ; *Gil-liegapus*, *synon.*

According to this orthography, the term seems to claim a very ancient origin. Isl. *gamal-aer* signifies an old dotard; Pro senio delirus, G. Andr. p. 83. Pro aetate nulli rei amplius utilis; Verel. Ind. Delirus senex; *Hann giordist nugamalaer*, Coepit pro senio delirare; Olav. Lex. Run. From *gamal* old, and *aer* insane. Gael. *gamal* signifies a fool, a stupid person.

There is every reason to suppose that this is the most ancient sense of the term.

GAMAREERIE, *adj.*] *Add*; 2. Foolish, Fife.

GAMASHONS, GRAMASHONS, *s. pl.* "Gaiters," Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 690.

This is originally the same with *Gamesons*, q. v., although now appropriated to covers for the legs somewhat different from those to which the term was formerly applied.

GAMAWOW, *s.* A fool, Perth.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *gamal*, id., or Isl. *gamma* *jocari*.

GAMBET, *s.* A gambol, l. 24.] *Add*;

Perhaps both *gowre*, and Fr. *gorre*, are allied to Isl. *gaar*, vir insolens (Gr. *γᾰρ-ος* superbus); *gaura* gang, insolentias et strepitus; G. Andr. p. 85.

GAME, *adj.* *Lame*; applied to any limb or member that is so injured as to be unfit for its proper use. *A game leg*, a leg hurt by accident, so as to make the person lame, Roxb.; also Northumb.

Apparently a cant term, originated from the circumstance of *game-cocks* being frequently lamed.

To GAMF, *v. n.* 1. To gape, Galloway.

"*Gamfin*. Gaping like an half-hanged dog," Gall. Encycl. V. GAMP, *v.* 1. and 2.

2. To be foolishly merry, Lanarks.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *gamm-a* *jocor*, delecto; or to *gempsne* ludificatio, sarcasmus, *gems*, *gensi*, id.

GAMF, *s.* "An idle meddling person," Gall. Encycl.

GAMMERSTEL, *s.* A foolish girl; *synon.* with *Gaukie*, Lanarks.

GAMMONTs, GAMMONs, *s.* The feet of an animal; often those of pigs, sometimes called *petit-toes*, Roxb.

It is expl. with still greater latitude, "*Gamountis*, limbs, all below the waist." Gl. Sibb.

From Fr. *jambe*, the leg or shank; whence *jambon*, E. *gammon*.

To GAMMUL, *v. a.* To gobble up, Fife.

Su.G. *gam* denotes a vulture, and *mule* the mouth or beak. But perhaps it may rather be viewed as a dimin. from the old Goth. retained in Isl. *gumm-a*, *heluari*, *gummi* *heluo*, q. "to gobble up like a glutton."

To GAMP, *v. a.* 1. To gape wide, Roxb.

2. To eat greedily, to devour, to gulp, *ibid.*; *synon.* *Gawp*.

A wally dish o' them weel champit,—

How glibly up we'll see them *gampit*,

As clean's a bead.

On Potatoes, A. Scott's Poems, p. 154.

The verb *Gamp* is thus distinguished from *Gansch*. The latter refers to the opening of the mouth, and the showing of the teeth; *Gamp*, to the opening of the throat, Roxb.

Teut. *gumpe* (*gompe*) gorges; Isl. *giaeme*, however, signifies, *hio*, *pateo*, *capio*, and *giaema* *gula*, the gullet. This corresponds with the definite sense of *Gamp*, above mentioned. *Gumm-a* to gormandise, and *gummi* a glutton.

To GAMP, GAUMP, *v. a.* To mock, to mimic; Ayrs.

GAMP, GAWMP, *s.* A buffoon, *ibid.* V. GAMF, *v.*

GAMP, *adj.* Apparently,—playful, sportive.

In yonder town there wons a May,

Snack and perfyte as can be ony,

She is sae jimp, sae *gamp*, sae gay,

Sae capernoytie, and sae bonny.

Herd's Coll. ii. 23.

Perhaps from the same origin with *Gymp*, *v.* and *s.*, q. v.; Isl. *giamm*, *hilaes* *facetiae*; Haldorson.

GAMPH, *s.* An empty fellow who makes a great deal of noisy mirth, Upp. Lanarks.

To GAMPH, *v. n.* 1. To make a great deal of noisy foolish mirth, *ibid.*

2. To laugh loudly, Mearns.

Formed perhaps as a frequentative from Isl. *gamm-a* *jocari*, *laetum* *reddere*; or rather *gamb-ur* *blateratio*, idle talk; *Verba* *jactationis* *plena*; Olav. Sex.

GAMPH, *s.* The act of snatching like a dog, Tweedd.; *synon.* *Hansh*, q. v.

The only similar term is Isl. *gambr-a* *gannire*.

GAMPHERD, GAWMFERT, *part. adj.* Flowery, bespangled, adorned; Ayrs. V. GoupHERD.

GAMPHRELL, *s.* A fool, Roxb.

2. A presumptuous forward person; Gl. Surv. Ayrs. V. GOMRELL.

GANDAYS, GAUNDAYS, the designation given to the last fortnight of winter (the two last weeks of January), and the first fortnight of spring, Sutherland.

A.S. *gangdagas*, Norw. *gangdagene*, Su.G. *gang-dagar*, denoted the days of Rogation, or Perambulation, observed in the times of popery, called also

A.S. *gangwuca*, or the *gang-week*; because of the perambulations made around the bounds of parishes. In these the images of the saints, with torches and holy water, were carried; and prayers offered up for a blessing on the seed sown, and for preventing the incursions of evil beasts. Some learned writers view this as substituted for the *Rubigalia*, or *Ambarvalia*, (i. e. *Amburbialia*) of the heathen Romans, who made similar processions with the same design.

But the time of the *Gandays* does not correspond with that of the days of Rogation, either as to season or the duration. There were not only the little *Gangdays*, but those called *micela*, i. e. *mickle* or great. The earliest of these was on the 25th of April.

We learn, however, from Wormius, that it appeared from ancient Norwegian historical manuscripts, that certain days in spring were called *Gangdagene*, and that these fell in the month of March. Fast. Dan. p. 159. The more ancient mode of writing this term in Norw. and Isl. MSS. was *Gagndagar*. V. Gudm. Andr. p. 82, and Haldorson. Hence it appears that *Gandays*, or *Gaundays*, had been retained in Sutherland from the ancient Norwegian colonists there.

GANDANOCK, *s.* The Saury-pike.]

The name is given erroneously from an *errat*. in the Statist. Account. Read;

GOWDANOOK, **GOWDNOOK**, **GAUFNOOK**, and transfer to its proper place in the alphabet. Add;

"It seems to be rare in the southern or English seas; but it is not uncommon in the north of Scotland, and almost every autumn it enters the Frith of Forth in considerable shoals. Here it is named *Gowdnook*, *Gowdanook*, or *Gaufnook*, and sometimes *Egypt-herring*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 17.

GANDIEGOW, *s.* A stroke; also, punishment; Shetl.

As viewed in the latter sense, this term may be allied to Isl. *gand-r* veneficiu; as no punishment was more dreaded, in an age of superstition, than that caused by magical influence. This, however, is quite uncertain. I see no satisfactory origin.

To GANDY, *v. n.* To talk foolishly in a boasting way, Aberd.

GANDIER, *s.* A vain boaster, *ibid*.

GANDYING, *s.* Foolish boasting language, *ibid*.

Ganien, Banffs. is the corr. of this word, which is common over all the north of S.

Isl. *gante* scurra, morio, ineptus; *gant-a*, ludificare, scurrari; Su.G. *ganteri*, ineptiæ.

GANE, **GAYN**, *adj.* 2. Near; applied to a way.] Add;

Palsgrave, in one instance, uses the phrase, *at the gaynest*; but, as would seem, improperly as equivalent to *at random*. "I stryke *at the gaynest*, or at all aduentures as one dothe that is in afraye, & taketh no hede where nor howe he stryketh: Je frappe, and ie rue atort et a trauers. I toke no hede what I dyd, but strake *at the gaynest*, or at all aduentures." B. iii. F. 377, a.

"Gain, applied to things, is *convenient*; to persons, *active*, *expert*; to a way, *near*, *short*. Used in many parts of England." Ray's Coll. p. 29. *Gainer*, nearer; Lancash. Gl. "*Gainest way*, nearest way; North." Grose.

GANELIE, *adj.* Proper, becoming, decent, Loth. Su.G. *ganelig* commodus, utilis.

GANE-CALLING, **GANCALLING**, *s.* Revocation; a forensic term.

"That the forsaid partiis sall stand at thar deliuerance irrevocabilly but ony *gane calling*." Act. Audit. A. 1489, p. 142.

"And ordanis the samin to stand in strenth, force, and effect in all tyme cuming, without ony *gancalling*, reuocatioune, or retractatioune." Acts Mary 1549, Ed. 1814, p. 602.

GANE-TAKING, *s.* The act of forcibly taking again.

"Deforsing of the officiare in execucion of his office in the *gane taking* of ane caldrown poundit be the said officiare." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

GANERIT, *part. pa.* Gendered, engendered. V. EIFFEST.

To GANG, **GANGE**, *v. n.* 1. To go.] Add;

Ben Jonson frequently uses this, as a North-country word, in his *Sad Shepherd*.

—A poplar greene, and with a kerved seat,
Under whose shade I solace in the heat,
And thence can see *gang* out, and in, my neats.

Insert, as sense

8. To be in the state of being used, to be employed in work, S.

"Ordanit of euery *gangang* pan [for making salt] thre bollis to be deliuerit oulkie to sic persoun as sould haue commissioun to ressaue the same to the furnissing of the cuntre for x s. the boll." Acts Ja. VI. 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 93.

9. To *Gang awa'*, *v. n.* The heart is said to be *like to gang awa'* when one is near swooning, S.

The heart, they say, will never lie that's leal.
For whan they wan the height, and in the how
Spy'd out the bigging by a bonny know;
She says, My heart is *like to gang awa'*,
And I maun e'en sit down, or else I'll fa'!

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 80.

10. To *GANG one's Gait*, to take one's self off, S.

"She added, addressing herself to Mordaunt, 'Put up your pipes, and *gang your gait*,' i. e. Go about your business. The Pirate, i. 100. V. *GAIT*, s. 1.

11. To *Gang out o' one's self*, to go distracted, Clydes.

13. To *Gang to*, to set, applied to the sun, S. Hence,

GAİN-TO, **GANGIN-TO**, *of the sun*, S. The setting of the sun, S.; "or the sone *ganging to*," before sunset; Aberd. Reg. A. 1543. V. 18.

16. To *Gang throw*, to waste; to expend, conveying the idea of carelessness or profusion, S. V. *To Gae throw*.

17. To *Gang one's wa's*, to go away, to take one's self off, S., as, "*Gang your wa's*, my man;" "He *gaed* his *wa's* very peaceably," S. V. *WA's*.

18. To *Gang wi'*, *v. n.* To go to wreck, to lose all worth, S. V. *GA*, *v.* sense 5.

19. To *Gang wi'*, *v. a.* 1.) To break down, as a fence, gate, &c., Roxb.

2.) To destroy what ought to be preserved; as, "The weans are *gaun wi'* the grosets," the chil-

dren are destroying the gooseberries. "He'll sune *gang wi'* his fortune;" "The sheep hae *gane wi'* the turnips," Roxb., Loth., Upp. Larnarks.

"The wind had been east about a' that harst,—and they had amaist *gane wi'* a' the gairs i' our North Grain." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 37. V. WITH, *prep.*

GANG, *s.* 3. As much as one *goes* for, or carries.] *Add*;

To please you, mithier, did I milk the kye,—
An' bring a *gang o' water* frae the burn.

Donald and Flora, p. 37.

5. The channel of a stream, or course in which it is wont to run; a term still used by old people, S.B.

"The lordis auditouris referris—the actioun be-tuix the lord Grahame & Wilyam Grahame of Morfy anent the abstractione of the water of Northesk fra the ald *gang*, & fra the mylne of Kynabir, & fra the lord Grahamys fisching," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1467, p. 8.

"In the actioun—for the wrangwis broiking of the said Robertis grond & land of Auchinane, & drawing of the watter out of the auld *gang*, & for diuerss vtheris causis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 307. V. WATERGANG.

6. Pace; as, *He has a gude gang*, he goes at a good pace, Perth.

Su.G. *gaang*, *itus*, *actus eundi*.

GANGABLE, *adj.* 1. Passable; applied to a road that can be travelled, Aberd.

2. Tolerable, like E. *passable*, *ibid*.

3. Used in reference to money that has currency, *ibid*.

GANGAR, GANGER, *s.* 1. A walker.] *Add*;

"The stringhalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile; it's a weel-kenn'd *ganger*; they ca' it souple Tam." Rob Roy, ii. 305.

2. A pedestrian, one who travels on foot, as distinguished from one mounted on horseback.

"And gif ony complaynt be of sik ridaris or *gangaris*, the kyng commandis his officiaris—till arest thame, & put thame vnder sikkir borowis quhill the kyng be certifyit tharof," &c. Parl. Ja. I. A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 1.

—"That thar be ordanyt hostilaris and resettis haifande stabillis and chawmeris to ridaris and *gangaris*." *Ibid*. p. 6, N. 25.

Add to etymon;—Dan. *ganger*, a goer, walker, &c.

GANG-BYE, *s.* The go-by, S.

"Mercy on me, that I suld live in my auld days to gi'e the *gang-bye* to the very writer! Sheriff-clerk!!!" Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 283.

GANGING, *s.* Progress.

"The bailye continevit the *ganging* of the actioun," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

GANGING FURTH, exportation.

"Ane article for *ganging* of fische furth of the realme." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 214.

GANGING PLEA, a permanent or hereditary process, in a court of law, S.

"But I thought you had some law affair of your ain to look after—I have ane mysell—a *ganging plea*

that my father left me, and his father afore left to him." Antiquary, i. 23.

GANGLIN', *part. adj.* Straggling, Roxb.

A diminutive from *Gang*, *v.* to go,—or Isl. *gang-a* id., whence *goengull* ambulatorius, ititans, fond of walking. Germ. *gengel-n* is used of children, who are beginning to walk, and do not yet know how to use their feet.

GANGREL, GANGRIL, *adj.* Vagrant, strolling, S.B., Roxb.

There's mony a sturdy *gangril* chiel,

That might be winnin' meat fu' weel;—

Ye're just fit to mak muck o' meal;

Sae swith awa'. *The Farmer's Ha'*, st. 37.

"Black be his cast! he's nae gentleman, nor drap's bluid o' gentleman, wad grudge twa *gangrel* puir bodies the shelter o' a waste house, and the thristles by the road side for a bit cuddy, and the bits o' rotten birk to boil their drap parridge wi'." Guy Mannering, i. 39,—i. e. "travelling mendicants."

"What kind of country is this, that folks cannot sit quiet for an hour, and serve heaven, and keep their bit gear thegither, without *gangrel* men and women coming thigging and sorning ane after anither, like a string of wild-geese?" The Pirate, i. 116.

In the same sense is the phrase, *gangralis puirralis*, used in Aberd. Reg.

"And that na strangearis, nor *gangralis puirralis* beressate nor haldyn in this tovnne, quhill the tovnne be forthir auit." A. 1538, V. 15.

"*Gangarelt*, a vagrant; North." Grose.

GANG-THERE-OUT, *adj.* Vagrant, vagabond; leading a roaming life, South of S.

"I am a lone woman, for James he's awa to Drum-shourloch fair with the year-aulds, and I darena for my life open the door to ony of your *gang-there-out* sort o' bodies." Guy Mannering, i. 10.

"We *gang-there-out* Hieland bodies are an unchancy generation when you speak to us o' bondage." Rob Roy, ii. 205.

To GANGE, GAUNGE, *v. n.* 1. To prate tediously, Moray.

2. To *Gaunge*, *Gaunge up*, expl. "to chat pertly," Aberd. V. GADGE, *v.*

This *v.* seems to be merely a variety of *Gansch*, as properly denoting indiscreet and snappish language, in allusion to the manners of a dog.

GANGIATORS, *s. pl.* V. GAUGIATORS.

GANYE, GAINYIE, &c. *s.* 1. An arrow, a dart, &c.] *Add*;

"The Lord Jesus—will haue the honour of the wreck of the Antichrist.—Now, what armour vses he? Commes he on with this wordly armour, gunnes and *gainyies*, I aske of thee? No, nothing is spoken of them, but a breathing and blowing is told of." Rollock on 2. Thess. p. 76.

In the Retour of Johnstoun of Corheid, 5 Nov. 1608, the *Reddendo* or blench duty runs thus; "Pro annua solutione unius miscilis vulgo ane lie *Ganyie*," &c.

Miscilis is evidently for *missilis*, a missile weapon. I am disposed to think that the term *Ganyie* or *Genyie* was not used of any arrow smaller than that denominated the quarrel, which was shot from a cross-bow.

As old Fr. *engin* and *engien* were used to denote

military instruments, I observe that *ginys* occurs in the same sense. Et faen fer *Ginys* en Valencia—per combattre. Chron. Pet. IV. Reg. Arragon. ap. Du Cange.

GANYEILD, GENYELL, s. A reward.] *Add*;

Ganyeild must indeed be viewed as originally the same with Isl. *gagngialld*, retributio, talio, (G. Andr. p. 81.); Dan. *giengield* recompence, remuneration, from *gagn*, *gien*, again, and *gialld-a*, *gield-er*, solve, q. to *yield again*. Haldorson explains Isl. *gagngialld* as denoting a gift conferred at the time of marriage: Donatio propter nuptias. Sw. *gagngeld*, profit.

GANK, s. An unexpected trouble, S.B.] *Add*;

There are different Isl. words, however, to which it might seem allied; as *guncke*, a morass, palustria et periculosa loca; G. Andr. p. 100.

Could we suppose that it originally denoted a hurtful trick or stratagem, it might be traced to *kank* gesticulatio, (Ibid. p. 140;) *g* and *k* being frequently interchanged in the Goth. dialects. We may perhaps add L.B. *ganc-are*, per vim auferre, Du Cange.

GANS, s. pl. The jaws without teeth, Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Corn. *ganau*, *gene*, C.B. *genae*, Armor. *genu*, Ir. Gael. *gion*, all signifying the mouth.

GANSALD, GANSELL, s. 1. A severe rebuke, S. Rudd.] *Add*;

"*Gansell*, scolding," Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 698.

2. Also expl. as equivalent to "an ill-natured *glour*," Perth.

GANSELL, s. A severe rebuke. V. GANSALD.

To GANSCH, GAUNCH, *v. n.* 1. To make a snatch with open jaws, S.

They girn, they glour, they scouk, and gape,
As they wad *ganch* to eat the starns.

Jacobite Remains, i. 119.

"*Gansh*, to snap greedily at any thing, like a swine." Gall. Encycl.

2. Expl. "to snarl, to bite;" properly applied to a dog; Lanarks.

This may have been formed as a frequentative from Sw. *gan-a*, Isl. *gaen-a*, &c. to gape; as the word, I suspect, corresponds with E. *to snap*, and implies the primary act of distending the jaws. It may be observed, however, that Dan. *ganaske* signifies, "the nether jaw of an horse;" Wolff. The *s. Gansch* must be viewed as acknowledging the same origin, whatever this be.

3. To be very ugly, Roxb.

GANSCH, s. A snatch at any thing.] *Add*;

—"I have heard my father say, who was a forester at the Cabrach, that a wild boar's *gaunch* is more easily healed than a hurt from the deer's horn." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 234.

2. The act of gaping wide, Roxb.

3. The person who gapes in this manner, *ibid*.

GANT, GAUNT, s. A yawn, S.] *Add*;

When the lang drawlin *gaunt*, an' drowsy ee,
Shaw't bed-time come, he was led up the stair,
Whare ne'er a fit for mony a day had gane.

The Ghaist, p. 4.

O.E. *gane* has the same signification. "He *ganeth* as he had nat slepte ynoughe: Il baille," &c. Palsgr. B. iii. F. 243, b.

GAUNTING, s. The act of yawning, S.

"Oscitare, to gaunt. Oscedo, *gaunting*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19.

"*Gaunting* goes from man to man." S. Prov. "Spoken when we do a foolish thing in imitation of others." Kelly, p. 122.

GANTREES, s. A stand for ale-barrels, S.] *Add*;

"A.Bor. *gauntry*, that on which we set barrels in a cellar; a beer-stall." Ray's Coll. p. 30.

As *goan* is the same with A.Bor. *gawn*, probably contracted from *gallon* or C.B. *galwyn*, id.; this is perhaps merely a *tree*, or piece of wood, for supporting *gawns*. V. GOAN.

GANTCLOTH, s. A pair of *gantcloths*, apparently a mistake for *gantlets*.

"As to the armor to provide thy self—and bring with the ane hors,—a tuo handit sword, a pair of *gantcloths*, two sword strypes, or pleatis, for the theis and leggis." R. Bannatyne's Transact. p. 201.

GAPUS, s. A fool, &c.] *Add*;

Gilly Gampus is improperly defined by Grose, "A Scotch term for a tall awkward fellow." Class. Dict.

In *The Deserted Daughter*, this, like many other Scottish terms, introduced into modern works of fancy, is used very improperly. "Wew! but ye're a pauky *Gillygapus*!" Here the subjective and adjective are at war with each other. It is much the same as if it were said in E. "You are an artful blockhead."

This word nearly retains the form of Isl. *gapuxi* homo infrunitus, praecipitans; Haldorson. This is rendered in Dan. "one who is foolish and improvident." We may add *gapi*, homo futilis.

To GAR, *v. a.* 2. To force, to compel, S.] *Add*;

"The Earl mightily moved thereat, in the end resolves to *gar* one devilding another." Spalding, i. 13.

GARA'VITCHING, s. Applied to high living.

"Poor Mrs. Pringle would have been far better looking after her cows,—and keeping her lasses at their wark, than with all this *garavitching* and grandeur." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 170. V. GILRAVAGE.

To GARBEL, *v. n.* To produce such a noise as proceeds from two persons scolding each other, Ayrs.

Fr. *garbouil*, "a hurlyburly, horrible rumbling," Cotgr. Querelle, desordre, confusion; Roquefort.

GARBEL, s. A young unfledged bird, Fife. V. GORBET.

GARBULLE, s. A broil, the same with E. *Garboil*.

"In all those *garbulles*, I assure your honour, I never saw the queen merrier." Randolph, Chalmers's Mary, i. 86. V. GARBEL.

GARDELOO, s. A cry which servants in the higher stories in Edinburgh give, &c. V. JORDELOO.

This term is used in a similar sense in Dumfr. It has been supposed that it may be resolved, q. *Gare de l'eau*; O.Fr. *gare* being rendered, Prends garde à toi, évite le danger; Roquefort.

GARDENAT, s.

"That William Halkerstoun—has done wrang in withholding fra Johne of Knollis—a hingand laware, a butter plait, a *gardenat*, a met alméry," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 131.

The first part of the word is evidently from Fr. *gard-er* to guard, as in *Gardevyance*. Fr. *natte* signifies a mat.

GARDENER'S-GARTENS, *s. pl.* *Arundo colorata*, S.

"Would you like some slips of apple ringy, or tansy, or thyme, or *gardener's garters*, or batchelor's buttons?" *Petticoat Tales*, i. 240.

GARDEVYANCE, *s.* A cabinet.] *Add*;

This word must have been used in O.E. For *Palsgr.* expl. *gardeuyans* by Fr. *bahu*, a trunk for carrying things in; B. iii. F. 35. It is also written *Gardeviant*.

GARDEVIAINT, *s.* A cabinet.

"Memorandum, fundin in a bandit kist like a *gardeviant*, in the fyrst the grete chenye of gold contenant sevin score sex linkis." *Collect. of Inventories*, p. 7. This is also written *Gardeviat*.

"Ane Franche *gardeviat* with thre pundis, full of my writings & eidentis," &c. *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1545, V. 20. The *n* has probably been marked as a contraction in the last syllable. V. **GARDEVYANCE**.

GARDEVINE, *s.* "A big-bellied bottle,"

Dumfr. Expl. "a square bottle," *Ayrs*.

"That your tale and tidings sha'na lack slocken-ing, I'll get in the toddy-bowl and the *gardevin*." *The Provost*, p. 45.

—While the muster-roll was calling,

Mull'd ale and wine

Were dealt about in mony a gallon,

And *gardevine*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 15.

"The Scotch *Gardevine* holds two quarts;" *Gl. ibid.*

Said to be from Fr. *gar-de-vin*, signifying a wine-bottle. But I have not met with this word.

GARDY, *s.* The arm, S.B.] *Add*;

"Brachium, the *gairdy*. *Lacertus*, the *gairdy* from the elbow to the shekle bone." *Wedderburn's Vocabulary*, p. 29. In later editions, *gardy*. It still retains this limited sense, *Aberd.*

GARDY-BANE, *s.* The bone of the arm, S.B.

—He rumbl'd o'er a rammage glyde,

And peel'd the *gardy-bane*

O' him that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 127.

GARDY-CHAIR, *s.* An elbow chair, S.B.] *Add*;

Now I gat welcome, an' a seat

Just i' the *gardie chair*.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 121.

Jocosely, i' the *gardy-chair*,

He tells the day's adventures there.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 100.

This term is also used in *Dumfr.*

GARDY-MOGGANS, *s. pl.* *Moggans* for putting on the arms, *Aberd.*

GARDY-PICK, *s.* "An expression of great disgust;" *Gall. Encycl.*

I know not if this refers to those who amuse themselves as the Spaniards are said to do in the sun.

GARDIN, *s.*

"The air sall haue—an luggit disch, ane *gardin*, ane sauser, ane trunscheour," &c. *Balfour's Practicks*, p. 235.

From the connexion, this must denote a large urinal or night-pot. *E. jorden, jurden.* V. **JOURDAN**.

GARDMAR, *s.* "A *gardmar* of bress [brass]." *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16.

GARDNAP.

"Bassun withllawar, chargeour, plait, deiche *gardnap*, trunscur of tyne [tin]." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

Fr. *garde-nappe*, "a wreath, ring, or circlet of wicker, &c. set under a dish at meale times, to save the table-cloth from soyling;" *Cotgr.*; q. a guard for the napery. I know not if *deiche* has any relation to Teut. *deegh*, massa, dough; S. *daigh*.

GARDMET, *s.* "Ane bassyng, ane lok & ane kay, ane *gardmet*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1543, V. 18.

Perhaps formed in the same manner with Fr. *garde-manger*, "an ambrie, cupboard to keep meat in;" *Cotgr.*; q. what guards meat.

GARDROP, *s.* The same with *Garderob*, a wardrobe.

"Item ane tapestrie of the huntar of Coninghis contening sevin peces.—In Feb. 1567 six of thir peces was tint in the K. [King's] *gardrop* at his death." *Inventories, A.* 1561, p. 145; i. e. lost when the king (Henry L. Darnly) was murdered in his house of *Kirk of Field*.

Coninghis does not seem to denote a place, but the kind of sport. This piece of tapestry appears to have exhibited rabbit-hunting. V. **CUNING**.

GARE, GAIR, *adj.* 2. Greedy.] *Add*;

Thy mither's *gair*, and set upon the warl,

It's Muirland's gear that gars her like the carl.

But nature bids thee spurn the silly tyke,

An' wha wou'd wed wi' ane they canna like?

Tannahill's Poems, p. 17.

This term is still used, *Renfrews*.

3. Parsimonious, intent on making money, eager in the acquisition of wealth, *Dumfr.*

Gair bodies a', now mak yer mane,

Auld honest Harry's dead an' gane.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 114.

4. Active in the management of household affairs, *ibid.*

GARE-GAUN, GAIR-GAUN, *adj.* Rapacious, greedy, *Roxb.*

GARE, *adj.* "Coarse. *Gare woll*, wool of inferior quality." *Gl. Sibb.* He refers to *Doug. Virg. Prol.* 8. p. 238, b.

But I cannot conceive how he has fallen into this mistake. The word is printed *gate*, i. e. goat; and although the very line is quoted in the *Various Readings* as far as the word *gate*, no notice is given of any error. V. **GLASTER**, v.

Sum glasteris, and thay gang at al for *gate woll*.

It had occurred to me, on a reconsideration of this passage, that the language was most probably proverbial; and, by looking into *Kelly*, I find my conjecture confirmed.

"You come to the *Goat's* house to thig *woll*. You ask a thing of them who are scarce of that commodity." P. 364.

This, however, does not properly express the meaning. It evidently is; "You spend your labour in vain, by seeking what can never be found." I see, under the word *Gait*, that *Ramsay* has given it, probably from old *David Ferguson*, more in the national style, writing *gait* and *woo*.

The last part of the word may be the *part. pr.* of *Gae*, to go. This may have been conjoined with *Gare*, rapacious; or with *S. Gear*, q. "still going in quest of gear." Or it might be traced to *Su.G. girig*, greedy, *be-gaer-a* to desire, and *gagn* gain.

GARGRUGOUS, *adj.* Austere both in aspect and in manners; at the same time inspiring something approaching to terror, from the size of the person; *a gargrugous carl*; Fife.

Shall we view the first syllable as synon. with *Gyre* or *Gyre-carlin*? It might be traced to *Isl. ger vultur*, and *Su.G. girug-as* avarum esse. *Gar*, however, would seem to be frequently used as intensive. V. the particle *Cur*.

GARMUNSHOCH, *adj.* Crabbed, ill-humoured. It is thus used; "What for are ye *sae gar-munshoch* to me, when I'm *sae curcudget* to you?"

Curcudget seems merely a provincial corruption of *Curcuddoch*, cordial, q. v. It would scarcely be to suppose a much greater deviation, to view *gar-munshoch* as corrupted from *E. curmudgeon*, or *Fr. coeur mechant*, whence it has been deduced.

GARNEL, *s.* A granary, Ayr.

"He brought in two cargoes to Irville,—making for the occasion a *garnel* of one of the warehouses of the cotton-mill." *Ann. of the Par.* p. 313. V. **GIRNALL**.

O.Fr. grenaille and *greignaille* are used to denote every species of grain; *Roquefort*. This term might be transferred by our ancestors to the place where grain was stored.

GARNESSING, **GARNISSING**, *s.* Decoration in dress; particularly applied to precious stones.

BAK GARNESSING, the ornamented string for the hinder part of a bonnet.

—"His Majesties bonnat string, quhilk in the principall Inventarie is callit ane *bak garnessing* contening ten roses of rubyis, and ten settis of perll, everie ane contening foure." *Invent. A.* 1584, p. 315. **FOIR GARNISSING**.

"Ane *foir garnissing*, contening nyne roses of rubyis, and ten settis of perll, everie ane contening foure." *Ibid.* p. 293.

This, it would seem from the connexion, denotes the string which bound the anterior part of a bonnet. For it is conjoined, in the passage quoted above, with what is called the *bak garnessing*.

GARNET, **APPLE-GARNET**, *s.* A pomegranate.

"*Mala granata, apple-garnets*." *Wedderburn's Vocab.* p. 17.

GARRAIVERY, *s.* Folly and rioting of a frolicsome kind, revelling, Fife.

This is evidently corr. from *Gilrevery*, which see, *vo. Gilravaging*.

GARRITOUR, *s.* The watchman, &c.] *Add*;

"Item in the windie hall in the chalmer abone, ane stand bed. Item in the quhite toure in the over chalmer thair of ane stand bed, and in the nedder hous thair of ane stand bed for the *garritoure*." *Inventories, A.* 1580, p. 301.

GARROCHAN, *s.* (gutt.) A kind of shell-fish, of an oval form, about three inches in length, found in the Frith of Clyde.

GARRON, **GERRON**, *s.* 1. A small horse.] *Add*;
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The term properly denotes a coarse-made animal, one employed in work.

"This bog was stiff enough at that time to bear the country *garrons* in any part of it.—There is a certain lord in one of the most northern parts, who makes use of the little *garrons*, for the bogs and rough ways; but has a sizeable horse led with him, to carry him through the deep and rapid fords." *Burt's Letters*, ii. 29, 30.

In *Sutherl.* it denotes a small horse, of the native breed. "The native breed of *garrons* are used for the plough, four abreast." *Agr. Surv. Sutherl.* p. 107.

This species of the horse, springing from the native breed of Scotland, is thus described by *Dr. Coventry* in his *Introductory Discourses on Agriculture and Rural Economy*.

"In Scotland, notwithstanding the promiscuous breeding which too generally prevails, remnants of a very primitive age may be found in upland and secluded quarters, where fewer changes have yet taken place, and where these horses have been retained as fittest for the situation, in respect both to their work and their forage. This breed the *garrons*, or *ger-rans*, from being ill kept and too early and severely worked, in some parts have a coarse, feeble, and deformed appearance, and stand badly on their legs; but when decently used, they look well, are steady on bad roads, whether rocky or miry; and, though under-sized for a two-horse plough, are stout active animals." *Agr. Surv. of the Hebrid.* p. 475.

These horses are not *Galloways*; for *Dr. Coventry*, in the same passage, distinguishes the one from the other.

Spenser uses this word, not as an *E.* one, but in reference to Ireland.

—"If he can acquite himselfe of the crime, as he is likely, then will he plague such as were brought first to bee of his iurie, and all such as made any party against him. And when he comes forth, he will make their cowes and *garrons* to walke, if he doe no other harme to their persons." *State of Ireland, Works*, viii. 329. Here we have a pretty early specimen of a *bull*, in an Englishman too, when merely speaking of Ireland.

Sir William Temple also uses this word, most probably as having resided long in Ireland.

Dr. Johns. gives both these authorities. But as he writes *garran* in the extract from *Spenser* instead of *garron*, it is probable that he has committed the same mistake in the other.

Fynes Moryson gives the particular sense in which this term was understood in Ireland, *A.* 1601.

"His Lordship lay still, in regard that, for difficultie of getting *garrons*, (that is, carriage jades), or by some negligence, victuals were not put into Mount Norreys." *Itinerary*, p. 111.

GARRON NAILS, spike nails.] *Add*;

These seem to be the same with *Garrons*, in the *Book of Rates, A.* 1611.

"*Garrons*, single, the hundreth - - xx l.
— double, the hundreth - - xl l."

GARROWN, *s.* "Grit treis, rwif sparris, *garrownis*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1543, V. 18.

Probably the same with *Fr. jarron*, the felly of
3 N

a wheel. O.Fr. *jarion* is a branch or stick of oak; Roquefort. *Garrownis*, from the connexion, might seem to denote the smaller pieces of cross wood used in forming a roof. It may, however, denote the nails that were requisite in the work. V. GARRON NAILS. GARSAY, *s.* Apparently the cloth now called *kersey*.

"Twa burdelaithis price viij s. a pare of slevis of garsay price xvij d. a curche of sevin quartaris," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 282.

Belg. *karseye*, Fr. *carisée*, O.E. *carsey*. Junius derives the term from Gr. *καρσιος*, obliquus, because the threads are not wrought in a straight line, but obliquely.

GARSON, *s.* An attendant.] *Add*;

Skene expl. L. B. *garcifer*; used in Leg. Burg. "Ane garson, ane servand quha serves in the myln, ane myln-knave." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Garcifer*.

GARSTY, *s.* Something resembling the remains of an old dike, Orkn.

Isl. *gardsto*, locus et longitudo sepimenti, cum ipso sepimento; Verel. Or from *gard*, an inclosure, and *stija* saginarium, a place in which weaned lambs are inclosed; G. Andr. p. 224. Sw. *gaardstia* has been given as synonym with *svinstia*, a swine-sty.

GARTAIN, GAIRTAIN, *s.* A garter, S.] *Add*;

"Ane stik of Colyne silk for beltis & gartains, the price viij sh. grit." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

TO GARTANE, *v. a.* To bind with a garter, S.

For cruel love has gartan'd low my leg,
And cled my hurdies in a philabeg.

Robertson of Struan's Poems; Waverley, ii. 301.

GARTH, *s.* An inclosure.] *Add*;

"Garth, a yard, a backside, a croft, a church-garth, a church-yard; North." Grose.

3. In Orkney, *garth* denotes a house and the land attached to it; as *Kong's garth*, in the P. of Sandwick, i. e. the King's house; and *Mirigarth*, in Cross P. Sanday. It is now the Manse, and signifies the house of the *mire*, contiguous to which it is situated. The *th* is lost in the pronunciation; as they are pron. *Kongsgger*, *Miriger*.

The term *garth* is applied to a smaller possession than *Boo* or *Bool*, sometimes spelled in old writings *Bowl*. For there is seldom but one *Boo* in a parish; though often several *garths*.

4. An inclosure for catching fish, especially salmon.

"All & hail the salmond fischeing and vther fische within the watter of Annane,—comprehending the *garthis* and pullis vnderwritten, viz. the kingis *garthis*, blak pule," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 432.

It is also used in composition. V. FISCHGARTHE.

GARWHOUNGLE, *s.* 1. The noise made by the bittern, when it rises from the bog, Ayrs.

2. Transferred to the clash of tongues, *ibid*.

Perhaps from the intensive particle *Gar* or *Gur*, and C.B. *cnwynawl* plaintive, from *cnwyn-aw* to complain, synonym; with Moes.G. *quain-on*, *id*.

GASCROMH, *s.* An instrument of a semicircular form, resembling a currier's knife, with a crooked handle fixed in the middle; used for trenching ground, Sutherl.; properly *Cascromh*. "Even the savage Highlandmen, in Caithness and

Sutherland, can make more work, and better, with their *gascromh*, or whatever they call it." Pirate, ii. 11.

Gael. *cascromh*, from *cas* foot, and *cromh* crooked; literally, "the crooked foot."

GASH, *s.* 2. Pert language.] *Add*;

Wi' this the wife sets up her *gash*,
And says, ye ken I like ne fash.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 19.

Wad ye set up your *gash*, nae faut,
Ye crustie foul-mou'd tyke!

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 135.

GASH, *adj.* 1. Shrewd and intelligent, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Conversible, lively and fluent in discourse, S. Good claret best keeps out the cauld,

And drives away the winter soon;

It makes a man baith *gash* and bauld,

And heaves his saul beyond the moon.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

4. "Well prepared;" metaph. used in a general sense, S.

The saft o'en cakes, in mony stack,

Are set in order rarely,

Fu' *gash* this night.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 147.

TO GASH, *v. a.* 2. To distort the mouth in contempt, S.] *Add*;

In this sense, or in one nearly allied, it is evidently used in the following passage;

Ye needno doubt but Mrs Suckie,

Will crook her mou' like ony buckie,

And *gash* her teeth at me.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 19.

GASH-GABBIT, *part. adj.* 1. Having the mouth distorted, Aberd., Mearns.

— A' toothless and *gash-gabbit*

The hags that night.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 125.

2. Having a long projecting chin, Ang.

"*Gash-gabbit*, long-chinn'd;" Gl. Ayrs.

3. Loquacious, and at the same time shrewd in conversation, East of Fife.

TO GASHLE, *v. n.* To argue with much tartness, Ayrs.; apparently a diminutive from the *v. Gash*.

GASHLIN, *s.* A bitter noisy argument, in which the disputants seem ready to fly at each other, Ayrs.

TO GASHLE, *v. a.* To distort, to writhe; as,

"He's *gashlin'* his beik;" he is making a wry mouth, Aberd.; evidently a diminutive from

Gash, *v.* to distort the mouth.

GASHLIN, *part. adj.* Wry, distorted, *ibid*.

GASKIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to Gascony.

"That George Robisoune—sall content & pay to William Cathkin—for—a pip of *Gaskin* wyne xxj lb., —j galloune, ij quartis of *Gaskin* wyne xij s." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 97.

GASKINS, *s. pl.* The name commonly given to a rough green gooseberry, originally brought from Gascony, S.

GAST, GHAIST, *s.* A fright. To get a *gast*, to be exceedingly frightened, Roxb.

"This done, the woman in a *gast*, and pale as

death, comes and tells her lady who had stolen her things she missed, and that they were in such a chest in her house." Law's Memorials, p. 220.

This term has been traced to *Gaist*, q. seeing a ghost. But this is not satisfactory; especially as it will not account for the phraseology, *getting a gast*. I would rather view it as originally the same with O.Fr. *gaste* ruin, devastation; whence *faire gast*, *mettre a gast*, *faire du dégât*, ravager; Roquefort. Lat. *vast-are*, *vastatio*. V. GASTROUS.

GASTROUS, *adj.* Monstrous, Dumfr.] *Add*;

O.E. *gastfull* is expl. by Palsgr., "as a thyng that moueth one to drede, Fr. espouventable;" B. iii. F. 88, b.; also the v. "I *gaste*, I feare; Je baille belle paour. I *gasted* hym as sore as he was these twelue monethes." Ibid. F. 244. Hence, to *gaster*, to scare or affright suddenly, Essex; *gastred* perterrefactus; Skinner.

"Either the sight of the lady has *gaster'd* him, or else he's drunk, or else he walks in his sleep, or else a fool, or a knave, or both." Beaum. & Fletcher, p. 3399. V. GAST, *s.* a fright.

GASTREL, CASTREL, *s.* A kind of hawk. "Fr. *cercerelle*;" Gl. Sibb.

This must be the same with E. *Kestrel*, "a little kind of bastard hawk," Johns. The Fr. name also appears in the form of *Cresserelle*, and *Quercelle*, Cotgr. GATE, *s.* A goat. V. GAIT; also GARE, expl. "Coarse."

GATELINS, *adv.* Directly; the same with *Gatewards*, S.B.

And mair attoure, his mind this mony a day,
Gatepins to Nory there, my dother, lay.

Ross's Helenore, p. 101. V. GAIT, *s.* a road.

GATEWARD, GATEWARDS, *adv.* Straight, or directly, in the way towards, S.B.

"The inhabitants of Catteynes gathered and came *gateward* thither, to attend the issue of all matters." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 354.

There me they left, and I, but any mair,
Gatewards my lane unto the glen gan fare.

Ross's Helenore, p. 31.

Down *gatewards* to the burn his course he steers,
But in his sight no herd as yet appears.

Ibid. p. 47. V. GAIT, *s.* a road.

* To GATHER, *v. a.* To *Gather a rig*, to plough a ridge in such a way as to throw the soil towards the middle of the ridge, S.

"This is done by drawing the first furrow down the centre of the ridge and then ploughing towards the sides. Generally speaking, the whole arable land of the country is formed into ridges either flat or *gathered*. In clay soil, or land any way (*r.* anywise) subject to wet, the ridges are double *gathered* and of 15 feet broad." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 192.

"In infield ground, the ridges ought to be cloven to break-fur, *gathered* to bear, and yoked to bear-root and awal, the furrows kept open." Agr. Surv. Banffs. App. p. 81.

To GATHER one's *feet*, to recover from a fall; used both in a literal, and in a moral sense, S.

The idea seems expressive of the stupor occasioned at first by a fall, in consequence of which one *lies* for a time motionless. The phrase to *find one's legs*,

is sometimes used in E. in a similar sense, literally at least.

To GATHER one's *self*, *synon.* with the preceding, S. Both convey the idea of the restoration of motion and action to the limbs, after a state of insensibility and inaction.

Fan she came too, he never made to steer,
Nor answer gae to ought that she could speer.—
Nae answer yet,—for he had fa'en aswoon.
—But howsomever in a little wee,
Himsel he *gathers* and begins to see.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 8.

GATHERING-COAL, *s.* A large piece of coal, used for keeping in the kitchen-fire through the night, and put on the embers after they have been *gathered* together, S.

"Another demand for large blocks of coals, is, for the servants to make what is termed *gathering-coals* in the kitchen; the largest pieces are carefully preserved for this purpose." Bald's Coal-Trade of S. p. 60.

"Hout—lassie," said Robin, 'hae done wi' your clavers, and put on the *gathering-coal*.' Petticoat Tales, i. 219.

GATHERING-PEAT, *s.* "A *fiery peat* which was sent round by the borderers, to alarm the country in time of danger, as the *fiery cross* was by the Highlanders." Gl. Antiq.

GAVAULING, GAVAULLING, GAVAWLLING, *s.* Gadding about in an idle or dissipated way, Ayrs.

"But thir jocose *gavaulings* are worthy of the occasion." The Entail, iii. 282.

"Bailie M'Lucre—one night in going from a *gavawlling* with some of the neighbours,—having partaken largely of the bowl,—was overtaken by an apoplexy just at his own door." The Provost, p. 170.

Fr. *guaive* waif, and *aller* to go.

GAUBERTIE-SHELLS, *s.* The name given to a hobgoblin, who till within a few years past has been heard to make a loud roaring, accompanied with a barking similar to that of little dogs, and at the same time with a clattering resembling that of shells striking against each other; Lanarks.

GAUCINESS, *s.* Stateliness in appearance, arising from size, S.

GAUD, GAW, *s.* 1. A trick.] *Add*;

Semple uses *gaidis* in this sense, if it be not an error of the press.

Thair Holieglas begane his *gaidis*,

As he was learned amangis the *laidis*.

Legend Bp. St Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 328.

GAUDY, *adj.* Tricky, mischievous, Loth.

To GAUD, *v. n.* To make a shewy appearance, to be *gaudy*, Fife.

Isl. *gaed-a* ornare.

GAUD, *s.* A rod or goad. V. GAD, GADE.

GAUDE'-DAY, *s.* A festive day; *synon.* with *Gaudeamus*.

"And then, Lovel, you must know I pressed you to stay here to-day, the rather because our cheer will be better than usual, yesterday having been a *gaudé-day*." Antiquary, i. 311.

A cant term used at the universities in Eng-

land, including the idea of double commons. V. Kersey.

GAUDEAMUS, *s.* A feast or merry-making, Roxb.

Evidently the Lat. word; which may have been first used by schoolboys on getting a holiday, like the university term *Gaudy*. V. GAUDE'-DAY.

GAUDEIS, **GAWDES**, *s. pl.*

"Item, ane pair of bedis of curale with vi *gaudeis* of perle estimat to x crownis of wecht.—Item ane pair of bedis of quernell with *gawdes* of gold estimat to vi crownis of wecht." Inventor. A. 1516, p. 26.

This is synon. with *Gowdy*, a jewel, or any precious ornament. Serenius traces E. *gaudy*, which seems a cognate term, to Isl. *gaud*, originally the pagan name of the deity, but after the introduction of christianity transferred to any thing trifling. But it is evidently from Lat. *gaudete*. V. GALDEIS.

GAUD FLOOK, the Saury Pike, S.

GAUDNIE, *s.* Expl. "a semi-aquatic bird, which always has its nest in the bank of a rivulet; something larger than a sky-lark; the back and wings of a dark grey, approaching to black; the breast white; delights to sit on large stones and islets in the middle of the stream;" Fife.

Probably the water-crow or water ouzel.

GAUDSMAN, *s.* A ploughman, as using the *gad* or goad, S.B. V. GAD, GADE, *s.*

* **GAVELKIND**. This law existed in the Shetland Islands, as well as in Kent.

"Upon the decease of the father in Shetland, the youngest got the dwelling-house, and the rest, both of moveable and heritage, was divided *Gavelkind*, sine discrimine sexus vel aetatis." M.S. Explic. of Norish words.

GAVELOCK, *s.* An iron crow or lever, S.] *Add*;

"The said second of June the drum goes through Aberdeen, charging the haill inhabitants incontinent to bring to the tolbooth the haill spades, shovels, mells, mattocks, barrows, picks, *gavelocks*, and such instruments within the town, meet for undermining, whilk was shortly done." Spalding, i. 220.

"The air sall haue—an pick, a mattock, ane *gavelok*, ane shool, ane ax, ane pair of turkissis, ane hand-saw," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

"Item ane litle *gavelok* of irne." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171.

GAVELOCK, *s.* An earwig; also *Gelloch*, Ayrs.; *Golach*, Loth.

Shall we suppose that it has received its first designation from its resemblance to the instrument called a *Gavelock*, as being forked?

GAUFFIN, **GAFFIN**, *adj.* Lightheaded, foolish, thoughtless, giddy, Roxb.

But, man, 'tis queer to mak sik fike

About an useless *gauffin* tike;

That ne'er dide gie a decent turn

At sheddin', fauldin', bought, nor burn;

But ran wi' inconsiderate force,

An' bate their heels as they'd been horse.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 20.

"*Goff*, a foolish clown, North," (Grose), may be

allied. Shall we trace this to Germ. *gaff-en*, os pandere, hiare; or to S. *gamf*?

GAUGIATORS, *s. pl.* " (In Scotch law) Officers whose business is to examine weights and measures," Kersey.

"*Gangiatores*—signifies them quha suld mark the claith, bread, or barrells before they be sauld, with the mark of their office: or tryis or examinatis al measures and weichts, baith dry & weete.—For the French *Jage* is that quhilk we call Jug, met or measure." Skene, Verb. Sign.

Kersey, in giving this word, very properly adds—"or *Gaugiators*." For he had justly conjectured that *Gangiator* was an error. This is evident, from the reference made by Skene to Fr. *jage* as the origin; and still more so from his quoting the *Iter Camer.* c. 14. For there the term is *Gangiatores*: and in the same work, c. 39, § 46; we read, *De gaggis, seu mensuris pannorum, & vinorum qualiter observantur*.

It is strange, however, that this error has been retained by *Glendoick*, and also by Mr. Bell, Dict. Law Scotl. Cowel derives *Ganger*, L.B. *gaugeator*, from Fr. *gawch-ir*, [r. *gauch-ir*] in gyrum torquere. But Du Cange gives L.B. *gagga* as synon. with Fr. *jouge*. **GAUGNET**, *s.* The sea-needle, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"*Syngnathus Acus*. Sea-needle; Needle-fish; *Gaugnet*;—found lurking among the sea-weeds, in shallow water." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 22.

GAVILEGER, *s.* The provost-marshal of an army.

"There were alwayes—some churlish rascalls, that caused complaints to be heard, which made our proforce or *gavileger* get company and money, for discharging his duety; for neither officer nor souldier escaped due punishment, that was once complained on, untill such time as his Majestie was satisfied with justice." Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 34; also p. 45.

I have not observed this word in any of the northern languages. But it is undoubtedly from Isl. *gaa* prospicere, curare, cavere; Dan. *gaa* cautelous; Tent. *gaun*, cautus, attentus ad rem; and *leger* a camp, q. "he who has charge of the camp, who narrowly prospiciates to see if there be any disorder."

TO GAUK, *v. n.* To play the fool; applied to young women, especially as to toying or junketting with men, West of S.

Su.G. *geck-as* ludificari; Dan. *giekk-er*, id.

TO GAUKIE, *v. n.* The same with *Gauk*, Roxb.

GAUKIT, **GAUKIE**, *adj.* Foolish, giddy, S.] *Add*;

"*Gawky*, awkward; generally used to signify a tall awkward person, North." "*To gokee*, to have an awkward nodding of the head, or bending of the body backward and forward, West." Grose.

TO GAUMP, *v. a.* Expl. "to sup very greedily, as if in danger of swallowing the spoon," Roxb. Isl. *giäeme*, hio, pateo, capio, *giaema*, gula; *kiams-a*, buccas volutare.

GAUN, the vulgar orthography of the gerund or part. pr. of the *v. to Ga*, Going; pron. long.

"A high hedge o' hawtrees keepit them frae *gaun*

through Johnnie Corrie's corn; but they lap a' owre't like sparrows, an' gallop't into a green knowe beyont it." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 299. V. GAUN GEAR.

GAUN-A-DU, *s.* A term used to express a resolution never reduced to practice; as, "That's amang my *gaun-a-du's*," Loth. Corr. from *gaun* or *gaain*, i. e. going to do.

GAUN-TO-DEE, *s.* Literally, in a state approximating death.

This term is used in a Proverb, applied when people say they are going to do something which we do not suppose they are likely to accomplish;—"It's lang or *gaun-to-dee* fill the kirk-yard," Dumfr.

GAUN, GAUND, *s.* The butter-bur, *Tussilago petasites*. It is called *Gaun* in Upper Lanarkshire; *Gaund* in Dumfries-shire.

This seems to be merely softened, after the Scottish mode, from Gael. *gallan*, which is the generic name. This is called *gallanmor*, i. e. the great bur, because its leaves are larger than those of any other native plant, so that poultry and other small animals often shelter themselves under them during heavy rain. *Gallan* primarily signifies "a branch," Shaw.

To GAUNCH, *v. n.* To snarl. V. GANSCH, *v.*

GAUNCH, *s.* A snatch. V. GANSCH *s.*

GAUND, *s.* V. GAUN, *s.*

GAUN DAYS.

"Ye had the *gaun days* of prosperity for twenty years! But instead o' laying by a little for a sair leg, or making provisions for an evil day, ye gaed on like madmen." Blackwood's Magazine, March 1823, p. 313.

This seems to be the same with *Gangdayis*, (q. v.) as referring to the means used on these days, in the time of popery, for securing a blessing on the crop.

To GAUNER, *v. n.* 1. To bark; applied to dogs when attacking a person, Upp. Clydesd.

2. To scold with a loud voice, ib.

Perhaps corr. from Isl. *gambra*, id. Lat. *gann-ire*.

GAUNER, *s.* 1. The act of barking, ibid.

2. A loud fit of scolding, ibid.

GAUNT-AT-THE-DOOR, *s.* A booby, an indolent bumpkin, Ayrs.

"He gave—but little application to his lessons, so that folk thought he would turn out a sort of *gaunt-at-the-door*, more mindful of meat than work." Ann. of the Par. p. 335. V. GANT, GAUNT, to yawn.

GAUNTIE, *s.*

Ou! *gaen* like *gaunties* in a styel

The fowk 'll think, 'ats *gäen* by,

We keep a bordel house.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 32.

Isl. *gante*, a fool. But corr. perhaps from Dan. *galte*, Su.G. *gallte*, a barrow pig.

To GAUP, *v. n.* 1. To gape, Buchan.

2. To look up in a wild sort of way, or as expressive of surprise; often, *to gaup up*, ibid.

Wae worth ye, wabster Tam, what's this

That I see *gaupin* gumlie?—

Some wae fu' quine 'll ride the stool,

For you, afore the Reeday.—

Tarras's Poems, p. 71.

Quine, quean; *Reeday*, Rood-day.

In this sense it is nearly allied to *Goup*. V. GOIF, *v.*

GAUT, *s.* A hog, a sow, S.] *Del.* these words—This word, I imagine, is properly S.B. *Add*;

In the South of S. it denotes a young sow after it has been castrated.

"*Gawts* and *gills* are hog-pigs and sow-pigs." Yorks. Dial. Clav.

This is an O.E. word. "*Galt*, or yonge hogge or sow, Porcetra." "*Hogge* called a barrow hogge or *galt*, Maialis." Huloeti Abcedarium, Lond. 1552.

GAUTSAME, *s.* "Hog's lard," Gall. Encycl.; from "*Gaut*, a male swine," ibid. V. GALT.

Same is evidently the same with E. *seam*, lard.

To GAW, *v. a.* 1. To gall, S.] *Add*;

"You are one of the tender Gordons, that dow not be hang'd for *galing* their neck," S. Prov.; "spoken to those who readily complain of hurts and hardships." Kelly, p. 380.

Kelly has lost a good deal of the zest of this, as of many other proverbs, by giving it an E. form. I have always heard it repeated thus: "Ye're like the gentle Gordons, ye canna bide hanging for the *gawin'* o' your craig." It is usually addressed to those who make much ado about nothing.

GAW, *s.* A mark left on the skin, &c.] *Add*;

Gaw is the same with E. *gall*, as denoting a slight hurt or fretting of the skin. Isl. *galli vitium*, *naevus*.

2. Used, metaph. in relation to a habit; as, "That's an auld *gaw* in your back," that is an old trick, or bad habit of yours, S.

To HAE A GAW IN THE BACK of another, to have the power of giving him pain, or making him suffer indignity, S.

"It seems that the Lord Chamberlain—is obligated, at a royal coronation, to have a *gaw* in the Earl's [Marshal] back, and takes this method to shew his power and supremacy within the bounds of the Hall." The Steam-Boat, p. 235.

The proverb has a similar meaning; "A *gaw'd* back is easily broken," S.

3. A crease in cloth, Upp. Clydes.

4. A layer or stratum of a different kind of soil from the rest, crossing a field, S.

"My second attempt was upon the field of nine acres entirely moss, and in some parts above three feet deep, excepting a few narrow sand *gaws*." Agr. Surv. Dunbart. p. 330.

GAW, *s.* A furrow, or small trench, &c.] *Add*;

"Open drains, called *sloped gaws*, are cut at right angles to the ridges, from the middle of the field to one or both sides of the inclosure." Wilson's Renfrewshire, p. 130.

Teut. *goun*, agger *fossa* sive *aquagio* obductus; Isl. *giaa*, chasma, hiatus oblongus; Haldorson.

GAW, *s.* The gall of an animal, S.

Gut an' Gaw, is one of the many phrases, often alliterative, used in S. to denote all without the slightest exception; originally used to denote the effect of violent retching.

Flesh an' Fell, *Skin an' Birn*, *Stoup an' Roup*, are used in a similar mode.

GAW o' the Pot, the first runnings of a still, Aberd.

Whether as being inferior, or less safe, (Isl. *galle vitium*), I cannot pretend to determine.

GAWDNIE, GOWDNIE, *s.* The yellow Gurnard.] *Add*;

The name *Goldeney* has been given to the Sparus *lunula aurea*, Linn., as well as that of *Gilt-head*, for a similar reason. It corresponds with Gr. *χρυσόπους* of Oppian; Lat. *Aurata* of Pliny; Fr. *la Dorade*.

To GAWE, *v. n.* To go about staring in a stupid manner; the same with *Gauve*; Teviotd. V. GOIF, *v.*

GAWF, GAFFAW, *s.*] *Add*; A horse laugh, S.

"Presently again the younker gave another *gaf-faw*, still more dreadful than the first." The Steam-Boat, p. 86.

GAW-FUR, *s.* A furrow for draining off water, E. Loth., Renfr.

"An oblique furrow for carrying off surface-water is a *gaw-fur*." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 803.

"As soon as a field is sown and harrowed, the *gaw-furs*, as they are provincially called, are neatly and perfectly cleared with the spade and shovel." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 172. V. GAW, *s.*, sense 4.

GAWIN, *s.* Gain, profit, advantage.

That I haue hecht, I sall hald, happin as it may, Quidder sa it gang to greif or to *gawin*.

Rauf Coilyear, B. iij, b.

Either from Fr. *gaigne* gain, the word being prolonged to rhyme with *knawin* and *dawin*; or from A.S. *ge-win* *lucrum*, gain.

GAWKIE, *adj.* Foolish, S.

"As for the town of Brighton, it's what I would call a *gawkie* piece of London." Ayrshire Legatees, p. 288. V. GAUKIT.

GAWKIE, *s.* The horse-cockle, a shell, Venus Islandica, Linn.; Loth.

GAWLIN, *s.*

"The *Gawlin* is a fowl less than a duck; it is reckoned a true prognosticator of fair weather; for when it sings, fair and good weather always follows, as the natives commonly observe." Martin's Western Islands, p. 71.

G. Andr. says, *Hodie Norvegi sic vocant, (gagl) anseris genus, quod Islandis est Helsinga*; p. 81. Pennant says that they give the name of *Goul* or *Gagl* to the Brent Goose.

To GAWMP, *v. a.* To mock. V. GAMP.

To GAWP, *v. n.* To yawn, Loth. Hence,

GAWPISH, *adj.* Disposed to yawn, *ibid.*

Isl. Su.G. *gap-a* hiare, patere; *gapandi* hiatus.

To GEAL, *v. n.* To congeal, Aberd.

Wer't no' for houp, that darling bliss,

That cheers us wi' a fancied kiss,

Our very hearts wou'd *geal*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 19.

Gellyn was used in O.E. as synon. with *Congellyn*. "Gellyn or Congellyn, Congelat.—Gelled, Congelatus." Prompt. Parv.

Fr. *gel-er*, "to freeze; to thicken, or congeale with colde;" Cotgr. Lat. *gel-are*, to freeze. Ihre seems justly to view Su.G. *kall* frigidus, A.S. *ciele*,

cyle, id., Isl. *kal-a*, obrigescere, &c. as from a common origin with Lat. *gel-are*.

GEAL, *s.* Extreme coldness, as of water in winter; frostiness; Aberd.

GEAN, GEEN (*g* hard), *s.* A wild cherry, S.] *Add*;

Sir Thomas Urquhart writes *guinds*. Speaking of the diligent engagement of "counterfeit saints,—tough fryars, buskin monks," &c., in what he calls "diabliculating, that is, calumniating," he subjoins; "Wherein they are like unto the poor rogues of a village, that are busie in stirring up and scraping in the ordure and filth of little children, in the season of cherries and *guinds*, and that only to finde the kernels, that they may sell them to the druggists, to make thereof pomander-oile." Rabelais, B. II. p. 221. In the original *guignes*.

GEAR-GATHERER, *s.* A money-making man, S. V. GER, GERE.

GEASONE, *adj.* Stunted, shrunk.

—"For thair wode is *geasone* and scant, thair common fewell is of stones, which they dig out of the earth." Pitscottie's Cron. Introd. xxiii.

Isl. *gisin*, rarus, rarefactus; G. Andr. p. 90. V. GEIZE.

To GEAVE (*g* hard), *v. n.* To look in an unsteady manner, Ettr. For.

"Callant, clap the lid down on the pat; what hae they't hinging *geaving* up there for?" Perils of Man, i. 55.

This we may certainly view as originally the same with S. *Goif*, *Gove*, to throw up the head; A.Bor. *Geb*, to hold up the eyes and face; *Gauve*, to stare about like a fool; Grose. Isl. *giá* is rendered *chasma*, hiatus oblongus; Haldorson.

GEBBIE, GABBIE, *s.* The crop or craw of a bird.] *Add*;

A learned friend remarks that this may be derived from Fr. *jabot*, which has precisely the same meaning. But thus the sound is much changed.

To GECK, GEKK, *v. a.* 1. To sport, &c.] *Add*;

Geck is used as an E. *s.*, denoting an object of derision; evidently from the same origin with the *v.* Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd, Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest, And made the most notorious *geck* and gull That e'er invention play'd on? *Twelfth Night*.

Insert, as sense

3. To befool, to cozen.

His precept of pensione furth he tuike,
Biddand my Lord subscribe ane letter;
And swa he did, but not the better.
Hame to the Prowest it was directit;
But ye shall heir whow he was *geckit*, &c.

Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 336.

Add to etymon; Dan. *gieck-er*, to jest, to sport, to jeer, to scoff; *giecket*, mocked, laughed at.

GECK, GEKK, *s.* 1. A sign of derision.] *Add*;

3. Cheat, act of deception. To *gie* one the *geck*, to give him the slip; generally including the idea of exposing him to derision, S.

The man beleivand it he spak,
Vnto this sophist sone consentit;
But he had efterward repentit,

Were not a man amongis them sell,
Whose conscience causit him to tell,
And quyetlie his counsall gave him,
That Holieglas wald sone deceave him.

The man perceaving it was sua,
Gave him the gek, and lute him gea,
Thankand his God, and gud men baith,
For his delyvering of that skeath.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 329.

GECK-NECKIT, *adj.* Wry-necked, Aberd.

Gael. *geochd* a wry neck, *geochdach* having a wry neck.

GED (*g* hard), *s.* 1. A pike, a jack, S.] *Add*;

The ancient Romans, as appears from the Consular or Family coins, often played on their own names, adopting emblems that bore some analogy. Thus, the symbol of the name *Vitulus* was a calf, of *Putealis*, a well, &c. Armorial bearings have been assumed, in our own country, with a similar humour. Mackenzie mentions that "*Ged* of that ilk" had "3 *geds* or pyks hauriant argent;" and Geddes of Rachin "3 pyke or *geds* heads coupéd or." Crab of Robslaw had in like manner "a crab in base or;" and the name of Garvey "three fishes called Garvine fishes nayant." V. vo. *Garvie*. The allusions were not always so happy. For the family of TARBET could find nothing more appropriate than "three Turbets." *Science of Heraldry*, p. 61, 62.

2. A greedy or avaricious person; as, "He's a perfect *ged* for siller," Clydes.

A metaph. use of the term, in allusion to the voraciousness of the pike.

Add to etymon; Its Germ. name evidently corresponds to A.S. *hacod*, lucius piscis; "a pike;" Somner. This, like *hecht*, from *heck-en*, to bite, is obviously from a term nearly allied in signification, *hack-an* to hack, hash; concidere, secundo comminuere.

GEDDERY, *s.* A heterogeneous mass, Upp.

Clydes.; perhaps from *Gadyr*, to gather.

GEDLING, *s.*

He met ane porter swayne

Cummand raith him agayne—

Quhair gangis thow, *gedling*, thir gatis sa gane?

Rauf Coilyear, C. ij. b.

Gadling, "an idle vagabond;" Chaucer. V. Tyrwhitt. But perhaps the term properly signifies, companion, fellow-mate; as Somner renders A.S. *gaedelung*; in Lat. comes, consors, socius, sodalis. This is deduced from *gegad*, *gegada*, id.

GEDWING, *s.* "An ancient-looking person; an antiquary;" Gall. *Encycl.* The author also expl. it "a fisher of *geds*," i. e. pikes.

To **GEE** (*g* soft), *v. n.* To stir, to move to one side. V. **JEE**. Hence,

GEE-WAYS, *adv.* Not in a direct line, obliquely.

Kelly mentions a foolish Prov. in which this term occurs, p. 121, *synon. agee*; although perhaps *gee-ways* expresses a slighter degree of obliquity, q. merely an inclination to one side.

To **GEEG**, **GIG**, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To quiz, Dumfr.

This is probably allied to *Geggery*.

GEELLIM, *s.* A rabbit-plane, a joiner's tool, S.

GEENYOCH, *adj.* 1. Gluttonous, Upp. Lanarks.

2. Greedy of money, *ibid.*

GREENOCH, *s.* A covetous insatiable person, expl. as nearly allied in signification to gluttonous, Ayrs.

Gael. *gionach*, hungry, gluttonous, voracious; perhaps from *gion*, the mouth. This seems radically the same with C.B. *gwancus*, *gwangcus*, voracious; *gwanc* voracity. *Gen* denotes the mouth.

GEENYOCHLY, *adv.* 1. Gluttonously, *ibid.*

2. Greedily, *ibid.*

GEENYOCHNESS, *s.* 1. Gluttony, *ibid.*

2. Covetousness, *ibid.*

GEER, **GEERS**, *s.* The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom, S. *Graith* and *Heddles* *synon.*

—"The *Geers*, too often used, are made of over coarse thread for weaving of fine yarn. Coarse *Geers* are stiff, and overlabour the yarn that runs between the threads your *geers* are made of." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 341.

GEG. To smuggle the *geg*, a game played by boys in Glasgow, in which two parties are formed by lot, equal in number, the one being denominated the *outs*, the other the *ins*. The *outs* are those who go out from the *den* or goal, where those called the *ins* remain for a time. The *outs* get the *gegg*, which is any thing deposited, as a key, a penknife, &c. Having received this, they conceal themselves, and raise the cry, "Smugglers." On this they are pursued by the *ins*; and if the *gegg*, for the name is transferred to the person who holds the deposit, be taken, they exchange situations, the *outs* becoming *ins*, and the *ins*—*outs*.

This play is distinguished from *Hy-spy* only by the use of the *gegg*. One of the *ins* who is touched by one of the *outs* is said to be taken, and henceforth loses his right to hold the *gegg*. If he who holds the *gegg* gets in to the den, the *outs* are winners, and have the privilege of getting out again. The *outs*, before leaving the den, shuffle the *gegg*, or smuggle it so between each other, that the *ins* do not know which person has it.

Because he, who is laid hold of, and put to the question, is supposed to deny that he has the *gegg*, if he escapes with it he gets out again.

This seems to be merely a corr. pronunciation of Fr. *gage*, a pawn, a pledge, a stake at play. It would appear that in the Netherlands, the pronunciation of the cognate term *gagie* merces, premium, had been also hard.

GEGGERY, *s.* A deception; a cant term commonly used in Glasgow in regard to mercantile transactions which are understood to be not quite correct in a moral point of view. V. **GAGGERY**.

Isl. *gaeg-r* denotes guile, dolus; *gaeg-iaz*, latent prospectare; *gaegiur*, clandestinus speculatus; Haldorson.

To **GEG** (*g* hard), *v. n.* To crack, in consequence of heat, Upp. Clides.; *Gell* *synon.*

GEG, *s.* 1. A rent or crack in wood; a chink, in consequence of dryness, Lanarkshire. V.

GAIG.

2. A chap in the hands, *ibid.*
 C.B. *gag*, an aperture; *gagen*, a chink, a chap.
 To GEG, *v. n.* 1. To chap, to break into chinks in consequence of drought, *ibid.*
 2. To break into clefts, applied to the hands, *ibid.*
 C.B. *gagen-u* to chap, to gape, *ibid.*
 GEGGER, *s.* The under-lip. *To hing the geggers*, to let the under-lip fall, to be chopfallen, *Perths.*; apparently a cant term.
 GEY, GAY, *adj.* 1. Tolerable, middling, *S.*] *Add*;
 2. Considerable, worthy of notice.
 "Beaus vertew wes honorit in this wise, it gaif occasion to women to do *gay* vassalage." *Bellend. T. Liv. p. 127.*
Foeminae quoque ad publica decora excitatae, Lat.
 3. It is often used in connexion with the word *time*, in a sense that cannot well be defined; as, "Tak it in a *gey time* to you," *S.B.*
 This phraseology is always expressive of displeasure; as when one grants, in consequence of teasing importunity, what one has no inclination to give. It even conveys the idea of a kind of *malison*, and is nearly equivalent to the vulgar phrase, "Tak it and be hang'd to you," *S.*
 GEY, GAY, *adv.* Moderately, indifferently, *S.*] *Add*;
 "A lowlander had an occasion to visit Loch Buy at Moy. 'Well, what think you of this spot?' said a gentleman. 'Ah, Sir, it is a *gaie* (very) *bonnie* place to be out of the world.'" *Carr's Caledonian Sketches, p. 212.*
 It has not, however, the force of *E. very*.
 "As to murmur against them, its what a' the folk that losses their pleas, and nine-tenths o' them that win them, will be *gay sure* to be guilty in." *Heart M. Loth. i. 313.*
 GEILY, GAILY, GAYLIES, *adv.*] *Add*;
 —"How do the people of the country treat you?"
 'Ow! *gailies*: particularly we that are Scotch: we ha' but to show our petticoat, as the English ca' it, an' we're ay weel respected." *Scott's Paris Revisited in 1815, p. 253, 254.*
 "Gayly, in good health and spirits, *North.*" *Grose.*
 To GEIF, *v. a.* To give; the most common orthography of the word in our records.
 "That euery erle, &c. cumand to the saidis wapschawingis *geif* the names of the personis that sall cum with thame thareto in bill to the schireff, &c. *Acts. Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363. V. GIF, v.*
 GEIF, *conj.* If. *Ibid. col. 2. l. 20.*
 "Geif ony heretikis haue bene abiurit or vtherways haif bene admittit lauchfullie to pennance & grace, nane of thai sall converss nor commone with vtheris of ony materis tuiching our haly faith vnder the pane to be haldin as relapss." *Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 370.*
 To GEIG, (*g* soft.) To make a cracking noise, &c.] *Add*;
 "Evidently the same with *A. Bor. gike*, or *jike*, to creak as wheels and doors do;" *Grose.*
 GEIG, *s.* "A kind of an old-fashioned net," &c.] *Add*;
 Belg. *zeege*, a sean, Sewel; i. e. a seine. He expl. it, "great fish-net."

- GEIK-NECK (*g* hard), *s.* A wry neck, *Mearns.*
 GEIK-NECKIT, *adj.* Having the neck awry, *ibid.*
 For etymon *V. GECK-NECKIT.*
 GEYL (*g* hard), *s.* The gable of a house, *Dumfr. V. SHEYL, v.*
 GEILL POKKIS.] *R.* as follows;
 This is rendered by Mr. Pinkerton, *jelly-bags.*
 After—*ghylen*, to beg,—*Substitute*;
 But it seems more natural to suppose that the allusion is to the bags through which calfs-head jelly is strained.
 GEING (*g* hard), *s.* Dung, &c.] *Add*;
Palsgrave mentions *gonge* as synon. with draught, (a privy); *Fr. ortarit* [*r. ortrait*] *B. iii. F. 37, a.* "I fowe a *gonge*; Je cure vng retraict;" *Ibid. F. 241, b.*
Fowe is radically the same with the *S. v. Fauch, faugh, A. Bor. fey, feigh.* "Gonge or preuy; Cloaca. *Gonge feyar*; Cloacarius. *Gonge hole*; cumphus." *Prompt. Parv.*
 One might almost suppose that the name of the manor held for acting as Chamberlain to the Queens in former times, had some affinity to this term. It certainly has an uncommon formation. "In the time of King Edward I., Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, —and Matilda his wife, held the manor of *Ging-Regnae* by the serjeanty of keeping the chamber of our Lady the Queen on the day of the coronation." It is also called *Gignes*. *Blount's Anc. Tenures, p. 26.*
 "At the coronation of James II. the lord of the manor of Tyngrith, in Essex, claimed to be Chamberlain to the Queen for the day, and to have the Queen's bed, and furniture, the *basons*, &c. belonging to the office." *Ibid.*
 GEIT, *s.* A contemptuous name for a child.
 V. GET.
 GEIT, *s.* A fence or border.
 "Item, ane kirtill of tweldore, with ane small *geit* of cramasy velvott." *Inventories, A. 1542, p. 100.*
 GEITIT, *part. pa.* Fenced. V. GETIT.
 Fr. *guet*, ward.
 GEYTT, *adj.* Of or belonging to jet.
 "Ane pair of *geytt* beiddis [beads], contenand fifty beidis." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.*
 "Geet for bedis [beads] *Gagates.*" *Prompt. Parv.*
Cooper renders this *Lat.* word by *Jeate*.
 To GEYZE, GEISIN, &c. (*g* hard), *v. n.* To become leaky, &c.] *Add*;
 A. Bor. *kizen'd* (*Grose*) "dried up," seems merely a corr. pronunciation of *geizen'd*.
 2. To wither, to fade, *Lanarks.*
 Now winter comes, wi' breath sae snell,
 And nips with frost the *gizzen'd* gowan;
 Yet frosty winter, strange to tell!
 Has set my thrawart heart a-lowin.
Song, Handsome Katie.
 To GELL, *v. n.* To tingle, to thrill.] *Add*;
 The growlan fishwives hoise their creels,
 Set a' their banes a *gelling.*
Picken's Poems 1788, p. 49.
 GELL, *s.* A crack or rent in wood.] *Add*;
 "I stevellit backe, and lowten doune, set mai nebb to ane *gell* in the dor." *Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.*

To GELL, *v. n.* To sing with a loud voice, to bawl in singing, Fife.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Gale*, to cry with a harsh note, *q. v.* for the etymon.

GELL (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. Intense, as applied to the weather. "A *gell* frost," a keen frost, Upp. Clydes.

2. Brisk, as applied to a market, when goods are quickly sold, *ibid.*

3. Keen, sharp; applied to one who is disposed to take advantage of another in making a bargain, Dumfr.

GELL, *s.* 1. Briskness; as, "There's a *gey gell* in the market the day," there is a pretty quick sale, *ibid.*

2. In *great gell*, in great glee, in high spirits; expressive of joy or delight, Fife.

3. On the *gell*, a phrase used in regard to one who is bent on making merry, Upp. Lanarks.

Isl. *gall* signifies insanus; *gall*, laetus fervor; *gael-a*, exhilarare; *gal-a* cucurrere. The phrase, *Er gállinn á hönum*, might seem analogous; *Animo est alacri*; Haldorson.

But it is more probably an oblique use of the *adj.* used in various northern dialects, in the sense of lascivious, lecherous: Isl. *gial*, Dan. *geil*, A.S. *gal*, libidinosus, salax; Teut. *gheyl*, *id.* Thus on the *gell* seems to be *q.* on the ramble. This, I suspect, has been the original application of the term, as denoting animal heat.

GELLIE, *adj.*

He never huntit benefice,
Nor catchit was with Couatrie,
Thocht he had offers mony one:
And was als meit for sic office
As outhir *gellie* Jok or Johne.

Davidson's Schort Discours of the Estaitis, st. 3.

The same perhaps with *Jelly*, *adj. q. v.*

GELLY, *adj.* Apparently as signifying pleasant, agreeable, Ayrs.

To the west, thy *gelly* mouth
Stood wide to a'.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 180.

The term is here applied to a door. V. JELLY.

GELLOCH, *s.* A shrill cry, a yell, Selkirks.

"We'll never mair scare at the poolly-woolly of the whaup, nor swirl at the *gelloch* of the ern." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 288. V. GALE and GALYIE.

GELLOCH, *s.* An earwig, Ayrs., Dumfr.; also *Gavelock*; *Gelloch*, Galloway. V. Gall. Encycl.

GELLOCK, *s.* "An iron crow-bar for making *Gells* or rends [rents], useful in quarrying stones;" Gall. Encycl.

This origin would seem rather to be given like some of those of Dean Swift. *Gelloch* is merely the provincial pron. of *Gavelock*, *q. v.*

GELORE, GALORE, GILORE, *s.* Plenty, abundance, S.B.] *Add*;

Galore is used in the same sense, South of S.

Good turrs he had ever *galore*;
His eildin he seldom saw done.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 197.

i. e. he had abundance of turf.

"*Galore*, is great plenty, or abundance." Yorks. Dial. Clav. "Galloor, plenty, North;" Grose.

GEMLICK, GEMBLET, *s.* A gimlet, a carpenter's tool, Roxb. In the latter form it nearly resembles O.Fr. *guimbelet*, *id.*

GEMMLE, *s.* "A long-legged man;" Gall. Encycl.

Allied perhaps to A.S. *gamele*, *gamol*, a camel. This word also signifies senex, an old man; Isl. *gammall*, *gamle*, senex; *gemler*, extrême senex.

GENER, *s.* A gender, in grammar; pl. *generes*; Lat.

"Bot thow sall vnderstand thatt all pronownes of thare nature are adjectiues, and therefore tha ar all *gener* vndir ane terminatione.—How mony *generes* is thare in ane pronowne?" &c. Vaus' Rudiment. Dd, iiij, b.

GENT, *s.* 1. A very tall person, Roxb.

2. Any thing very tall, *ibid.* V. GENTY.

To GENT (*g* soft), *v. n.* To spend time idly. The part. pr. is generally used; "What are ye standin *gentin*' there for?" Roxb.

Su.G. *gant-as*, to be sportive like children.

GENTY (*g* soft), *adj.* Neat, limber, &c.] *Add*; Fr. *gent*, *gentil*, *id.* *Gant*, slim, slender, is given, by Ray and Grose, as a word of general use in E.

2. Also applied to dress, as denoting that a thing is neat, has a lightness of pattern, and gives the idea of gentility, S.

"A fell *genty* thing that,' and she nibbled Rosabell's gown between her fingers. 'I'll warran it will wash to the last.'" Saxon and Gael, ii. 154.

GENTLEMANIE, *adj.* Belonging to a gentleman, gentlemanly, S.

"He vsed meikle hunting and hawking, with other *gentlemanie* exercise." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 178. *Gentlemanny*, Ed. 1728.

GENTLEWOMAN, *s.* The designation formerly given to the house-keeper in a family of distinction, S.B.

This is distinguished from *waiting-maid*.

Go call on Kate my waiting-maid,
And Jean my *Gentlewoman*.

The Lord of Aboyne, Old Song.

GENTRICE, GENTREIS, *s.* 1. Honourable birth.] *Add*;

"I am ane that ken full weel that ye may wear good claithe, and have a soft hand, and yet that may come of idleness as weel as of *gentrice*." Redgauntlet, i. 222.

4. It seems to be used as equivalent to *discretion*, in the following phrase; "I wadna put it in his *gentrice*," Fife.

GENYIE, *s.*] *Add*;

Sir W. Scott thinks that the term, as used in the Raid of Reidswire, may "signify a cross-bow, as firelock is applied to a musket."

2. A snapwork or apparatus for bending a cross-bow.

This is reckoned among *Airschip Gudis*.

"The air sall haue—an steil bonnet, ane sallet, ane jak, ane sword, with ane buckler, ane hand-bow,

with ane scheife of arrowes, ane cross-bow, with *gen-yies*, ane ryding sadill," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 234.

GENYOUGH, GINEOUGH, *adj.* Ravenous, voracious, Lanarks., Ayrs.

"*Gineough*, greedy of meat," Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 692.

Gael. *gionach*, "hungry, keen, gluttonous, voracious;" Shaw; most probably from *gion* the mouth.

Germ. Sax. *ghien-en*, hiare, hiscere; Kilian. A.S. *geon-an*, "to gape;" Somner. It may, however, be a relique of the Welsh kingdom; from C.B. *gwang*, greediness, voracity; Owen: *guangkys*, vorax, *guangkio* voro; Lhuyd.

We cannot overlook the obvious affinity between the Celt. and Goth. languages here: Isl. *gin-a* hiare, os deducere; *gin* rictus, oris deductio.

GEO, GEOW, *s.* A creek. V. GOE.

GEORDIE, *s.* Dimin. of the name George, S. Acts, iii. p. 394.

GER, GERE, GEIR, *s.* 2. Goods, effects.] *Add*;

Ben Jonson uses it in the same sense, as a Northern provincialism.

I am na' Fay! na' Incubus! na' Changlin!

But a good man, that lives o' my awne *geere*,

This house! these grounds! this stock is all mine awne. *Sad Shepherd.*

GERMOUNT, *s.* A garment.

"Yet nochtwithstanding in our days the *samin* wes abusit among mony in idilnes and welthy lyfe, and cloikit with glistering ceremoneis of *Germountis* and siklyke mair than in trew religioun." N. Win-yet's Fourscoir Thre Quest. Keith's Hist. App. p. 251.

GEROT, *adj.* Perhaps q. *gairit*, streaked. V. GAIRD.

The gray, the *gerot*, and the grym,
Hurlhekill hoblit with him.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 175.

GERRACK, *s.* The name given to the Coal-fish (*Gadus Carbonarius*, Linn.) of the first year, Banffs.

Five gradations of size are marked by different names in this county. It is called *Queeth*, in the second year. This is merely the northern pron. of *Cuth*, q. v. *Saith*, third year; *Lythe*, the fourth; and *Comb*, the fifth; *Colmie*, Mearns.

For similar distinctive names in other counties, V. SEATH.

GERRIT, GERRAT (*g* hard), *s.* A samlet, Roxburghs.; *Par* in other parts of S.

Gael. *gearr* short, from the smallness of its size; A.S. *ge-aerwe*, parvus? Isl. *aurride*, however, signifi-
fus tructa, a trout. If there were a similar term in A.S. with *ge* prefixed, it would give us the name.

GERSE-CAULD, GRASS-COLD, *s.* A slight *cauld* or catarrh affecting horses.

"There is a *grass-cold*, as the farmers call it, that seldom does much harm or lasts long." Agr. Surv. Dumfr. p. 380.

GERMOMED, GRESSOMED, *part. adj.* Burdened with a *Gersome*, Aberd.

To **GERSS, *v. a.*** To eject, to cast out of office, S.

This term is well known in the Councils of Broughs. When a member becomes refractory, or discovers an inclination to be so, the ruling party vote

him out at the next election. This they call *gerss-ing* him; also, *turning him out to gerss*, or a *gerssing*.

The phrase is evidently borrowed from the custom of putting out a horse to graze, when there is no immediate occasion for his service.

GERSS-FOULK, GIRSS-FOUK, *s. pl.* The same with *Cottar-fouk*, Aberd.

GERSS MALE, *s.* rent for grass, or the privilege of grazing.

"James Weir—grantit that he resavit the said scheipe in gresing [for grazing] fra the said lady, & tuke & is pait of his *gerss male* tharfor." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 41.

GERSSMAN, GRASSMAN, *s.* One who possesses a house in the country without any land, Ang.] *Add*;

"There was not a lock, key, band, nor window left unbroken down daily to the tenants, cottars, and *Grassmen*, who for fear of their lives had fled here and there," &c. Spalding, ii. 187.

In an agreement between the churches of Eccles and Stirling, which was made before David I., his son Earl Henry, and his Barons, mention is made de *Hurdmannis*, et *Bondis*, et *Gresmannis*, et *Mancipiis*, MS. Monast. Scotiae, p. 106, ap. Caledonia, p. 720, N. (u). Hence perhaps *Gersmanystoun*, the name of some lands in the county of Clackmannan, given by David II. to Robert de Bruys; Robertson's Index, p. 76, No. 97.

This word, though now not in general use, is perfectly intelligible to elderly people in Aberdeenshire. According to their accounts, *girsman* and *cottar* were terms exactly synonymous.

GERT, *pret.* Caused. V. GAR, GER.

GESNING, GESTNING, GUESTNING (*g* hard), *s.*

1. Hospitality, hospitable reception.] *Add*;

2. Reception as a guest, without including the idea of kindness.

"Paul saies,—*Grieue not the holy Spirit*. It is a simple [i. e. poor, mean] *guestning* to make thy guest sad, make not the spirit of Christ sad." Rollock on 1. Thes. p. 317.

Sw. *gaestning*, receiving of guests.

To **GESS (*g* hard), *v. n.*** To go away clandestinely, Upp. Lanarks.

Isl. *geys-a*, cum vehementia feror; *geys*, cursus vehemens.

GEST, *s.* Motion of the body, gesticulation.

"*Des Treffices*, in Latine *Tubera Terrae*,—are found under the ground by the hogs, who use to smell them before they come at them, and by the noise and *gests* they make, give notice to their keeper, who presently puts them by, and digs the *treffice* for himself." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 71.

Fr. *geste*, "a making of signes or countenances; a motion, or stirring of any part of the bodie;" Cotgr. To **GESTER ON, *v. n.*** Apparently, to make ridiculous *gestures*.

The feck o' them sae upish grown,
The like o' me they'll har'ly own,
But geck their head, and *gester on*.

J. Scott's Poems, p. 339.

GESTION, *s.* The conduct of one who acts as an heir; a forensic term.

"That disposing or selling of lands is a *gestio pro haerede*;—but it is doubted by some, if the renouncing a reversion, legal or conventional, for a sum of money, be a *gestio* or not." Fountainh. iii. 39, Suppl.

"*Gestio pro haerede*, or behaviour as heir, is a passive title by which an apparent heir becomes liable for the whole of his ancestor's debts, arising from his so behaving himself with respect to the heritage of the deceased, as none other than an heir legally served hath a right to do." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. t. 8. § 82.

* To GET, *v. n.* To be struck, to receive a blow, S. B.

This corresponds with the *v. to Gie*, to strike, as if it were its passive, being used invariably with the same prepositions; as "I got *wi'* a stane *upo'* the lug," I was struck with a stone upon the ear. *To get upo'* the fingers," &c.

To GET, *v. a.* *To get it.* 1. To be chastised; to suffer; to pay for it, S.

2. To be deceived, to be taken in, S. B.

GETIT, GEITIT, *part. pa.*

"Item, twa dowblettis of cramasy sating, cuttit out upon reid taffate, *getit* with the self, the ane with the buttonis of the self, the uther with buttonis of sewing gold." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 88.

"Item, ane dowblett of gray sating, *geitit* and buttonit with the self," &c. Ibid.

Probably, guarded, fenced, from Fr. *guett-er* to ward. GETTABLE, *adj.* Attainable, Aberd.

"Horribly uncouth and unkindly weather at this time, frosty and cold, marvellous to see in April; fishes, fowls, and all other commodities scarce *gettable* in Aberdeen." Spalding, ii. 82.

GETTWARD, *adv.* Directly towards.

"So Sir Robert haveing conveyed Macky tuo myles from Weik, still marching with his company as avantguard, he returned back the same day *gettward* to Strathnaver." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 380. V. GAITWARD.

GEVE, *conj.* If.

"The said Maister Mark Schaw, *geve* ony decret be gevin, as the aduocat allegis, betuix thame be the Papis halines, or counsale of cardinalis depute tharto, that he wald abid at the said decrete," &c. Acts Mary 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 469. V. GIF.

GEWGAW, *s.* A Jew's harp, Roxb.—also A.

Bor.; perhaps only a generic sort of designation, as expressive of contempt for this small musical instrument.

GEWLICK, *s.* An earwig, Roxb.

This nearly resembles the name for it in Lothian. V. GOLACH, sense 2.

GEWLOCK, GEWLICK, *s.* An iron lever, Roxb.; the same with *Gavelock*, q. v.

GY, *s.* "A rope," Gl. Antiq.; apparently a term used by Scottish seamen.

"The experienced seamen had let down with the chair another line, which, being attached to it, and held by the persons beneath, might serve, by way of *gy*,—to render its ascent in some measure steady and regular." Antiquary, i. 173, 174.

"Ca' hooly, sirs, as ye wad win an auld man's blessing!—mind there's naebody below now to haud the *gy*." Ibid. p. 180.

Belg. *gy-touwen*, clew-lines, clew-garnets, q. *gy-tows* or ropes; *gy-en*, to muzzle a sail; Sw. *gig-tog*, pl. *gig-togen*, id., *gig-a* to clew, i. e. to raise the sails, in order to their being furled.

GY, *s.* A strange hobgoblin-looking fellow, South of S., Ayrs.

Whether this term has been borrowed from the nursery tales concerning *Guy* of Warwick, I cannot pretend to determine. But I have met with no synonyme.

GY, *s.* 1. Scene, show, Aberd.

—We, to haud our Fastren's, staw,

Whare best we thought the *gy*

Wad be that night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

Staw seems here to signify, stole, went out secretly.

O. Fr. *gui, guis*, façon, manière, air, mine; Roquefort. He refers to Lat. *vis-us* as the origin.

2. Estimation, respect, ibid.

Now ye are crazy, sae am I,

An' crazy fock hae little *gy*

Wi' youngsters skeigh an' swack.

Ibid. p. 129.

GIB (*g* hard), *s.* The beak, or hooked upper lip, of a male salmon, Ettr. For.

"Gib, a hook. A *gibby* stick; a hooked stick. North." Grose.

Fris. *ghebbe, gheepe*, is expl. *Acus, piscis longissimo rostro*. As there is a very great affinity between the S. and Frisic, the term may have been transferred to a fish of a different species, from its possessing this remarkable characteristic.

GIB, GIBBIE, abbreviations of the name *Gilbert*, S. Acts, iii. p. 394.

GIBB. *Rob Gibb's Contract*, a common toast in S., expressive of mere friendship.

"*Rob Gibb's Contract*; stark love and kindness; an expression often used when we drink to our friend." Kelly, p. 282.

A very amusing account is given of the origin of this toast by my late worthy friend Sir Alexander Seton of Preston.

"As in those days, in all the courts of Europe, a fool was a necessary appendage of royalty," James V. "had an excellent one in Rob Gibb, who was a fellow of much humour and drollery, and by all accounts a wise fool.—James, before his death, turned sullen, melancholy, and discontented with the world.—In order to amuse the king, and in some measure contribute to relieve him from the numerous solicitations which he saw added to his distress, Rob offered that, if the king would allow him to personate his majesty on the day appointed for answering the claimants, he would satisfy them all. This being agreed to, Rob took the chair of state in the audience room; and they being summoned to attend him, he very graciously received and heard all their claims and pretensions. He then addressed them in a very grave and sensible speech;—expatiated on the virtue of patriotism, and declared how much his Majesty was gratified by their services;—but in place of that remuneration which they expected, he offered himself as an example for their imitation. 'I have served,' says he, 'the king the best part of my life without fee or reward, *out of stark luif and kindness*,

a principle I seriously recommend to you all to carry home with you and adopt.' This conclusion, so uncommon and unexpected, uttered with the gravity of a bishop by one in a fool's coat, put them all in good humour; and Rob gained his end. From this proceeds the toast of *Rob Gibb, and stark lui'f and kindness*. The king, who was much pleased and amused with the adventure, soon after made Rob a present of the lands of Easter Carribber, now the property of the late President Blair's family, in whose possession is Rob's original charter." Trans. Soc. Antiq. of Scotl. Vol. II. P. i. pp. 48-50.

In an act of Parliament we have a ratification of the "charter, gift, & infestment of the landis of Kamour lyand within the erldome of Rosse maide by the king to his *familiar seruitour Robert Gib* in feuferme." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 310.

The acts of this, and several other years, do not appear in any former edition. It seems rather unaccountable that this grant should be made in so distant a district; and if it be the same person, as would appear from the designation of *familiar seruitour*, it is somewhat unfavourable to the idea of Robert's disinterestedness.

GIBBERS, *s.* Gibberish, nonsense, Aberd.

GIBBLE-GABBLE, *s.* Noisy, confused talk.]

Add;

Gibble-gabble is used by Cotgr. as an E. word in explaining Fr. barragouin, which Sir T. Urquhart renders *gibble-gabler*; Rabelais, B. ii. c. 11. p. 75.

To GIBBLE-GABBLE, *v. n.* To converse confusedly, a number of persons speaking at once, S.B.

Syn a' yok'd to to *gibble-gabble*,

And mak a din.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 211.

GIBLICH, RAW GIBLICH (gutt.), *s.* An unfledged crow, Roxb.

This can scarcely be viewed as corr. from C.B. *dibly, diblyv, implumis*.

GIBLOAN, *s.* A muddy loan, or miry path, which is so soft that one cannot walk in it, Ayrs.

The first part of the word is probably akin to Isl. *geip-r hians*.

GIDD, *s.* A pike, *Lucius marinus*, Moray; the same as *Ged*, q. v.

"It [the river Lossie] abounds with pykes or *Gidds*, and is in winter haunted by swans." Shaw's Hist. Mor. p. 78.

GIDDACK, *s.* The Sand-Eel, Shetl.

"*Ammodytes Tobianus*, (Linn. Syst.) *Giddack*, Sand-Eel." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 307.

GYDSCHIP, *s.* Guidance, management.

—"Waltir Scott of Branhame knycht, with ane greite multitude of brokin mene, lychtit in his hienes gait, arayit in forme of batale, tending to haue put handis in his persoune, & to haue ouerthrawin thame [his attendants], and drawin his grace to thar invtile *gydschip* and evill wais." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 312.

To GIE, *v. a.* To give, is often used as signifying to strike, to give a blow; as followed by the prep. *in, on, or o'er*, immediately before mentioning the part of the body, or object struck; and by *with*, before the instrument employed, S.

Thus, "He *gied* me *i'* the teeth,—o' the lug,—o'er the fingers;" he struck me in the teeth,—on the ear,—across the fingers; "He *gied* me *wi'* a stane,—*wi'* his fit," &c.; he struck me with a stone, with his foot, &c.

Nae mair the jocund tale he'll tell,
For Death has *gi'en* him *wi'* his mell,
And dung him dead.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 243.

In a similar sense one threatens, "I'll *gie* him't," i. e. I will drub or thrash him. Here the phrase seems elliptical; q. I will give him a drubbing.

To GIE *o'er*, *v. n.* To stop in eating, S.

To GIE *o'er*, *v. a.* To *gie o'er* a farm, to give it up to the landlord, S.

To GIE *one up his Fit*, i. e. foot, a phrase commonly used in Tweedd., as signifying to give one a smart repartee, to answer one in such a way as to have the best of the argument; as, "I trow I *gied* him *up his fit*."

I can form no reasonable conjecture as to the allusion made by this phrase.

GIED, *pret.* Gave, S.

At length, however, o'er his mind
Love took a donsy swirl;
An' the fu' pow'r o' Elspith's charms
Gied his poor saul a skirl.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 53.

To GIE (*g* hard), *v. n.* To pry, Galloway. Hence, GIEAN CARLINS, "a set of carlins, common in the days away.—They were of a prying nature, and if they had found any one alone on Auld Halloween, they would have stuffed his mouth with *beer-awns and butter*." Gall. Encycl.

GIEZIE, *s.* "A person fond of prying into matters which concern him nothing;" *ibid*.

Isl. *eg gae*, *at gaa*, *prospicio*, *attendo*, *curo*, *ca-veo*, G. Andr.; *ga*, *attentio*; *gaeg-iaz*, *latenter prospectare*; *gaeg-iur*, *clandestinus speculatus*; Haldorson.

GIFF-GAFF, *s.* Mutual giving.] Add;

The term is sometimes divided, as in Ayrs.

"In this world, I think that the *giff's* and the *gaff's* nearly balance one another; and when they do not, there is a moral defect on the failing side." Annals of the Parish, p. 344.

GIFT, *s.* A disrespectful and contemptuous term for a person, S.

—By comes some ill-deedy *gift*,
Wha in the bulwark maks a rift;
And, wi' ae stroke, in ruins lays,
The work of use, art, care and days.

Ramsay, Rise and Fall of Stocks.

"A roguish boy;" Gl. But it has been justly remarked that this does not fully express the meaning of the phrase *ill-deedy gift*.

To GIG, *v. n.* To make a creaking noise. V. JEEG.

GIG, *s.* Expl. "a curiosity;" also, "a charm;" Gl. Picken, probably Ayrs.

Apparently a cant use of the E. term, as denoting "any thing that is whirled round in play."

GIGGIE (*g* soft), *adj.* Brisk, lively, Buchan.

Sprush i' their graith, the ploughmen loons,
To see their joes fu' giggie,
Cock up their bonnets on their crowns.

Tarras's Poems, p. 64.

Perhaps from E. *jig*, to dance, or the s. denoting a light tune. O.Fr. *gigu-er*, courir, sauter, gambader; *gigues*, fille gaie, vive, réjouie; Roquefort.

GIGGLE-TROT, s. A woman who marries, when she is far advanced in life, is said to *take the giggle-trot*, S.

GYILBOYES, s. pl.

"Twentie sevin pair of handis alias *gyilboyes* frunsit cordit with gold silver and divers cullouris of silk." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 235.

This piece of female dress, apparently a kind of sleeves, has undoubtedly been denominated ludicrously; perhaps from Fr. *gualebaut*, "a boyse-cup, or tosse-pot;" Cotgr.; i. e. a toper, a drunkard; because from their fullness they often dipped themselves in liquids of which the wearer drank; or on account of their size were compared to a *Gyle-fat* or *gyle-bowie*, a tub for fermenting wort.

GIL, GILL (*g* hard), s. A hole, a cavern.] *Add*;
2. A steep narrow glen, a ravine, South and West of S. It is generally applied to a gully whose sides have resumed a verdant appearance in consequence of the grass growing, Roxb.

"A *gill*, a *glen*, a *cleugh*, and a *haugh*, are all of the same family, but differing in magnitude." Gall. Encycl.

Haugh, however, undoubtedly suggests quite a different idea.

After the quotation from Statist. Account, *Add*;

"From a stratum of this kind, in the *Gill* near Bogton, excellent grindstones have been taken."—*"Gill*,—a name commonly given to a deep, narrow glen, with a small rivulet in the bottom." Ure's Rutherglen, p. 72.

O'er mony a hill, thro' mony a *gill*,

He grap'd his tractless way,

At last drew near the place and where

The dismal kirk-yard lay.

Stagg's Poems, p. 77.

This term frequently occurs in this sense in the old poem of Flodden-field; as in the following passage.

Such mountains steep, such craggy hills,

His army on th' one side inclose;

The other side great grizly *gills*,

Did fence with fenny mire and moss.

Weber's Flodden Field, p. 85.

The term *Gill* is also found as a local designation in the North of England, where it may have been left by the Danes, who occupied Northumberland. It is introduced in Sir W. Scott's beautiful Poem, *Rokeby*. The poet mentions,—

Rock-begirdled *Gilmanscar*. C. ii. p. 56.

"Guy Denzil! is it thou?" he said,

"Do we two meet in *Scargill* shade?"

C. iii. p. 117.

—Remember'd Thor's victorious name,

And gave the dell the Thunderer's name.

C. iv. p. 154.

"*Thorsgill*—is a beautiful little brook and dell, running up behind the ruins of Eglistone Abbey." N. LIX.

Thorsgill is evidently the defile or *glack* of Thor. It is undoubtedly the same word which is pronounced *gowl* in the North of S. V. GOWL. I am indebted to Sir W. Scott for the remark, that "*Gilsland*, in Cumberland, is Latinized *De Vallibus*. From that barony," he adds, "the family of De Vaux took their name."

3. The bed of a mountain torrent, Roxb.

G. Andr. expl. *gil*; In clivis et montium lateribus hiatus, seu vallis angusta; alveus, profundus et laxus. Arngrim Jonas expl. it in the same manner; Montis cujusdam ruptura; Dict. Isl. ap. Hickes, p. 92.

GILBOW, JILLBOW, s. A legacy, Dumfr.

GILD, *adj.* Loud.] *Add*;

Gild of lauchin, loud laughter, Fife.

GILD, GILDE, s. A society or fraternity.] *Insert* immediately before etymon;

"*Gylde*, gilda, fraternitas;" Prompt. Parv.

Palsgrave uses it in the latter application. "I begge for the *guyld* of Saynt Anthonye: Je queste pour la *confrayrie* Saynt Anthoyne." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 159, b.

GILDBROTHER, s. A member of the *gild*, S.

"The said Dean of Gild and his counsal to discharge, puneis and unlaw all persouns unfriemen, usand the libertie of ane burgess, *gild-brother*, or friedome of craftis," &c. A. 1585. Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 239.

GILDRIE, s. 1. That body in a burgh which consists of the members of the *gild*, S.

—"The Dean of Gild may assemble his brether and counsell in their Gild Courts, conforme to the ancient lawes of the *gildrie*, and priviledges theirow." A. 1588. Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 233.

2. The privilege of being a member of the *gild*.

—"The dewtie payit to the Dean of Gild for his burgeship or *gildrie*,—is twenty pundis for his burgeship, and fourtie pund for his *gildrie*." Ib. p. 234.

GILDEROY, the name given to a celebrated outlaw, in a beautiful song, ascribed, in Johnston's *Scots Musical Museum*, to Sir Alexander Halket.

Gilderoy was a bonny boy,

Had roses till his shune, &c.

Ritson has this note to the song; "A hero of whom this elegant lamentation is the only authentic memorial. He hence appears to have been a celebrated freebooter, and to have been executed at Edinburgh, in the time of Queen Mary." Ritson's Scottish Songs, ii. 24.

I introduce this name, though not properly within the sphere of philological discussion, from the hope of contributing something which may not be unacceptable to my readers, in regard to the history of this hero of popular song.

I certainly would have formed the same conclusion with the laborious Ritson, as to the song being the solitary memorial of its unfortunate subject; had I not met with some hints in the Continuation of Sir Robert Gordon's History of the Earls of Sutherland, which in all probability refer to this very person.

The song is evidently of a date considerably later than the reign of Mary; and has been most probably written about the beginning of the eighteenth century. As tradition is much disposed to antedate events, it is probable that the writer of the song had

heard that Gilderoy suffered in the reign of Mary; or he might use a poetical liberty in assigning him to this age, for no other purpose than that of introducing an allusion to the splendour and gaiety of her court, in the following lines:

The Queen of Scots possessed nought
That my love let me want.

Ritson, however, merely takes it for granted that he suffered during the reign of Mary. These lines might refer to Anne of Denmark, which will bring us nearer to what seems to have been the true date.

Sir Robert Gordon informs us that, A. 1636, during the great disorders that prevailed in the northern counties, James Grant, the son of one of the tribe of Grant, who had been long outlawed, was taken in the north. "Some of the Marquis of Huntley's followers beset James Grant in the north of Scotland; James escaped; his sone wes taken, and one of his especiall associats called John Forbes, who were both sent to the councill at Edinburgh, and there hanged, with a notable thief and notorious robber who was executed there at that time (called Gilleroy—Mac-Gregar.)" Hist. ut sup. p. 460.

"About this time was Patrick Macgregar, alias Gilleroy Macgregar (a notorious rebel and outlawe), with three of his complices, taken be the Lord Lorne, and presented be him to the lords of the councill. Some of Gilleroy his associats were also apprehended in Marr, be one John Steuart, and sent be him to Edinburgh; for the which caus this John Stewart was afterwards killed be John Dow-garr, and be Gilleroy his brother, and other outlaws of the Clan-gregar."

"After divers examinations, John Grant, Gilleroy, and John Forbes, with seaven of their complices, were hanged at the mercate crosse of Edenburgh, as I have touched already. Thereafter, the brother of Gilleroy was apprehended, and hanged upon a gallows set up of purpose for him, betwixt Leith and Edinburgh." Ibid. 481-2.

Spalding writes the name *Gilderoy*, as in the *Lament*. "*Gilderoy*," he says, "and five other lymmar were taken and had to Edinburgh, and all hanged upon the — day of July." Troubles in Scotl. i. 53.

"This John Dugar was the father of Patrick Ger, whom James Grant slew, as is said before; he did great skaith to the name of Forbes, such as the lairds of Corse, Lesly, and some others, abused their bounds and plundered their cattle, because they were the instruments of *Gilderoy's* death." Ibid. p. 98.

"The lords of council granted to the name of Forbes a thousand pounds, for taking of *Gilderoy*." Ib. p. 71.

There is not another name in Scotland, for which the same apology could be made for spoliation, as for that of Macgregor. For as the clan had been outlawed without exception, they had no other means of subsistence. They had also great ground of exasperation against a government, that seems to have punished them for a breach of faith chargeable against their very accusers. V. Gordon ut sup. p. 246-7.

GYLEFAT, *s.* The vat used in brewing.] *Add*;

A. Bor. the *gail* or *guile-dish*, the *tun-dish*; *gail-clear*, a tub for wort; the *gail*-, or *guile-fat*, the vat in which the beer is wrought up. Ray's Coll. p. 29.

E. *keelfat*, a cooler. In O.E. the first part of the term signified new ale. "*Gyle*, newe ale;" Prompt. Parv.

GYLE-HOUSE, *s.* A brew-house.

"Johne Rattray—being in the garden yearde, sneding tries on the north dyke, over against the coall stabell, for the *gyle-house*, Alexander Cuninghame—was immediately smitten with it to the ground," &c. Lamont's Diary, p. 190.

GILEYNOUR, *s.* 1. A cheat, &c.] *Add*;

A late worthy friend, well acquainted with Gaelic, has expl. this word to me as signifying not only a cheat, but a miser; and resolved it into Gael. *gille an òir*, i. e. "the man of gold."

GILL, *s.* A leech, Galloway; Mactaggart's Encycl. V. GELL, *s.*

GILL-GATHERER, *s.* One who gathers leeches in the marshes, *ibid*.

GILL-RUNG, *s.* A long stick used by *Gill-Gatherers*, which they plunge into a deep hole, for rousing the leeches; *ibid*.

GILL, *s.* A strait small glen, Roxb. V. GIL.

GILL-RONIE, *s.* A ravine abounding with brushwood, Galloway.

"*Gill-ronnies*, glens full of bushes." Gall. Encycl. From *Gill* and *Rone*, a shrub or bush, q. v.

GILLEM, *s.* A tool in which the iron extends the whole breadth of the wooden stock, used in sinking one part of the same piece lower than another, *S.*; in *E.* called a *Rabbit Plane*. When the iron is placed to a certain angle across the sole of the plane, it is called a *Skewed Gillem*.

GILLET, *s.* A light giddy girl. V. JILLET.

GILLFLIRT, *s.* A thoughtless giddy girl. *S.*

"It is better than to do like yon bits o' *gillflirts* about Edinburgh; poor shilly-shally milk-an'-water things!" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 74.

Su.G. *gil-ia* procure. The last syllable may be from *flaerd* ineptiae, or merely *E. flirt*. V. FLYRD.

GILL-HA', *s.* 1. A house which cannot defend its inhabitants from the weather, Ayrs.

2. A house where working people live in common during some job, or where each makes ready for himself his own victuals, Annandale.

"*Gill-Ha's*, snug little thatched huts erected in *gills*, or small glens." Gal. Encycl.

Gill, I am informed, in the composition of local names, is generally applied to a solitary place. *Gill-Ha'* may, however, be traced to Isl. *geil*, *gil*, hiatus, interstitium, q. a *hall* that has *gaps* in it.

GILLHOO, *s.* A female who is not reckoned economical, Ayrs.

GILLIE, GILLY, *s.* Boy.] *Add*;

2. A male servant.

"I cannot forbear to tell you before I conclude, that many of those private gentlemen have *Gillys*, or servants to attend them in quarters, and upon a march to carry their provisions and firelocks." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S. ii. 116.

"It is very disagreeable to an Englishman, over a bottle with the Highlanders, to see every one of them have his *Gilly*; that is, his servant standing behind him all the while, let what will be the subject of conversation.

"When a chief goes a journey in the hills, or makes a formal visit to an equal, he is said to be attended by all, or most part of the officers following, viz.

<i>The Hanchman,</i>	before describ'd.
<i>Bard,</i>	His Poet.
<i>Bladier,</i>	— spokesman.
<i>Gilli-more,</i>	Carries his broadsword.
<i>Gillie-casflue,</i>	{ Carries him when on foot over fords.
<i>Gilli-comstraine,</i>	{ Leads his horse in rough and dangerous ways.
<i>Gilly-trushanarnish,</i>	The baggage-man.
<i>The Piper,</i>	{ Who being a gentleman I should have nam'd him sooner.
And Lastly,	
<i>The Piper's Gilly.</i>	Who carries the bag-pipe."

Concerning the Piper, this amusing writer subjoins the following curious trait of the pride of clanship.

"This *Gilly* holds the pipe, till he begins, and the moment he is done with the instrument, he disdainfully throws it down upon the ground, as being only the passive means of conveying his skill to the ear; and not a proper weight for him to carry or bear at other times. But for a contrary reason his *Gilly* snatches it up, which is, that the pipe may not suffer indignity from his neglect." Ibid. ii. 158, 159, 163.

The account given in *Waverley*, i. 239, is almost *verbatim* the same with this. These, with the rest of his retinue, are called the chieftain's *tail*. V. *TAIL*.

Substitute as etymon;

This word must be traced immediately to Ir. *gilla* and *giolla*, a servant, a footman, Obrien; *gille* and *giolla*, a man-servant, a stripling, a male, Shaw. But it seems more than probable, that the term has been borrowed from the Scandinavian settlers in Ireland and the Isles, as there is no similar term in C.B.: and as Isl. *gilla* and *giolla* both signify a boy, it is far more likely that the Irish received it from their Norse conquerors, than that the latter borrowed it from them, and incorporated it into the Gothic language. **GILLIE**, *s.* A giddy young woman, Ettr. For.

"I wad ride fifty miles to see any ane of the bonny dames that a' this pelting and peching is about! 'Twa wanton glaikit *gillies*, I'll uphaud,' said Pate." *Perils of Man*, i. 54.

Most probably of a different origin from *Gillie*, as denoting a boy. Isl. *giael-a*, *gil-ia*, pellicere, inescare, fascinare in Venerem; *giael-ur*, illecebrae, *gili-are*, proci; Teut. *gheil*, lascivus.

GILLIE (*g* soft), *s.* A diminutive from E. *gill*, a measure of liquids; probably formed for the rhyme.

I'll toast you in my hindmost *gillie*,

Though owre the sea. *Burns*, iii. 217.

GILLIEBIRSE (*g* hard), *s.* A cushion, generally of hair, formerly worn on the forehead of a female, over which the hair was combed, Roxb.

The last part of the word is probably the same with S. *Birs*, *Birse*, because of the bristly texture or appearance of a cushion of this description. The name might be contemptuously given to this piece of dress, by prudish women, as if those who used it meant to allure the other sex.

The first syllable may be immediately from *Gillie*, as signifying a giddy young woman; if not from a common origin with it.

GILLIE-CASFLUE, *s.* "That person of a chieftain's body-guard, whose business it was to carry him over fords."

"Roban's father had been *gillie-casflue* [r. *gillie-casflue*] to the old laird, and Roban was always about the castle, where I also, happy time! was nurse to Lady Augusta." *Clan Albin*, i. 54.

As *Gillie* signifies servant, *casflue*, I suppose, is compounded of Gael. *cas* a foot, and *fluch* wet, moist. Thus it appears that *Gillie-wetfoot*, q. v., is merely a literal translation of this term. V. **GILLIE**, a boy.

GILLIE-GAPUS, *s.* A fool.] *Add*;

"*Gilly Gaupus*. A Scotch term for a tall awkward fellow." *Class. Dict.*

This is the definition given by Grose; but it does not entirely correspond with the signification of the term in S.

An intelligent correspondent in Roxb. not only explains the term *Gapus* as confined in that county to "a foolish girl," but distinguishes *Gilliegapus* from it, as denoting "a foolish servant-girl." According to this definition, *Gillie* would be equivalent to the term of Gael. origin. This, however, is always applied to a male.

GILLIE-GAPUS, *adj.* Foolish and giddy, S.

"There's the Cardinal's ain lang *gilly-gapus* dochter, Tibbie Beaton, married to nae less a man than my Lord Crawford himsel." *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 26.

To GILLIEGAWKIE, *v. n.* To spend time idly and foolishly, Loth. V. **GAUKY**.

GILLIEWETFOOT, *s.* 2. A running footman, &c.] *Add* to etymon;

Concerning this term Sir W. Scott remarks; "This I have always understood as the Lowland nickname for the bare-footed followers of a Highland chieftain, called by themselves *Gillies*." It appears, that he views *Gillie-white-foot* as the proper orthography; as if it referred to the bare feet of the persons thus denominated. But if *Gillie-casflue* be properly explained, the other mode of expression must be preferred.

GILLMAW (*g* soft), *s.* A voracious person, one whose paunch is not easily replenished; as "a greedy *gillmaw*," one who is not nice in his taste, but devours by wholesale, Roxb.

The same with *Goulmaw*. V. **GORMAW**.

GILLON-A-NAILLIE, *s. pl.* Literally, "the lads with the kilt."

"I'se take care your counting-room is no cleared out when the *Gillon-a-naillie* come to redd up the Glasgow buiths, and clear them o' their auld shop-wares." *Rob Roy*, ii. 207.

This, I am informed, should be written *Gillean-an-aillie*, from *gillean* the pl. of *Gilla* a stripling, *an* the article, and *feiladh* a kilt. For the initial consonant *f*, according to the character of the language, although retained in writing in the form of *fh* or *ph*, becomes quiescent in the constructed state. Of this we have a proof in what must certainly be viewed as a fanciful etymon of the name of the village of *Killin*, which is thus resolved, *Cill-Fhinn*, the burial place of Fingal. *Stat. Acc.* xvii. 368.

GILLOUR, **GILLORE**, *s.* Plenty, wealth, Roxb.

I have castles, and lands, and flocks of my ain, But want ane my *gillour* to share.

Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 207. V. **GELORE**.

GILLOT, **GILLOTE**, *s.* Supposed to signify a filly or young mare.] *Add*;

"Anent the actioun and cause persewit be Malcum Forester of Pettintoskare again Edward the Broiss, for the wrangwis occupatioun and manurin of the tak and maling of four ox gang of land, &c. And for the wrangwis spoliatioun, awaytakin, and withaldin out of the said tak of twa *gillotis*, price of the pece xxx s." &c. Act. Audit. p. 137.

"That Maister Johne Lyone &c. sall restore & deliuer to Katrine Gardenare ix oxin, thre kye with calfis, thre yung nolt & a *gillot*, quhilk was takin out of the landis pertening to the lorde Monypenny," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 16.

"That Richard Broune did wrang in the takin—out of the saidis landis—of xij hed of nolt youngare & eldare price xij lb., xx bollis of aitis price fiftj s., viij bollis of ber price xi s., & ane *gillote* price xi s." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 201.

Delete the two last lines in the article,—and substitute;

This might seem allied to A.S. *gilde* suilla vel su-cula, Lye; Sw. *gylta*, a sow-pig, or a little sow, Seren.; Ir. *kuille*, *gillin*, maialis, a barrow pig, a hog; Lhuyd. But the term cannot be deduced from this source, as it evidently denotes an animal used for riding. For we read of a "*gillot* with sadill and ryding gere, price v. crovnis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494 p. 321. This is valued at a lower price than "a *horss* & a sadill," mentioned in the act immediately preceding, in reference to a different depredation made by the same persons, and rated at xl s. The word must undoubtedly be traced to C.B. *guil*, *gwil*, equa, amare; also written *gwilff* and *gwilog*; Davies, Lhuyd.

It has been conjectured, that *Gillot* is retained, in a metaph. sense, in S. *Gillet*, the name given to a light giddy girl: and indeed E. *filly*, and C.B. *ffilog*, both not only denote a young mare, but a wanton girl.

GILL-TOWAL, s. The horse-leech, Gall.

M'Taggart strangely derives *Towal* from E. *tail*, q. "leeches at either end;" Encycl. But as Shaw gives Gael. *deal tholl* as the name of the horse-leech, the latter part of the word may be from *toll-am* to perforate, or *toll* hollow; this animal being viewed as a hollow tube that lets out the blood as fast as it receives it.

To GILP (g soft), v. a. 1. To spurt, to jerk, Aberd.

2. To spill, as water from a vessel, not by over-setting it, but by putting the water in motion, *ibid*.

To GILP, v. n. 1. To be jerked, *ibid*.

My reemin nap, in cog an' cap,

Gaed *gilpin* roun' like wash,

On sic a night. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 7. 3.

2. It seems used to denote what is thin or insipid; like *Shilpit*.

Lang winter nights we than cou'd tout

It swack an' sicker;

Whan now there's naething *gilps* but scout

In ilka bicker. *Ibid*. p. 133.

Nor did we drink o' *gilpin* water.

But reemin nap wi' houp weel heartit,

An' dram o' whisky whan we partit.

Ibid. p. 2

Originally the same with *Jalp*, v., q. v. *Jalp* is indeed the pronunciation of Angus and some other northern counties.

GILP, s. Water spilled, as described above; a flash of water, *ibid*.

GILPY, s. A roguish boy.] Add;

2. It is also used to denote a lively young girl, S.

"When she and I were twa *gilpies*, we little thought to hae sitten down wi' the like o' my auld Davie Howden, or you either, Mr. Saddletree." Heart M. Lothian, i. 107.

"I mind, when I was a *gilpey* of a lassock, seeing the Duke, that was him that lost his head at London,—he wan the popinjay,—and he said to me, 'Tak tent o' yoursel, my bonnie lassie,' (these were his very words) for my horse is not very chancy." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 106. Add to etymon;

Or may *Gilpy* be allied to Holl. *ghilpen* pipilare, q. one who is so young that he can only chirp like a bird; or, as otherwise expressed, "scarcely out of the egg-shell?" Did we suppose a transposition of the letters, it might be traced to Isl. *glaep-az*, lascivire; *glaep-r* facinus, also *præcipitantia*; *glaepug-r* facinorosus.

To GILRAVAGE, GILRAIVITCH, GALRAVITCH,

GULERAVAGE, v. n. 1. To hold a merry meeting, with noise and riot; although without proceeding to a broil, or doing corporal injury to any one. It seems generally, if not always, to include the idea of a wasteful use of food, and of an intemperate use of strong drink, S.

According to the first orthography, the term may have been formed from *Gild*, a society, a fraternity, q. v., and the v. to *ravage*, or Fr. *ravag-er*; q. the riotous meeting of a *gild* or fraternity. Could we suppose, that the proper pronunciation were *Guleravage*; it might be derived from Fr. *gueule*, the mouth, the throat, also, the stomach, conjoined with the v. already mentioned; q. to waste, to make havoc, with the maw or throat, to gormandize. *Galravitch* seems to be the pronunciation of Ayrs.; but rather a deviation from that which is more general.

"At all former—banquets, it had been the custom to give vent to meickle wanton and luxurious indulgence, and to *galravitch* both at hack and manger, in a very expensive manner to the funds of the town." The Provost, p. 316.

2. To raise a tumult, or to make much noise, Roxb.

3. To rove about, to be unsteady; to act hastily and without consideration, Roxb. *Belraive*, synon.

4. In Lanarks. the term properly respects low merriment.

GILRAVAGE, GILRAIVITCH, s. 1. A tumult, a noisy frolic, generally denoting what takes place among young people, and conveying the idea of good-humour, S.

"Muckle din an' loud *gilraivitch* was amang them, gaffawan an' lauchan." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

2. Great disorder, Ayrs.

"I hae lived to see—something like wedding doings in my family—Watty's was a walloping *galravatch* o' idiocety, and so cam o' t'." The Entail, iii. 282.

3. Confusion, conjoined with destruction; as that of a sow, &c. destroying a garden, by rooting up the plants, Roxb.

GILRAVACHER, GILRAVAGER, s. 1. A forward rambling fellow, Ayrs.

"But I maun tak' a barlie wi' thae *gillravachers*." Ed. Mag. April 1821, p. 151.

2. A wanton fellow, S.

"Our gracious master is auld, and was nae great *gillravager* among the queans even in his youth." Nigel, iii. 181.

3. A depredator.

"And wha's this?" he continued,—*'Some gillravager that ye hae listed, I dare say. He looks as if he had a bauld heart to the highway, and a lang craig for the gibbet.'* Rob Roy, ii. 208.

GILRAVAGING, GALRAVITCHING, *s.* 1. Riotous and wasteful conduct at a merry meeting, S.; *Gilreverie* is used in the same sense, Fife. The termination of the latter suggests some connexion with *reaverie*, robbery, S.

"The elderly women—had their ploys in out-houses and bye-places, just as the witches lang syne had their sinful possets and *galravitchings*." Ann. of the Par. p. 26.

2. Used to denote depredation.

"Ye had better stick to your auld trade o' theft-boot, black-mail, spreaghs, and *gillravaging*—better stealing nowte than ruining nations." Rob Roy, ii. 207.

GILT, *s.* Money. S. *gelt*.] *Add*;

Shakespear, in one instance at least, which is overlooked by Dr. Johns., uses *gilt* for golden money, or perhaps for money in general. In some copies it is printed *guilt*, so as to obscure the sense.

—Henry Lord Scroop of Masham, and the third Sir Thomas Grey Knight of Northumberland, Have for the *gilt* of France (O guilt indeed!) Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France.

Henry V. Act II. sc. 1.

GILTING, *adj.* Used for *gilt*, i. e. gilded.

"Item ane harnessing of blak velvett, with *gilding* stuthis. Item, twa harnessingis of grene, reid, and quhite velvett, with *gilding* bukkillis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 53.

GILTIT, *adj.* Gilded, S.

O.E. "*gylted*, as a vessel or any other thyng is, [Fr.] doré." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 88, b.

Gylt was used in the same sense. "*Gylt* with golde. Deauratus." Prompt. Parv.

GYM, *adj.* Neat, spruce, S.] *Add* to etymon;

Owen traces C.B. *gwym*p, pulcher, to *gwym*, sleek, glossy.

GYMP, GYMPE, JYMP, *s.* 1. A witty jest.] *Insert* in etymon, l. 6, after—jeering discourse;—

In the same language it assumes a form more nearly allied. This is *gempne* ludificatio, sarcasmus; G. Andr. p. 86.

GIN, *prep.* Against, in relation to time, Aberd., Ang., Ayrs.; more commonly *Gen*, S.

Gin night we came unto a gentle place,
And as he promis'd sae I fand the case.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 88.

The lines, that ye sent owre the lawn,—
Gin gloamin hours reek't Eben's haun.

Picken's *Poems*, 1788, p. 176.

V. Johnson, vo. *Against*, sense 8.; V. also *GEN*.

GINCH, *adj.* Corr. from *ginger-bread*.

The huxter carlins baul fu' loud,

"Come buy the gustie fairin ;

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Ginch bannocks sweet mak noble food
To chew wi' reestit herrin."

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 93.

GINEOUGH, *adj.* Voracious. V. GENYEOUGH.

GINGEBREAD, *adj.* This term is oddly used in an adjective form as expressive of affectation of dignity, S.B.

"Gie's nane o' your *gingebread* airs," let's have none of your pride, foolery, or saucy behaviour." Gl. Shirrefs.

Can this refer to the stiff formal figures made of gingerbread? Or should it be viewed as a vulgar commutation of this word for E. *gingerly*, used in a similar sense?

GINGEBREAD-WIFE, *s.* A woman who sells gingerbread, S.

GINGICH, *s.* The designation given in South-Uist to the person who takes the lead in climbing rocks for sea-fowls.

"This rock abounds with sea-fowls,—such as the Guillemot, Coulter-neb, Puffin, &c. The chief climber is commonly call'd *Gingich*, and this name imports a big man having strength and courage proportionable." Martin's West. Isl. p. 96.

Notwithstanding this explanation, I see no word to which it might seem allied, save Isl. *gengi* itio, incessus; concursus ad aliquid perpetrandum; Verel. Ind.; from *geng-a* to go.

To GINK (*g* hard), *v. n.* To titter, to laugh in a suppressed manner, Aberd.

GINK, *s.* The act of tittering, *ibid*.

This, it would seem, ought to be traced to C.B. *gwen-u* subridere, arridere, Davies; to smile, to look pleasantly; *gwen* a smile, *gwenawg* having a smile, smiling; Owen. *Gink* may be merely *gwenawg* abbreviated in the lapse of ages. What gives greater probability to this etymon is, that *Ginkie*, which obviously claims affinity with this northern *v.*, signifies a giglet, S.O.; i. e. one who is habituated to laughter.

GYNKIE, *s.* A term of reproach, &c.] *Add*;

It seems to be used in a less opprobrious sense in Fife, being expl. by a very intelligent correspondent there, "a light-headed, light-hearted, light-footed lassie; as, 'See, how the *ginkie* gaes,' see how the maiden trips along."

This word signifies a giglet, Renfrews.

GINKIE, *adj.* Giddy, frolicsome, Fife.

Then up I raise, pat on my claise,

My jupe, an' my heich heel'd shune;

An' dressit mysel like the *ginkie* gaes,

When they dance i' th' sheen o' the moon.

MS. Poem.

GINNLES (*g* hard), *s. pl.* The gills of a fish, Ayrs.

To GINNLE, *v. a.* To fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, Roxb., Ayrs., Lanarks.; synon. *Guddle*, Clydes., *Gump*, Roxb.

"Ye—took me aiblins for a black-fisher it was gaun to *ginle* the chouks o' ye, whan I harl't ye out till the stenners, as wat's a beet o' lint, and hingin' your lugs like a droukit craw, or a braxy sheep at the deein." Saint Patrick, iii. 42.

3 P

GINNELIN, *s.* The act of catching fish with the hands, *ibid.*

C.B. *genau*, denotes the jaws, *genohyl*, the mandible or jaw. Or shall we view it as rather allied to Isl. *ginn-a* allicere, seducere; as those who fish in this manner, boast the influence of *tickling* the fish? *Gin-a*, however, signifies hiare, and *gin* hiatus.

GINNERS, *s. pl.* The same with *Ginnles*, Gallo-way, *q. v.*

"Ginners, the gills of a fish.—He had swallowed the bait greedily, the huik was sticking in his *ginners*." Gall. *Encycl.*

"Ginners, the gills of a fish, North." Grose.

GIO (*g* hard), *s.* A deep ravine which admits the sea, Shetl., Orkn.

By air, and by wick, and by helyer and *gio*.

The Pirate, ii. 142. V. AIR, *s.*

This is the same with *Geo*, *q. v.*; also *Goe*.

GIOLA, *s.* "Thin ill-curdled butter-milk," Shetl.

Allied, perhaps, to Isl. *goell* detrimentum, damnum. It may, however, be from *giogl*, which signifies serum, *blod-giogl* sanguis serosus; as the butter-milk in the state referred to, like blood when the serum separates from it, seems to consist of two different substances.

GYPE (*g* hard), *s.* A silly person, a fool, Aberd., Mearns.

Isl. *geip-a* exaggerare; effutire; *geip*, *futis* exaggeratio; *nugae*.

GYPIT, *adj.* Foolish, *ibid.*

I shed mysel' frae scorching sun,

To spin a verse o' metre;

Whiles in anger, whiles in fun,

A fickle *gypit* creature.

Tarras's Poems, p. 31.

GYPITNESS, *s.* Foolishness, *ibid.*

Daft gyttlin things! what *gypitness* is this?

Rairin yir love-tnles wi' a hopefu' kiss!

Ibid. p. 119.

GYPE (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. Keen, ardent in any operation, Ettr. For.

2. Very hungry, voracious, *ibid.*

GYPELIE, *adv.* Quickly and eagerly, nimbly, *ibid.*
"I striffliit till thilke samen plesse as *gypelye* as I culde." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 42.

The latter is probably the primary sense; as the term seems allied to Isl. *gypa* vorax, G. Andr.; hians rostrum, Haldorson. According to this signification, it may have been formed from *gapa* hiare, E. *to gape*.

GIPES, *s.* An expression of puerile invective used at school, usually against pupils who come from another town, Dumfr.

This has been traced to Fr. *guespe*, *guepe*, a wasp. It may be allied to Isl. *gypa*, hians rostrum. But V. GIPE.

* GIPSEY, *s.* "A young girl; a term of reproach," S. Gl. Shirrefs.

GIRD, *s.* A very short space of time, a moment.

"I'll be wi' you in a *gird*;" "He'll do that in a *gird*," Loth.

This may signify, as soon as one can give a stroke; from the *s.* used in this sense.

GIRD, *s.* The girth of a saddle, Perth.

Su.G. *giord*, cingulum.

GIRD, *s.* A hoop.] *Add*; Hence

GIRDER, a cooper, Loth.

GIRDLE, *s.*] R. "A circular plate of malleable or cast-iron, for toasting cakes over the fire," S. *Add*;

"Your bread's bak'd, you may lay by the *girdle*, S. Prov.; "Spoken, either directly [sincerely], or ironically to them who have had great promises made them." Kelly, p. 368.

It is indeed commonly said of him who has actually got a fortune left to him, or is in the fair way of making one, "His bread's baken."

—"The Scots in general are attached to—their oat-meal bread; which is presented at every table in thin triangular cakes, baked upon a plate of iron, called a *girdle*, and these many of the natives, even in the higher ranks of life, prefer to wheaten bread, which they have here in perfection." Smollet's H. Clinker.

"The Bailie—had all this while shifted from one foot to another with great impatience, 'like a hen,' as he afterwards said, 'upon a het *girdle*.'" Waverley, iii. 351.

This Prov. is very common in S. It is applied to one who is in a state of great uneasiness and restlessless.

GIRDLE. *Spaeing by the Girdle*, a mode of divination, still occasionally practised in Angus, and perhaps in other counties, especially for discovering who has stolen any thing that is missing.

The *girdle*, used for toasting cakes, is heated till it be red hot. Then it is laid in a dark place, with something on it. Every one in the company must go by himself, and bring away what is laid on it; with the assurance that the devil will carry off the guilty person, if he or she make the attempt. The fear, which is the usual concomitant of guilt, generally betrays the criminal, by the reluctance manifested to make the trial.

There can be no reasonable doubt that this is a vestige of the ancient ordeal by fire. The danger arising from the secreted red-hot *girdle*, nearly resembles that of the *Ferrum candens*, which consisted in carrying in one's naked hand a burning iron, as a proof of innocence. V. *Ferrum Candens*, Du Cange. This had often the form of a plate, hence denominated *Lamina candens*. V. Delrii Disquis. Magic. L. iv. p. 234, 235. Instead of this, the *girdle*, consisting of a plate of iron, and being always at hand, had been substituted by the vulgar.

One might almost suppose that this species of ordeal had been a remnant of that mode of torture inflicted on criminals by the ancient Romans, in laying burning plates of metal on them; to which barbarous custom Cicero alludes in the phrase, *Laminas candentes admovere*.

GIRDSTING, GYRCHTSTING, GYRTHSTING, GRIDSTING, *s.* Apparently a *sting* or pole for making a *gird* or hoop.

"*Girdstings* the hundreth contening sex score—xls," Rates, A. 1611. 2. i. a

"The balyes chargyt Robert Stewart pay Arch^d. Stewart, &c. iiij lb. for I.M. *gyrchlstingis*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1534, V. 16, p. 523.

"Three hundreyth *gyrthstingis*."; *Ibid.* p. 656.

"Ane thousand half *girdstingis* & vi^e haill *gridstingis*." Ibid. V. 19.

If I am not misinformed, the rods of which hoops are made are still called *stings*, Perth.

GYRE-CARLING, *s.* 1. The queen of fairies.]

Insert, as sense

2. Used as equivalent to E. *hobgoblin*.

"They said to me that knowis it, thair is not sa mekle a quicke thing as ane mouse may enter within that chalmer, the douris and windois steikkit, it is so close all aboute. Judge ye how ghaist and *gyre-carlingis* come in amanges thame." E. of Huntlie's Death, Bannatyne's Journal, p. 490.

GYREFU', *adj.* Fretful, ill-humoured, discontented; as, "a gyrefu' carlin," a peevish old woman, Ayrs.

Teut. *ghier* (Isl. *geir*), vultur. In the latter language *Geira* signifies Bellona. It seems probable that the epithet is formed from *Gyre* in *Gyre-carlin*.

GYRIE, (*g* soft), *s.* A stratagem, circumvention, Selkirks.; evidently allied to *Ingyre*, *q. v.*

GIRKIENET, *s.* A kind of bodice worn by women.

"Item, 1 stone of wool 7 marks, 2 coats, 2 shirts, 3 *girkienets*, 2 playds, 2 pair drawers worth 14 lib. 13s. 4d." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 32.

Apparently *q. jerkinets*, a dimin. from E. *jerkin*, or jacket. The origin seems to be Belg. *jurk*, *jurkie*, a frock. This is probably the same with *serkinet*, p. 114; "Ane linen *serkinet*." V. JIRKINET.

To GIRLE, GIRREL, *v. n.* 1. A term used to denote that affection of the teeth which is caused by acidity, as when one has eaten unripe fruit; Peeblesshire.

2. To tingle, to thrill, Selkirks., Roxb.

3. To thrill with horror, *ibid.*

"Its no deth it feers me, but the after-kum garis my hert *girle*." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 64.

4. To shudder, to shiver; *synon.* *Groose*, *ibid.*

"But, oh! alak! and waes me! what's to come on's? Ye hae gart a' my flesh *girrel*, John; to think that ever my gudeman sude hae been made a mither!" Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 336.

Su.G. *kriel-en* signifies to creep; *grill-en* to shiver. *Hy grill'er van*, he abhors it; Sewel. V. GRILL, *v.*

GIRLSS, *s.* The name with *Grilse*, *q. v.*

"In the actione—tuiching the soume of ix barrellis of salmond & a barrell of *girlls* yerly," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 345.

To GIRN, *v. n.* 1. To grin, *S.*] *Add*;

"It is mickle that makes a taylor laugh; but sowters *girns* ay," *S. Prov.*; "a ridicule upon shoemakers, who at every stitch grin with the force of drawing through the thread." Kelly, p. 212.

3. To whine and cry, from ill-humour, or fretfulness in consequence of disappointment; applied to children, *S.* To *girn* and *greet*, to conjoin peevish complaints with tears; in this sense, in like manner, commonly applied to children, *S.*

—Thay lay into thae flammis fleiting,

With cairfull cryis, *girling* and *greitting*.

Lyndsay's Dreame, Chalm. i. 199.

4. To gape; applied to any piece of dress, which is made so tight, that, when it is laced or but-

toned, the under-garment is seen through the chinks, *S.*

GIRNIE, *adj.* Peevish, *S.B.* V. GIRN, *v.*

GIRN-AGAIN, *s.* A peevish ill-humoured person, Clydes.

From *Girn* to grin, *q.* one who still returns to his grinning, as a token of his ill-humour.

GYRNING, *adj.* 1. Grinning, *S.*

2. Crabbed, ill-tempered, *S.*

"The cappernoity, old, *girling* alewife may wait long enough or I forward it." St. Ronan, iii. 119.

Gyrnin' Gyte, an ill-natured, peevish child, *S.B.*

GIRNIGO-GIBBIE, *s.* Of the same sense with *Girnigo*, *S.*

Picken, however, confines it to a child.

"*Girnigogibbie*, a fretful, ill-humoured child;" *Gl.*

GIRN, GYRNE, *s.* 1. A snare, a grin.] *Add* to definition,—composed of wire or hair, with a running noose; used to catch hares, &c. or birds.

IN THE GIRN, secured, *S.B.* *Gl.* Shirrefs.

To GIRN, *v. n.* 1. To catch by means of a *girn*. Thus hares, rabbits, &c. are taken in *S.*

2. To catch trouts by means of a noose of hair, which being fixed to the end of a stick or rod, is cautiously brought over their heads or tails; then they are thrown out with a jerk, West of *S.*

GIRNALL, *s.* A granary.] *Add*;

It is also written *garnell*.

—"And if the poor labourers be not able for povertie to deliuer the bolls, he shall take no higher prices than is appointed, nor put up in the *garnell*, where he may have the prices befor appointed." Gen. Assembly, A. 1567, Keith's Hist. 589.

Shaw gives *geirneal* as a Gael. word used in the same sense.

To GIRNAL, *v. a.* To store up in granaries.] *Add*;

—"If any want were, there was victual *girnelled* in store, to help to find the soldiers by way of plundering." Spalding, ii. 167.

GIRR, *s.* A hoop, *S.*; the same with *Gird*.

"Rowing *girrs*, (rolling hoops) forms another healthy exercise to the boys of Edinburgh." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 35.

To play at the *girr*, to play at Trundle-hoop, *S.*

GIRRAN, *s.* A small boil, Dumfr. V. GURAN.

GIRREBBAGE, *s.* An uproar; a corr. pron. of *Gilravage*, *q. v.*

To GIRREL, *v. n.* To thrill, &c. V. GIRLE.

GIRSKAIVIE, *adj.* Hairbrained, Mearns.

This might be traced to Isl. *gerr*, factus, or as signifying perfectius, clarius, and *skef*, *skeif-r*, Dan. *skiaev*, obliquus; *q.* placed awry, or completely so. V. SKAIVIE.

GIRSLE, GIRSSILL, *s.* A gristle or cartilaginous substance, *S.*

"Gif thay happin to be convicted, to be adiudgeit to be scourgeit and burnt throw the *girssill* of the rycht eare with ane het irne of the compass of ane inche about." Acts Ja. VI. 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 87.

This act regards "strang and ydill beggaris."

GIRSLIN (of frost), *s.* A slight frost, a thin scurf of frost, *S.*

Not, as might seem at first view, from *Girsle* mentioned above, but from Fr. *gresillé*, "covered, or hoare, with reeme;" Cotgr. i. e. hoar-frost.

GIRSS, GIRS, s. Grass.

This is the pron. of Angus.

—Nane but meadow *girs* was mawn,
An' nane but hamit linjet sawn.

Piper of Peebles, p. 6.

It appears that the phrase, *on the girss*, had been anciently used in S. to characterise a certain season of the year, in contradistinction from another—designated, *on the corne*.

"It is thocht expedient—for the encres of justice & tranquillite in the realme, that our souueran lord causs his Justice airis to be haldin vniuersaly in al partis of his realme, twys in the yere, anys *on the girss*, and anys *on the corne*, vnto the tym that the realme wer brocht to gude rewle." Acts Ja. III. 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170.

This seems equivalent to "once in spring, and once in autumn." The former may perhaps signify the time of hay-making. V. also Acts Ja. IV. 1491, *ibid.* p. 225.

To **GIRSE, GIRSS, v. a.** To turn out of office before the usual and regular period of retiring; not to re-elect, though it be legal, customary, and expected, S.B. V. **GERSS, v.**

GIRSE-FOUK, formerly the same with *Cottar-fouk*, S.B.

GIRSE-GAW'D, adj. *Girs-gaw'd taes*, a phrase applied to *toes* which are *galled* or chopt by walking barefoot among *grass* that has been recently mawn, S.

"*Girse-gaw'd*, cut by grass. Those who run barefoot, as herds do, know well what these cuts are." Gall. Encycl.

GIRSING, GIRSIN. *Ffealing and girsing*. 1. The place for cutting *feals* or *turfs*, and for grazing cattle.

"The *ffealing and girsing* of Aldinalbanagh, and the hill Rinhie, wer appoynted to be the marches betuein Southerland and Strathnaver, at that pairt of the countrey." Gordon's Earls of Sutherl. p. 344.

2. The privilege of grazing in a particular place.

"Sir Robert gave vnto John Robsone some lands about Dounrobin, with the *girsin* of Badinlogh." *Ibid.* p. 351. V. **GERSS**.

GIRSE-MAN, s. Formerly synon. with *Cottar-man*, Aberd. V. **GERSS-MAN**.

GIRST, s. The grain which one is bound to have ground at a mill to which one is *thirled*, Roxb. E. *grist*.

"Item, aw to pay to the *girst* of the said myle." Reg. Brechin, Fol. 38, b.

GIRT, adj. Great, large, Ayrs., Renfr., Lanarks.

"I hope to defend myself by *girt* authorities.—I see gentlemen of *girt* worth among the C—s my accusers." Speech for D—sse of Anistown, p. 5, 6.

Now *girt* an' sma' may him lament;

To his lang hame auld Harry's sent.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 118.

I glowr't a while wi' *girt* conceit, &c.

Ibid. p. 125.

GIRTH, GYRTH, s. 3. The privilege granted to criminals during Christmas.] *Add*;

The same privilege is thus expressed by Balfour.

"He quha hes powar to hald court may tyne and foirfault the samin for the space of yeir and day, gif he haldis the court in time forbiddin and defendit be the law, that is to say, fra *Yule girth* be proclamit, quhill efter the halie dayis, viz. fra the sevint day befoir Yule unto *uphalie day*." Balfour's Pract. p. 279.

This time, being viewed as *halie*, carried with it the privilege of protection from prosecution in a court of law. The first day succeeding this privileged season seems to have been denominated *uphalie day*, because the holidays were then *up* or terminated; as we say, *The court is up*, i. e. it does not now sit.

5. *Girth* has also been explained as denoting the circle of stones which environed the ancient places of judgment.

In the south of Scotland, where the religious circles are denominated *Kills* or *Temples*, the judicial circles are denominated *Girths*. These *Girths* are numerous, such as *Auld Girth*, *Apple Girth*, *Tunder Girth*, *Girthon*, *Girthhead*, &c. &c. In the Hebrides, these *Girths* are still more numerous, and the tradition respecting them is, that people resorted to them for justice, and that they served nearly the same purpose among the Celts, that the cities of refuge did among the Jews." Huddleston's Notes on Toland's Hist. of the Druids, p. 313.

This ingenious writer endeavours, after Toland, to prove that where there was a circle of stones used by the Druids as a place of worship, there was commonly another circle appropriated to judicial procedure. In the passage given above, however, he has towards the close assigned to the judicial circles, latterly, the use, or rather the abuse, of places of religion, in being made *sanctuaries* for criminals of every description. Now, whatever may be supposed as to the Celts, the privilege referred to, in posterior ages, still originated from the *sanctity* of these places as being properly devoted to acts of religion.

I hesitate greatly whether *Girth*, as occurring in the compound words mentioned above, can be viewed as the same with *Girth* a sanctuary. It seems rather a corr. of *Garth*; and the proper orthography is *Apple-garth*, *Tonder-garth*, &c. from A.S. *geard* sepimentum, Su.G. *gard*, *gord*, id., also, *area clausa*, *arx*, &c.

Add to etymon;

The Icelanders had also their privileged seasons; as *Varfrid*, *Justitium*, vel *cessatio a litibus forensibus vernali tempore ne a labore rustici avocentur*. Verel. Ind. The same learned writer, besides *Jula-fridr*, *Disatings fridr*, and *Ledung fridr*, mentions *Anfridr*, *tempus faenisecii et messis*; from *ann*, a term denoting rustic labour in general; *Cura rustica*, *arationes*, *sationes*, *faenisecii*, *messis*; *ann-a*, *metere*, *opus rusticum facere*. V. Verel. vo. *Fridr* and *Annfridr*.

GIRTHOLL, s. A sanctuary; (synon. with *Girth*), a term still retained in Ayrs.

"*Girtholl*, *Girth*, *sanctuarie*, in Latine, *asylum*." Skene, De Verb. Sign. in vo.

* **GIRTH, s.** The band of a saddle, E.

To **SLIP** the **GIRTHS**, to "tumble down, like a pack-horse's burden, when the girths give way;" Gl. Antiq., South of S.

GIRTHSTING, *s.* V. GIRDSTING.

GIRZY, the familiar corr. of the name *Grizel*, from *Grizelda*. V. *Rock and Wee Pickle Tow*.

GYSE, *s.* Mode, fashion; E. *guise*.

"This gouked *gyse* was begun by our baillie, to shew his love to the good cause." Spalding, ii. 231.

GYST, *s.* Apparently, a written account of a transaction.

"As the *gyst* maid tharupoun bair." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

L.B. *gest-a*, historia de rebus *gestis*. Carpentier. O.Fr. *gestes*, gesta, facinora, egregia facta, &c. Dict. Trev.

GYTE. *To gang gite*. 1. To act extravagantly, —as in a delirium, Loth.] *Add*;

"He next, looking joyously round, laid a grasp on his wig, which he perhaps would have sent after the beaver, had not Edie stopped his hand, exclaiming—'He's *gaun gyte*—mind Caxon's no here to repair the damage.'" Antiquary, iii. 294. i. e. "going distracted."

"But what between courts o' law and courts o' state, and upper and under parliaments, here and in London, the gudeman's *gane clean gyle*, I think." Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 302.

2. To be enraged, S.

3. "To be outrageously set on a thing, giddy," Gl. Picken, S.O.

The mair I fecht an' fleer an' flyte,

The mair I think the jad gangs *gyte*.

Picken's Poems, i. 125.

GYTE, *s.* Rendered "a goat," S.B.

He squeel'd to her, like a young *gyte*,

But wadna mird to gang

Back a' that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 125.

Here it might be meant by the author in the sense of *child*, *Geyt* or *gyte* being thus used, S.B. V. GET.

GYTE, GYTELING, *s.* Applied contemptuously, or in ill humour, to a young child; as, "a noisy *gyte*," Ang., Fife.

Isl. *gyt*, pres. of *giot-a*, partum eniti, parere. V. GET.

GYTLIN, *adj.* Expl. "belonging to the fields, rural," Gl. Buchan.

Daft *gytlin* things! what gypitness is this?

Rairin yir love-tes wi' a hopefu' kiss!

Come sing wi' me o' things wi' far mair feck.

Tarras's Poems, p. 119.

GITTER, *s.* Mire, Dumfr. V. GUTTER.

*To GIVE, *v. n.* To yield, to give way; as, "the frost *gives*," a phrase expressive of a change in the morning, from frost to open weather, S.; synon. *To gae again*.

GIZZ, *s.* Face, countenance; a cant term, Aberd.

—Something, twiesh him an' the sky,

Set up a frightfu' *gizz*;

An' wha was this but daft Jean Carr,

Wi' twa lang scrogs o' wattle!

Tarras's Poems, p. 69.

Douce wife, quoth I, what means the fizz,

That ye shaw sic a frightfu' *gizz*? &c.

Ibid. p. 107.

To GIZZEN, *v. n.* To become leaky. V. GEYZE.

GIZZEN (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. *To gang gizzen*, to break out into chinks from want of moisture, a term applied to casks, &c., S.B.

2. Figuratively transferred to toppers, when drink is withheld.

Ne'er lat's *gang gizzen*, fy for shame,

Wi' drouthy tusk.

Tarras's Poems, p. 134. V. GEISIN.

To GLABBER, GLEBBER, *v. n.* To speak indistinctly, &c.] *Add*;

"*Gleboring*, talking carelessly." Gall. Encycl. "a *glebberin' fule*."

2. To chatter, to talk idly, Roxb., Dumfr.

Add to etymon; Gael. *gliobher-am*, to chatter.

GLACK, *s.* 4. That part of a tree where a bough branches out, Perth.] *Add*;

That is the spreading branch that used to shade us,

As we were courting, frae the sun and rain;

And that's the braid wide *glack* we used to sit on.

Donald and Flora, p. 155.

Add to etymon;

In Gael. it strictly denotes the hollow "of a glen." To this it has been transferred from the hand, of which it also denotes the hollow, when it is held in a crooked form, the thumb being at some distance from the fingers.

GLAFF, *s.* A sudden blast; as, "a *glaff* o' wind," a puff, a slight and sudden blast, Upp. Clydes., Loth., Border.

GLAID, *s.* The kite. V. GLED.

GLAIK, GLAIKE, *s.* 1. A glance of the eye, Ayrs.

2. A reflected gleam or glance in general, Ayrs.

"It was a dark night, but I could see, by a *glaike* of light from a neighbour's window, that there was a man with a cocked hat at the door." The Provost, p. 157.

"It reflected down, as it were, upon themselves a *glaike* of the sunshine that shone upon us." *Ibid.* p. 257.

Give, as sense

3. A prism, or any thing that produces reflection.

4. A transient ray, a passing gleam, Ayrs.

—"He has *glaiks* and gleams o' sense about him, that make me very doubtful—if I could judicially swear, that he canna deport himsel wi' sufficient sagacity." The Entail, ii. 186.

This, however, may be merely an occasional application; as the same ingenious writer uses it, in the singular, in its more common meaning.

"To me—the monthly moon's but as a *glaike* on the wall, the spring but as a butterfly that taks the wings o' the morning." *Ibid.* iii. 79.

5. A deception, a trick.

Insert, before—*To Get the Glaiks*;

To Fling the Glaiks in one's *een*, to deceive, to impose on, one, S.

"It is indeed but a fashion of integrity that ye will find among them,—a fashion of wisdom, and a fashion of carnal learning—glancing-glasses they are, fit only to *fling the glaiks* in folk's *een*, wi' their pawky policy, and earthly ingine." Heart Mid Loth. i. 319, 320. After,—*To Get the Glaiks*, *Add*;

The phrase as used in this sense, is more than two centuries old.

This [thus] sylit, begylit,
They will but get the glaikis;
Cum they heir, thir tuo yeir,
They sall not misse their pakis.

Grange's Ballat, Poems 16th Cent. p. 282.

Reckon, as sense

6. The act of jilting; and *Add*;

It also denotes the conduct of a male jilt.

— Ye may haud your tongue;

For lads the glaiks did gie ye,

In better days, when ye were young,

And shame ane now will hae ye.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 16.

8. Used as a term of reproach for a woman, expressive of folly or light-headedness, S.

"Och sorrow be on the glaik, my own heart will never warm to her;—forgive myself for saying so of any honest man's child." *Saxon and Gael, i. 20.*

9. A bat, Loth.

10. *Glaiks, pl.* A puzzle-game, consisting in first taking a number of rings off one of a large size, and then replacing them, Roxb., Mearns.

11. A toy for children, composed of several pieces of wood which have the appearance of falling asunder, but are retained in their places by strings, Roxb.

GLAIKIT, *adj.* *Add*;

4. Stupid; *synon.* with *Doitit*, Roxb.

GLAIKITNESS, *s.* Giddiness, levity, S.

"Bid her have done wi' her glaikitNESS for a wee, and let's hear plain sense for ance." *Reg. Dalton, iii. 171.*

GLAIKRIE, GLAIKERY, *s.* Lightheadedness, giddiness, Perth.

"Ane change from that, quhilk keipit your vomankynd in al vomanlie grauitie, to this that leidis the zelous imbracearis thair of vnto al glaikrie." *Nicol Burne, F. 189, a.*

It denotes coquettish lightness, as appropriated to females, Perth.

Oh! wad ye listen to a sound advice,

Ye'd quite your glaikery, an' at last be wise;

The lad that likes you for your duds o' braws,

Will soon detest you, and perhaps hae cause.

Duff's Poems, p. 81.

GLAIKIE, GLACKIE, *adj.* Expl. "pleasant, charming, enchanting," Ayrs.; allied perhaps to Teut. *glick-en* nitere.

GLAIR-HOLE, *s.* A mire, Tweedd., from *Glaur*, q. v.; *synon.* *Champ.*

GLAISE, *s.* A glaise o' the ingle, the act of warming one's self hastily at a strong fire, Selkirks.

Su.G. glæsa, prunae foci igniti. V. GLOSE.

To GLAISTER, *v. n.* V. GLASTER, *v.*

GLAISTER, *s.* A thin covering; as, of snow or ice. "There's a glaiser o' ice the day." *Ettr. For.; Glistar, Berwicks.*

This term is evidently the same with Isl. *glæstr*, pruina, vel nive albicans. Haldorson gives this as the secondary sense of the word primarily signifying, splendidus, politus. It is a derivative from *glæsi* splendor, albities; whence the compound

glæsis-vellir, campi amœni sive glaciales. The root is *glo-a*, to shine.

GLAISTERIE, *adj.* 1. A glaiserie day, one on which snow falls and melts, *ibid.*

2. Miry, Upp. Clydes.

GLAMACK, *s.* A grasp. V. GLAMMACH.

GLAMERIE, GLAUMERIE, GLAMMERIE, *s.* The same with *Glamer*; Ayrs.

"It maun surely be the pithiness o' the style, or some bewitching glaumerie that gars fowk glaum at them whare e'er they can get a claucht." *Ed. Mag. April 1821, p. 352.*

"Andrew read it over studiously, and then said, 'My Lord, this is glammerie.'" *Sir A. Wylie, i. 256.*

GLAMOUR-GIFT, *s.* The power of enchantment; metaph. applied to female fascination.

May be some wily lass has had the airt,

Wi' spells, an' charms, to win our Robin's heart.

An' hauds him, wi' her glamour-gift, sae fell,

That, tho' he wad, he coudna break the spell.

Picken's Poems, i. 21.

GLAMOUR-MIGHT, *s.* Power of enchantment.

—A moment then the volume spread,

And one short spell therein he read.

It had much of glamour might,

Could make a lady seem a knight;

The cobwebs on a dungeon wall

Seem tapestry in lordly hall;

A nut-shell seem a gilded barge,

A sheeling seem a palace large,

And youth seem age, and age seem youth—

All was delusion, nought was truth.

Sir W. Scott's Lay Last Minstrel, st. 10.

GLAMMACH, *s.* 1. A snatch, an eager grasp, &c.] *Add*; Also written *Glamack*, Aberd.

The case is clear, my pouch is plackless:

That saves me frae the session's glamack.

Tarras's Poems, p. 24.

GLAMMIS, GLAUMS, *s. pl.* 1. Pincers.

"Item, in the smiddie ane irne studie, ane licht hammer, ane littil pair of glammis but the vvs, and ane pair of bellies [bellows] uncoverit." *Inventories, A. 1580, p. 302.*

2. "Glaums, instruments used by horse-gelders, when gelding." *Gall. Encycl.*

This is evidently the same with *Clams*, *id.*, q. v.

To GLAMP, *v. n.* 1. To grasp, &c.] *Add*;

4. It is used as signifying simply to grope in the dark, Aberd., Mearns., Ang. This is viewed as the primary sense.

Half bauld, half fear'd, he glampin' raise,

An' tremblin', pat his claise on.

—But horrid pelting they did thole,

When glampin' i' the dark.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 79, 83.

But weary fa' the faithless light,

It quickly vanish'd frae his sight,

An' left him in an eerie swither,

Glampin' round, he kendna whither.

John of Arnha', p. 25.

It has great appearance of affinity to Dan. *glams-e*, expl. by Haldorson as *synon.* with Isl. *gleps-a*, dentibus arripere; as *glams* signifies morsus.

GLANCING-GLASS, *s.* A glass used by chil-

dren for reflecting the rays of the sun on any object. The term is metaph. applied to a minister of the gospel, who makes a great shew, without possessing solidity.

—“Also a glazing *glancing-glass*, who loves to hear himself speak, and the world to notice him, affecting such unheard-of unhappy singularities, wherein he cannot propose or have the prospect of being useful or edifying,” &c. Walker’s Remarkable Passages, p. 95.

GLANT, *pret.* Literally, shone; from *Glent*, *Glint*.

Or when the simmer *glant* wi’ nature braw,—
He aft wad trystit’s a’ to tak a rest, &c.

Tarras’s Poems, p. 6. “Smiled, looked gay,” Gl.
GLAR, GLAUR, *s.* 2. Any glutinous substance.] *Add*;

Isl. *klar*, gluten; Haldorson.

GLASENIT, GLASENED, *pret.* Glazed, supplied with glass.

“He—maid staitlie stallis and *glasenit* mekle of all the kirk.” Addic. Scot. Corn. p. 20.

“*Glasy*, of glasse. Vitreus.” Prompt. Parv. Teut. *glasen*, vitreus.

GLASHIE, *adj.* And gave her *glashie* browes a greater grace.] *Add*;

“Quaere, *Glassy*?” Sir W. S. But if this be the meaning, we must suppose that in Hudson’s time a shining brow was viewed as a beauty.

GLASHTROCH, *adj.* A term expressive of continued rain, and the concomitant dirtiness of the roads, Ayrs.

GLASINWRIGHT, GLASYNWRYCHT, *s.* The old designation in S. for a glazier.

“And als in name and behalf of the haill cowpers, *glasinnwrightis*,” &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814. V. 540.

“To leyr the pratyk & craft of *glasyn-wrycht*.” Aberd Reg. V. 16.

To GLASS-CHACK, *v. a.* To *glass-chack* a window, to plane down the outer part of a sash, to fit it for receiving the glass, S.

GLASSES, *s. pl.* Spectacles, for assisting the sight, S.

GLASSOCK, *s.* The name of a fish, Sutherl.] *Add*;

“When a year old, the coal-fish begins to blacken over the gills, and on the ridge of the back; and we have then a new series of names: among the Hebrides, *cuddies*; in Sutherland, *glassocks*; in Orkney, *cooths*; and in Shetland, *piltocks*.” Neill’s List of Fishes, p. 7.

To GLASTER, *v. n.* 1. To bark, to bawl.] *Add*;
2. To boast. To this sense refer the passage from Doug. Virg.

3. To babble; pron. *Glaister*.

It properly signifies to talk much with a pronunciation resembling that of one whose tongue is too large for his mouth, Clydes.

GLASTRIOUS, *adj.* Apparently, contentious; or perhaps expressive of the temper of a brag-gadocio.

“If I was magstravigant and *glastrious* as other

lads, I sud ken whether ye were a man or a boy.” H. Blyd’s Contract.

GLATTON, *s.* A handful, Clydes.; synonym. with *Glack*, q. v.

GLAUD, *s.* The name of a man, Gent. Shep.; apparently for *Claude* or *Claudius*.

To GLAUM, *v. n.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. To grope, especially in the dark, S. V. GLAUMP, *v.*

2. To grasp at a thing, S.] *Add*;

It is sometimes spelled in a way that does not correspond with the sound of the word.

“Though his senses were shut, he had fearful visions of bloody hands and glimmering daggers *glaming* over him from behind his curtains,” &c. R. Gilhaize, ii. 26.

“Wha kens what micht hae been the upshot, wi’ the wee drap royal bluid he carried in his veins? he might hae *glammed* at our royal crown itsel.” St. Johnstoun, iii. 145.

In Fife the word *glaum* is applied, not merely to the action of the hands, but of the mouth or jaws. Thus a dog is said to *glaum* at a thing, when he opens his jaws and attempts to snatch it.

2. “To take hold of a woman indecorously,” Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 692.

GLAUND, GLAUN, *s.* A clamp of iron or wood, Aberd.

To GLAUR, GLAWR, *v. a.* 1. To bemire, S.

2. “To make slippery,” Gl. Aberd.

Just whare their feet the dubs had *glaur’d*,

And barken’d them like swine,

Gley’d Gibby Gun, wi’ a derf dawrd,

Beft o’er the grave divine—

Christmas Ba’ing, Skinner’s Misc. Poet. p. 132. V. GLAR.

This has most probably had the same origin with O.E. “*Glory-en* or with foule thinge to defylen. Deturpo, Maculo.” Prompt. Parv. It is to be observed that the writer of this ancient work retains the A.S. termination of the infinitive, in all the verbs, in the form of *en* or *yn*.

GLAURIE, *adj.* Miry, S.

Through *glaury* holes an’ dykes nae mair

Ye’ll ward my pettles frae the lair.—

Picken’s Poems 1788, p. 38.

To GLEBBER, *v. n.* To chatter. V. GLABBER.

GLEBBER, *s.* 1. Chattering, Roxb.; synonym. *Clatter*.

2. In pl. idle absurd talking.

GLED, *s.* The kite.] *Add*;

The S. orthography is in some instances *glaid*.

—And be as tenty to bear off all harm,

As ever hen upon the midden head,

Wad tent her chickens frae the greedy *glaid*:

Ross’s Helenore, p. 14.

A.S. *glida*, *glide*; supposed to derive its name from its *gliding* “through the sky, without the least apparent motion of its wings.” Pennant i. 141.

GLED’S-CLAWS, *s. pl.* “We say of any thing that has got into greedy keeping, that it has got into the *gled’s-claws*, where it will be kept until it be savagely devoured.” Gall. Encycl.

GLED’S-GRUPS, *s. pl.* Used in the same sense;

as, "He's in the *gled's-grups* now;" i. e. there is no chance of his escaping, S.

GLED'S-WHUSSLE, *s.* Metaph. used to denote an expression of triumph, S.

"*Gleds-whistle*. Kites, when they fall in with prey, give a kind of wild *whistling scream*. We apply this, metaphorically, to the ways of men, in the phrase 'It's no for nought the gled whistles,' &c. Gall. Encycl.

GLED-WYLIE, *s.* The same game with *Shue-Gled-Wylie*, and apparently with *Greedy-Gled*, *q. v.*

"*Gled Wylie*,—the name of a singular game played at country-schools." Gall. Encycl.

The author of this singular work gives not only a particular description of this game, but specifies the traditionary rhymes which are repeated in it.

To GLEDGE, *v. n.* 1. To look asquint, to take a side view, Fife, Border.

Here cautious love maun *gledge* a-squint,
And stounlins feast the ee,
Least watching birkies tak the hint,
And let the secret flee.

St. Boswell's Fair, *A. Scott's Poems*, p. 56.

—She blush'd, an' *gledgin* slee,

Flang ay the tither sweetest smile on me.

Ibid. 1811, p. 98.

2. To look cunningly and slily on one side, laughing at the same time in one's sleeve; to leer, Roxb., Dumfr.

"The next time that ye send or bring ony body here, let them be gentles allenarly, without ony fremd servants, like that chield Lockhard, to be *gledging* and gleeing about, and looking to the wrang side of ane's housekeeping, to the discredit of the family," &c. *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 290.

"*Gledging*, looking silly at one;" *Gl.* Obviously an errat. for *slily*.

This might seem allied to *Isl. glidsa*, *divaricatio*; *q.* striding or straddling with the eyes. But it seems to be merely a derivative from *Isl. glo, gloedt*, *lippio*, (whence *glia*, *lippitudo oculorum*, *Haldorson*). *V. GLEY.*

GLEDGE, *s.* 1. A glance, a transient view; "*I gat a gledge o' him*;" *Loth.*

"Sae I e'en tried him wi' some tales o' lang syne, and when I spake o' the brose, ye yen, he didna just laugh—he's ower grave for that now-a-days,—but he gae a *gledge* wi' his ee that I kenn'd he took up what I said." *Tales of my Landlord*, iv. 177.

2. An oblique look, Border.

GLEDGING, *s.* The act of looking slily or archly, *ibid.*

GLEED, *s.* A spark, &c. *V. GLEID.*

GLEEMOCH, *s.* A faint or deadened gleam, as that of the sun when fog intervenes, *Ayrs.*

—"Whar's the leefu-hearted Caledonian wha wad be drierch in drawing to gar the wallot [wallowit] skaud o' our mither tongue shyne like the rouky *gleemoch* in a cranrouchie morning?" *Edin. Mag.* April 1821, p. 352.

GLEESOME, *adj.* Gay, merry, *S.B.*; *gleeful*, *E*
Now i' the dark Tam was na idle;

He was a *gleesome* chiel.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 137.

Gie's Tullochgorum, Watty cries,

It's sic a *gleesome* spring. *Ibid.* p. 123.

To GLEET, *v. n.* To shine, to glance.

In mouldie auld bags, and sew'd up in rags,

The deep yallow dearies lay snug;

In auld stockin feet, the siller did *gleet*,

That the miser wont often to hug.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 122.

Isl. glitt-a splendere, glitta nitela; *Su.G. glatt nitidus*. It is obviously from a common origin with *S. Gleid*, a burning coal, *q. v.*

GLEET, *s.* A glance, the act of shining, *ibid.*

At last there came frae W—ha',

Some rising rival that he saw,

Wi' siller *gleet* and glowing phiz.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 137.

Or is this meant as an *adj.*, shining?

GLEG, *adj.* 1. Quick of perception, &c.] *Add*;
Applied to the motion of the eye.

Kin' luve's in mony a ee,

For *gleg's* the glance which lovers steal.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 37.

"*Gleg o' the glour*," is a phrase commonly used in the sense of sharp-sighted, *Loth. Give*, as sense 2. Bright, vivid.

"Baith the armyis mete afore the day; bot the mone wes sa *gleg*, schinand al nicht, that the batall wes focht in to the uter end als weil as it had bene day licht." *Bellend. T. Liv.* p. 441.

3. Sharp, keen, &c. 4. Clever, &c.] *Insert* as sense 5. Lively, brisk, *Loth.*

—"The body, 'as she irreverently termed the landed proprietor,' looking unco *gleg* and canty, she didna ken what he might be coming out wi' next." *Heart of Mid Lothian*, i. 237.

"Giving way to his mirth, he laughed till the woods resounded. As he drove along, he met his old cronie, Jamie Barnes. 'How are ye, miller? Ye look as *gleg* as if ye had got a prize in the lottery.'" *Petticoat Tales*, i. 226.

6. Sharp, pert, in manner, *Ayrs.*

"The drivers were so *gleg* and impudent, that it was worse than martyrdom to come with them." *Ayrshire Legatees*, p. 286.

7. Smooth, slippery, &c., as in *Dict.*

8. Having a keen appetite, *South of S.*

"If we had—milk and meal, and greens enow, for I'm gay *gleg* at meal-time, and sae is my mother, lang may it be sae,—for the penny-fee and a' that, I'll just leave it to the laird and you." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 164.

9. Eager, keen, &c. 10. Attentive, *S.] Add*;
In this sense it is used to denote the vigilance of a sentry who is on the alert, *S.*

"I have kept guard on the outposts—in mony a waur night than this, and when I ken'd there was maybe a dozen o' their riflemen in the thicket before me. But I was aye *gleg* at my duty—naeboddy ever catch'd Edie sleeping." *Antiquary*, ii. 251.

11. Transferred to the mind; acute, &c.] *Add*;
"In that case I'll employ my ain man o' business, Nichel Novit (auld Nichel's son, and amaist as *gleg* as his father) to agent Effie's plea." *Heart Mid Loth.* ii. 6.

It is often more fully expressed in relation to quickness of apprehension, *gleg at the uptak*, *S.*

"I ken what ye're thinking—that because I am landward bred, I wad be bringing you to disgrace afore folk; but ye maun ken I'm *gay gleg at the up-tak*." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 19.

In etymon, *dele* A.S. in penult line. *Add*;

It seems highly probable that our term is radically the same with A.S. *gleaw*, gnarus, sagax, industrius, prudens, peritus, disertus; as it is so nearly allied in some of its significations, and especially in the primary one, as denoting quickness of perception. Had we any evidence that *gleaw* had ever been compounded with *ege* the eye, q. *gleaw-ege*, it would not only give us nearly the form of the S. word, which might be viewed as an abbreviation; but, as signifying quickness of vision, would correspond with one of the most common senses of *gleg*. *Gleaw* by itself, however, as signifying sagax, nearly approximates to Su.G. Dan. *glo*, attentis oculis videre.

GLEGLY, *adv.* 1. Expeditiously.] *Add*;

"He's a clever lad, though he be a proud ane; he casts his sickle sae *glegly* round the corn, and rolls a lauchterlike asheaf." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 403.

GLEG-LUG'D, *adj.* Acute in hearing, S.

— Fow he tunes his lay!

Till *gleg-lug'd* echo tak her dinsome rout,
An' lav' rocks light to join the gleesome lute.

Tarras's Poems, p. 2.

GLEGNESS, *s.* Acuteness, sharpness, S.

GLEG-TONGUED, *adj.* Glib, voluble, S.

"Sae I wad hae ye ken that I haud a' your *gleg-tongued* advocates, that sell their knowledge for pieces of silver,—as legalists and formalists, &c. Heart of Mid Lothian, i. 313.

GLEIB, *s.* A piece, part, or portion of any thing, S. I suppose that it properly belongs to the North of S.

This can scarcely be viewed as an oblique use of E. *glebe*. In sense it rather approaches to that of Alem. *geleibu* reliquum, q. fragments.

To GLEY, GLYE, *v. n.* To squint, &c.] *Add*;

"Laborat strabismo, he *glieth*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 20.

Haldorson renders *glia* lippitudo oculorum; viewing it as a secondary sense of *glia* nitela, nitor, ab effectu, he says. "*Glyar* or *gogyll* iye. Limus; strabo. *Glyinge*, strabocitas." Prompt. Parv.

GLEY'D, *part. pa.* 1. Squint-eyed.] *Add*;

3. A' *gley'd*, insufficient to perform what one undertakes, S.

4. Used to denote moral delinquency; as, "He gaed *gleyd*," he went wrong in conduct. *He's gaen aw gley'd*, he has gone quite out of the right way, S.

"Did you ever hear of the umquhile Lady Huntinglen—ganging a wee bit *gleed* in her walk through the world. I mean in the way of—casting a leglingirth, or the like?" Nigel, iii. 230.

GLEYIT, *part. pa.* The same with *Gley'd*.

"In the actioun—persewit be David Wemyss aganis Schir Johne of Wemys of that ilk knyght, Henry Malevil, Johne Dawsons, *gleyit* Andro, & litil Johne," &c. "The said *gleyit* Andro being oft tymes callit & nocht comperit," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1482, p. 101.

I need scarcely observe, that, in former times, while the feudal system was in force, and many persons of the same christian name and surname belonged to one clan or family, it was common to distinguish each by some *sobriquet*. This was often borrowed from local situation; but more generally from something personal, in reference either to bodily or mental qualities, and above all, from some defect. V. SCOTCH MARK.

GLEIDNESS, GLEYTNESS, GLEEITNESS, *s.* 1. The state of being squint-eyed, S.

"Strabus, *gleid*, strabismus, *gleidness*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 20. "Strabo & Strabus, *gleyd*." Despaut. Gram. D. 12, a.

2. Obliqueness, S.

GLEID, GLEDE, *s.* 5. A small fire.] *Add*;

Expl. as signifying "a small fire on the hearth," Dumfr.

9. A sparkle or splinter from a bar of heated iron, Roxb.

To GLEID, GLEED, *v. a.* To illuminate.

The fyre flaucht *gleeds* the sky.

Baronne o' Gairtly, A. Laing's Anc. Ball. p. 13.

GLEN, *s.* A daffodil, Ayrs.

GLENDRIE GAITS, expl. "far away errands," Fife.

One may be said to be sent *glendrie gates*, when there is as little hope of success, as of recovery to a horse under the *Glanders*, or to one *far gone* in a decline. Isl. *glundr-a*, however, signifies turbare, confundere.

GLENDER-GEAR, *s.* Ill-gotten substance, Fife.

GLENGORE, *s.*] *Insert* before l. 1. col. 2;—

The reason given by Arnot is in the words of a Fr. writer, Bouchet, Ann. d'Aq. fol. V. Pinkerton's Hist. Scot. ii. 34, N.

GLENLIVAT, *s.* The name given to a very fine kind of Highland usquebaugh, from the northern district in which it is distilled, S.

"The Captain offered a bet to Jekyl of a mutchkin of *Glenlivat*, that both would fall by the first fire." St. Ronan, iii. 317. *Glenlivet*, Stat. Acc. VII. 364.

To GLENT, *v. n.* 1. To glance, to gleam, S.] *Add*;

It is used in the same sense in Cumberland.

Wi' *glentin'* spurs an' weel clean'd buits,

Lin sark, an' neyce cword breeches,

The breydegroom roun' the midden pant,

Proud as a peacock stretches,

Reeght crouse that day.

Stagg's Poems, p. 7.

"*Glenting*, glancing," Lancash.

Insert, as sense

3. To peep out; applied to the first appearance of the sun when rising, S.

The lift was clear, the morn serene,

The sun just *glinting* ovr the scene.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 12.

"Peeping," Gl. *ibid*.

GLENT, GLINT, *s.*] *Give*, as sense

1. A flash, a transient gleam, S.; and subjoin the extract from Ramsay's Poems as the proof of this sense.

2. The transient view which the eye has of a sudden flash, as a *glint of lightning*, S.

3. A glimpse, a transient view of any object, S. I

got but a *glint*, &c. as in what is marked sense 1. in Dict.

Lancash, *glent*, "a glance, or sly look;" T. Bobbins. Both *v.* and *n.* may be formed from the old participle; Alem. *gluent*, candens; *gloande* the part. of Isl. *glo-a* to shine; the idea being borrowed from the *expansion* of the rays of light.

4. A moment, &c.

5. A smart or sudden stroke; as "I'll tak ye a *glent* below the haffets." He gae him a *glent*." Dumfr.

Perhaps an oblique use of the term, as denoting a stroke given suddenly, and which comes unexpectedly like a flash of light.

GLENTIN STANES, small white stones struck or rubbed against each other by children, to strike fire, which they emit accompanied with a smell resembling that of sulphur, Dumfr. V. GLENT, *v.*

To GLEP, *v. a.* To swallow down, Orkn.

Isl. *glepp-a*, voro, deglutio; Dan. *glub-e*, Norv. *glupp-e*, id.; Su.G. *glup*, faux. Hence the proverb; *Then aer alltid god, som glup fyller*; Semper ille laudatur, qui fauces aliorum replet. This the S. Prov. resembles. "They're ay gude that gies." Lat. *glubere*, id. The E. word *gulp* seems originally the same; but has undergone a transposition.

GLESSIN, *part. adj.* Glazed. "Ane *glessin* wyndok," Aberd. Reg. V. GLASENIT.

GLIB, *adj.* 1. Smooth, slippery, S.; as in E. Wi' channelstones, baith *glib* an' strong, His army did advance.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 161.

2. Applied to any thing that is easily swallowed, S.; as, "Sowens gang *glibly* oure," Flummery is a dish easy of deglutition.

They gar the scuds gae *glibber* down. Song. i. e. more *glibly*.

3. Applied to what is quick or sharp, Galloway.

4. Metaph. transferred to one who is rather sharp in his dealings, *ibid.*

"A person too quick, as it were, for the world, or *glibb*, is generally disliked." Gall. Encycl.

GLIBBANS, *s.* "A *glibb* person," i. e. one who is sharp. Gall. Encycl.

GLIB-GABBET, *adj.* Having a *glib* tongue, S.] *Add*;

"Twa wolves may worry ane [ae] sheep. I kam to tal ye that yeer *glib* gabbit steward, and his compeer, Grime, are too [twa] scoundrels." Deserted Daughter.

GLIBBE, GLIB, *s.* A twisted lock of hair.

"His dress a tattered plaid, no shoes, no stockings, no hat, no bonnet—the place of the last being supplied by his hair twisted and matted like the *glibbe* of the ancient wild Irish—and like theirs, forming a natural thickset stout enough to bear off the cut of a sword." Tales Landl. 2 Ser. iv. 297.

"As the Britons (according to Cæsar) wore their beards on the upper lip only, and their hair long; so the ancient Irish encouraged the growth of their beards, and wore thick hair, (by the moderns called *Glibbs*) hanging down their backs." Ware's Antiq. Irel. i. 16.

Ir. *glib*, a lock of hair, Obrien.

To GLIBBER-GLABBER, *v. n.* To talk idly and confusedly, Fife. To *gibber-gabber*, Ang. id.

GLIBBER-GLABBER, *s.* Frivolous and confused talk, Fife; synon. *lig-lag*; E. *gibble-gabble*.

The only word that has any resemblance is Isl. *glappa-yrði*, verborum precipitantia. But, if not merely from the sound, more probably from *glib*, as denoting the power of speaking with fluency.

GLYDE, *s.* A sort of road; or perhaps more properly an opening, Aberd.

—O'er a knabblick stane,

He rumbl'd down a rammage *glyde*,

And peel'd the gardy-bane

O' him that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 127.

This is perhaps originally the same with E. *glade*, an opening in a wood, which Serenius traces to Isl. *hlad*, platea, or *gleid-r*, expansus.

GLYDE, *s.* An old horse, Aberd.

Gloyd, id., Mearns, Banffs. V. GLOYD.

GLIDE-AVER, *s.* An old horse or mare, South of S.

"If ye corn an auld *glide-aver* weel, she'll soon turn about her heels, and fling i' your face." Hogg's Brownie, &c. ii. 202. V. GLEYD, GLIDE.

To GLIFF, GLOFF, *v. n.* To be seized with sudden fear.] *Add*;

Glop seems to be used in the same sense in Cumberland.

The people, *glop'd* wi' deep surprise,

Away their wark-gear threw.

Stagg's Poems, p. 37.

To GLIFF, *v. a.* To affright or alarm, South of S.; as, *He gliff't me*.

"And now that ye hae *gliffed* us amaist out o' our very senses, the house is to be rugget down neist about our lugs." St Johnstoun, iii. 144. V. GLUFF.

GLIFF, *s.* A panic.] *Add*;

"They are as great cowards as ither folk, wi' a' their warrants and king's keys. I hae gi'en some o' them a *gliff* in my day, when they were coming rather ower near me." Antiquary, ii. 147.

GLIFF, *s.* 1. A glimpse, a transient view.] *Add*;

"*Gliff*, a transient glance of any thing." Gall. Encycl. It is thus distinguished from *Glisk*. "*Gliff* is the short view; *glisk*, the little light which gave the short view." *Ibid.*

This distinction, however, seems rather to be local; the terms being elsewhere used as synonymous.

It is expl. "an opening and shutting of eyes,"

Dumfr. V. GLIFFIN, *v.*

"The mirk came in *gliffs*—in *gliffs* the mirk gade."

Edin. Mag. May 1820, p. 423.

Clisk has been communicated to me as a synon. Gael. word: but I can find no printed authority for it.

2. A moment; as, "I'll no be a *gliff*," or, "I'll no bide a *gliff*;" i. e. stay a moment; "He'll be here in a *gliff*." Sometimes the phraseology is, "a wee *gliff*."

"Wad ye but come out a *gliff*, man, or but say ye're listening?" Tales of my Landlord, i. 207.

"And then if you're dowie, I will sit wi' you a *gliff* in the evening myself, man, and help you out wi' your bottle." Guy Mannering, iii. 86.

3. For a *gliff*, for a moment, S.

"I have placed the fire-wood so as to screen you—Bide behind it for a *gliff* till I say, *The hour and the man are baith come*; then rin in on him, take his arms, and bind him till the blood burst frae his finger-nails." Guy Mannering, iii. 281.

This secondary sense of the term, primarily signifying a glimpse, is strictly analogous to the use of *Glent*, *Glint*, which has both significations.

4. A short sleep, Dumfr.

GLIFFIE, GLIFFY, *s.* A moment, S.; a diminutive from *Gliff*.

"My mother had—read the guidman into a sort o' dover, and had thrown hersel' back just for a *gliffy*, to tak a nap in the easy chair." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 203.

To GLIFFIN, *v. n.* To open the eyes at intervals in awaking from a disturbed sleep or slumber.] *Add*;

Isl. *glapn-ar syn* is rendered, *Visus hebescit*; *glapeygd*, *hebes oculis*; and *glep*, *caliginem oculis effundere*; Haldorson.

GLIFFIN, *s.* 1. A surprise, Ayrs.

To the spat as Watty keekit,

Nell slade reckless i' the tide,

Hech! it was an unco *gliffin*.—

Picken's Poems, ii. 47.

2. A sudden glow of heat, Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

GLIFRING, *s.* A feeble attempt, as to grasp at any thing; apparently synon. with *Glaum*.

"A chylde that is learning to goe, albeit he grippe, he cannot holde himself vp, but it is the grip of the nourse, that holdes vp the chylde. It is so betweene God and vs, we are all infantes, Jesus hes vs in his hand, we make a *glifring* to grip him againe, but when he lettes vs goe, then we fall: So this is our comfort that we are gripped by God, and his grip vpholdes us, for when he gripes to the heart of any man, his hand never lowes againe, and thou shalt neuer goe out of his grippe." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 212.

Isl. *glopr-a* signifies, per negligentiam perdere. But this word, I suspect, is rather allied to *klifr-a*, to clamber, manibus et pedibus clivum ascendere, Dan. *klavr-e*. G and K are so often interchanged, that these must be viewed as cognates of Isl. *gluifr*, loca praeupta. G. Andr. gives niti, as an additional sense of *klifra*; Lex. p. 147.

GLIM, *s.* The venereal disease, Ayrs.

Frae itch, the sca', or *glim*, to clear ye,

Sal Nit; aut forte Hydrargyri;

An' sic like cures, in common canting,

War never to the Doctor wanting.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 174.

GLIM, *s.* An ineffectual attempt.] *Add*;

To GIE one the GLIM, to give one the slip, to disappoint one, Aberd.

But, sang, I ga'e mysel' the *glim*,

For a' my cracks.

W. Beattie's *Tales*, p. 8. V. GLIM.

I know not if there be any affinity with Isl. *gleym-a*, Dan. *glamm-er*, to forget, to leave out.

To GLIME, *v. n.* To look askance or asquint, Roxb.

2. To cast a glance on; used in a general sense, Selkirks.

"In half an hour they had sic a squad gathered thegither as ee never *glimed* on. There ye might hae seen auld gray-bearded ministers, lairds, weavers, and poor hinds, a' sharing the same hard fate." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 49.

3. To view impertinently with a stolen side-look, continued for some time, Upp. Lanarks.

It differs from the *v. to Gledge*; as the latter signifies to look with a quick side-glance.

GLIME, *s.* An indiscreet look directed sideways towards an object for some time, *ibid*.

GLIM-GLAM, *s.* 1. The play of Blind-man's buff, or *Blind-Harry*, Banffs., Aberd. V. GLIM, *s.*

2. I am told that, in Angus, this word is used to denote a sly look or wink. But my information is not quite satisfactory.

GLIMMIE, *s.* The person who is blind-folded in the sport of Blind-man's-buff, Aberd.

Isl. *glymt-a* signifies insultare. But as many of the terms, which denote the action of the eye, are transferred from the motion of light, perhaps the radical idea is to be sought in Su.G. *glimm-a* splendescere, as signifying to cast a glance, like a ray darting from the sun. The Su.G. *v.* may be originally the same with A.S. *ge-leom-an*, retained in the participle *ge-leomad*, radiatus, radiis spectabilis; Lye.

To GLINK, *v. n.* To look obliquely, to cast a glance to one side, Ayrs.

GLINK, *s.* A side-look, *ibid*.

Teut. *ghe-linck-en*, *ghe-lick-en*, *glick-en*, nitere, splendere; Kilian.

This learned writer evidently rejects *g* from the number of the radical letters entering into the formation of this word. And it would seem that he is right; for Teut. *lick-en* is synon. In the same manner *leam* or *leme*, A.S. *leom*, is the root of E. *gleam*.

To GLINK, *v. a.* To jilt, Border; *Blink*, synon Fife.

2. To look askance on; or as expressive of the transient character of such affection, as it may be compared to a fleeting glance.

In this sense a jilt is said to *gie* one the *glaiks*.

To GLINT, *v. n.* To glance, &c. V. GLENT, *v.*

GLISK, *s.* Give, as sense

1. A glance of light, a transient ray, Dumfr.

"*Glisk*, a glimpse of light; a little light flung suddenly on a dark object." Gall. Encycl. V. GLIFF, *s.*

"And so ae morning siccan a fright as I got! twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing, or some siccan ploy, for the neb o' them's never out of mischief; and they just got a *glisk* o' his honour as he gaed into the wood, and banged off a gun at him." Waverley, iii. 238.

"The flocks thickly scattered over the heath, arose, and turned to the ruddying east *glisk* of returning light." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 277.

The term *glisk*, from its termination, might almost

seem to be an inversion of Isl. *aug-lios*, *clarus*; if not formed from *glis nitor*, and *auga oculus*, q. *glis-aug-a*, the glance of the eye.

But whatever be the origin, it seems to have been anciently the same with O.E. *gluske*. "*Gluscar* is given as synon. with *Glyar*, one who looks askint; and *Gluskynge* with *Glyenge*." Prompt. Parv. Now, *glisk* may have primarily denoted a side-glance, or looking at any object askance.

2. A transient view, a glance.] *Add*;

It has been understood as denoting a glance with the corner of the eye in passing. This corresponds with the sense of the A. Bor. v. "*Glent*, to look askew. North." Grose.

3. It is sometimes used to denote a light affection in any way; as, "*A glisk o' cauld*," a slight cold, Fife.

To GLISS, *v. n.* To cast a glance with the eyes.]

Insert, as sense

1. To shine, to glister.

Her girdle shaw'd her middle jimp,
And gowdin *glis* her hair.

Hardyknute, Sel. Scot. Bal. i. 2.

Add to etymon;

Isl. *glyss-a* scintillare; *glys*, nitor, splendor. Verel. gives Sw. *glants* as the synonyme.

GLYSSORT.

"In another part of A. a like rental is given up in the Latin tongue soon after the year 1561; in which besides 37 barrels of salmon, are contained likewise 2 barrels of *Glyssort* [*Grilses*, f.] i. e. young salmon." Hist. of Abbays, &c. Keith's Hist. App. p. 183. I see no ground for any other conjecture.

GLIT, *s.* 2. A slimy substance in the beds of rivers, S.] *Add*;

The following is perhaps a more accurate definition; "*Glitt*, oily matter, which makes the stones of brooks slippery in summer." Gall. Encycl.

GLITTIE, *adj.* Oozy, slimy, S.

The sei-mewe couris on his *glittie* stene,
For it's greine withe the dewe of the jaupying
maine. *Wint. Ev. Tales*, ii. 71.

The water-asks, sae cauld and saft,
Crawl'd ower the *glittie* flure.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

GLITTILIE, *adv.* "In the manner of ooze,"
Clydes. *Ibid.* p. 452.

GLITTINESS, *s.* Ooziness, Clydes. *Ibid.*

GLITTIE, *adj.* Having a very smooth surface; often applied to that which has become so smooth that it will not sharpen edge tools, Roxb.

Su.G. *glatt* lubricus, viewed by Ihre as the same word which signifies nitidus: and indeed smoothness or polish is always conjoined with a shining appearance.

GLOAM. *It gloams, v. imp.* Twilight comes on, Aberd.

GLOAMIN, GLOMING, *s.* Fall of evening.] *Add*;

Shaw gives *glomuin* as a Gael. word signifying "the evening." But it seems to be an adopted term, having no cognates.

GLOAMD, *s.* The twilight, Loth.; synon. with

Gloamin. This appears to be the same with *Gloam't*, q. v.

GLOAMIN, *adj.* Belonging to twilight, S.

The lines, that ye sent owre the lawn,—
Gin *gloamin* hours reek'd Eben's haun.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 176.

GLOAMING-FA', *s.* The fall of evening, South of S.

"Gin ye'll promise to cut the corn as cleverly as when ye kempit by the side o' bonny Mary Dinweddie,—I dinna ken but I might bribe ye wi' a cannie hour at *gloaming-fa'*, under the hazel bower birks, and no ane o' a' the boors be the wiser for't." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 401.

GLOAMIN-SHOT, *s.* For, A twilight interview, R. A twilight interval which workmen within doors take before using lights, S.

In Su.G. *skumrask* is used in a similar sense; denoting that portion of time, during which, as candles or lamps are not lighted, there is a cessation from labour. V. *Skymning*, under *Skumm*; Ihre.

GLOAMIN-STAR, *s.* The evening-star, Loth.

GLOAM'T, *part. adj.* In the state of twilight.

—"By this time, it was turn't gay an' *gloam't*, an' the hie scaurs looket sae elrichlike,—that I grew a wee thing eerie." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

GLOAN, *s.* Substance, strength; as, "It has nae *gloan*," it has no substance, Aberd.

Gael. *glonn*, a fact, deed; q. a person who performs nothing. C.B. *gallu* denotes power.

To GLOCKEN, *v. a.* To astound, Dumfr.

GLOCKEN, GLOCKENIN', *s.* 1. "A start from a fright;" Gall. Encycl.

2. An unexpected disaster, Dumfr.

This term is thus illustrated. The mistress of a family, coming home, and finding her husband or child dead, no other person being in the house, would be said to have "gotten an unco *glockenin*."

Isl. *glug-a*, aperte oculis perquirere; q. to open the eyes hastily, when one is alarmed.

To GLOFF, GLIFF, *v. n.* 1. To feel a sudden shock in consequence of plunging into water; or perhaps to shudder from the shock, S.B.

I gar'd a witch fa' headlins in a stank,
As she was riding, on a windle strae;
The carling *gloff'd*, and cryd out Will-awae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

This is quoted under the *v. GLIFF*, as signifying, to be seized with sudden fear. *Dele* these words, as merely a repetition, and *substitute* the definition given above.

"*Gloff'd*, shivered;" Gl. Shirrefs.

2. To take fright, to be seized with a panic, S.B.

GLOFF, *s.* 1. A sudden, partial, and transitory change of the atmosphere surrounding a person; caused by a change in the undulation, Ettr. For.

2. The sensation produced by this change; as, "I fand a great *gloff* o' heat," S.

3. It is also applied to darkness, when occasionally it appears denser to the eye than in other parts of the atmosphere, Ettr. For.

To GLOFF, *v. n.* To take unsound sleep, Fife. Undoubtedly from the same source with the old

term *Gliffin*, used by Barbour; though it must be acknowledged that this is very obscure.

GLOFF, *s.* Unquiet or disturbed sleep, Fife.

GLOFFIN, *s.* Unquiet sleep of very short duration, *ibid.* Being a diminutive from *Gloff*, *s.*, it is distinguished from the parent term, as giving the additional idea of brevity.

GLOG, *adj.* Black, dark, having the appearance of depth; as, "That is a *glog* hole," Roxb.

Shall we view this as an oblique use of *Glog* as signifying slow? Dan. *glug*, Isl. *glugg-r*, denote a hole, an opening, but without suggesting the ideas of depth or darkness.

GLOGGIE, *adj.* Dark and hazy, misty; applied to the state of the atmosphere, Loth.

There is an obvious resemblance between this and Isl. *gluggathykn*, nubeculae, densae alibi, alibi rarae, quae nunc tegunt, nunc aperiunt solis vel lunae lumen; Verel. Ind. *Glugga*, by itself, signifies foramen, an opening.

To GLOG *owre*, *v. a.* To swallow hastily, to gulp down, Aberd.

GLOG, *s.* A hasty draught, *ibid.* V. GLOCK.

GLOY, *s.* 1. The withered blades, &c.] *Add*; 2. This word in Orkney is understood differently; being expl. "Straw of oats, kept much in the same manner as in harvest [in the sheaves, it would seem], only the oats being taken off."

3. A hasty thrashing, so as only to beat out the best grains, Clydes. *Add* to etymon;

To these may be added C.B. *cloig*, helm, or straw made into bundles for thatching; Owen.

GLOYD, *s.* An old horse, Mearns, Banffs.; the same with *Glyde*. This term is used only by old people.

—Seldom hae I felt the loss

O' *gloyd* or cow, ouse, goat or yowe.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 42.

Than into Leith I rade straight-way,

Put in my *gloyd* where he gat hay. *Ibid.* p. 56.

Shall we view it as an oblique use of Gael. *gleoid*, a sloven, from the slow motion of a horse of this description?

GLOIT, *s.* 1. "A lubberly inactive fellow," Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

Perhaps only a variety of *Gloyd*; or allied to *Gloit*, *v.*

2. "A soft delicate person;" Gall. *Encycl.*

To GLOOM, GLOWM, *v. n.* 1. To grow dark, S.B.

At last and lang, when night began to *gloom*,
And eery like to sit on ilka howm,

They came at last unto a gentle place.

Ross's Helenore, p. 33.

Johns. gives the E. *v.* as signifying, "to be cloudy, to be dark;" but without any example. Ross uses the same *v.* in a passive form.

Landgates unto the hills she took the gate,
After the night was *gloom'd*, and growing late.

Ibid. p. 45. *Glowm'd*, Ed. First.

On second thoughts I am inclined to view *Gloamin* as allied to this term.

2. To look morose or sullen, to frown, to have a cloud on one's aspect, S.

GLORGIE, *adj.* Sultry; applied to a warm suffocating day, with a darkened sun, Ayrs.

To GLOSE, GLOZE, *v. n.* To blaze.] *Add*;

"Gudewife, carry up a *glozin'* peat, an' kennel a spunk o' fire in them baith; for the sea air mak's a thing cauld an' clammy." St. Kathleen, iii. 167.

Add to etymon;—Isl. *gloss-a* flagrare, flammæ emittere.

GLOSS, *s.* 1. A low clear fire, free from smoke or flame, South of S., Gall. In Fife, the phrase *red gloss* is frequently used as opposed to flame; as, "There's a fine *red gloss*, but nae low."

"*Gloss*, a comfortable little fire of embers;" Gall. *Encycl.*

2. The act of heating one's self at a fire of this kind; as, "Cum in by, and tak a *gloss*," Loth.

V. GLOSE.

GLOSSINS, *s. pl.* Flushings in the face, Teviotd.

Isl. *gloss*, *glossi*, flamma, *gloss-a* flagrare, flammæ emittere. This origin is confirmed by the language of the prophet, Isa. xiii. 8. "Their faces shall be as flames;" and chap. iii. 24. "There shall be *burning* instead of beauty."

To GLOTTEN, *v. n.* 1. To thaw gently, Loth., Roxb.

2. A river is said to be *glottenit*, when it is a very little swelled, its colour being somewhat changed, and the froth floating on its surface, Roxb.

GLOTTEN, GLOTTENIN, *s.* 1. A partial thaw, in consequence of which the water begins to appear on the ice, *ibid.*

It properly denotes the action of the sun on the ground, when after, or during the continuance of, a frost, it mollifies the surface, but scarcely penetrates farther. In this case it is said, *There was only a glottenin the day*. Sometimes pron. *Gloutenin*, Roxb.

2. A river is said to have got a *glottenin*, when a little swelled, as above described, Roxb.

As it immediately refers to the effect of heat, and particularly of the solar rays, it may be allied to Alem. *gluot*, Su.G. Belg. *gloed*, a live coal, Su.G. *gloedande*, ardens, glowing, from *glo-a*, to shine, to burn. Thus the phrase seems merely equivalent to that, "There was only a *glowing* to-day;" i. e. not a proper dissolution of the frost.

Some might prefer deducing this term from Isl. *glaeta*, humor.

To GLOUM, GLOOM, *v. n.* To frown.] *Add*;

It may be observed, however, that *glome* was used in the same sense as our word, as early as the reign of Henry VIII.

"I *glome*, I loke vnder the browes, or make a louryng countenance. Je rechigne. It is a saver [sour] wyfe, she is ever *gloming*." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 250, a.

GLOUMER, *s.* One who has a downcast frowning look, Clydes.

To GLOUR out, *v. a.* To *glour out the een*; to dazzle the sight by constant gazing, S.

"They followed him ay till he was caught up into glory, and there the poor men stood gazing and *glouring out* their eyne, to behold the place where he ascended." W. Guthrie's Sermon. p. 7.

GLOUR, *s.* 1. A broad stare, S.] *Add*;

2. Sometimes used for the power of vision in general. *Gleg o' the glour*, sharp-sighted, S.

GLOURER, *s.* A starrer, S.

GLOUSHTEROICH, *s.* The offals of soup, Ayrs.

GLOUSTERIE, GLOUSTEROICH, GLOUSTERIN, *part. adj.* Boisterous. The phrase, a *glousterin day*, denotes that unequal state of the weather, in consequence of which it sometimes rains, and at other times blows, Perth. In Tweedd. it is applied to a day in which there is rain accompanied with a pretty strong wind; pron. also *Glysterie, Glysterin*. When there is some appearance of a fall of snow, the term *Gloushteroich* is applied to the weather, Ayrs.

To GLOUT, *v. n.* To pout.] *Add*;

Dr Johns. justly observes, that this word is still used in Scotland. It is common in Fife and Perth., pron. *q. gloot*.

The northern term which makes the greatest approximation is Isl. *glott-a*, indignanter subridere, whence *glott*, risus malignus at suppressus, subrisus indignantis; Haldorson.

To GLUDDER (pron. *gluther*), *v. n.*] *Add*;

Isl. *glutr-a* signifies, prodigere, dilapidare, to play the prodigal; *glut*, vita dissoluta; 2. prodigalitas.

GLUDDER, *s.* The sound caused by a body falling among mire, Ayrs.

"As he was coming proudly along,—his foot slipped, and down he fell as it were with a *gludder*, at which all the thoughtless innocents on the Earl of Angus' stair set up a loud shout of triumphant laughter." R. Gilhaize, i. 8.

To GLUDDER, *v. n.* To swallow one's food in a disgusting manner, Ayrs.

C.B. *glwth* denotes a glutton.

GLUFF, *adj.* To look *gluff*, to be silently sullen, whether seriously or under pretence, Dumfr.

Isl. *gliup-ur*, tristis vel vultu nubilo; whence *gliupn-a*, *glupn-a*, vultum demittere, tristari; animum despondere.

To GLUFF, *v. a.* To affright, Orkn.

Isl. *glop-r* signifies stultus, fatuus, *glapp-r*, id. The *v. Gluff* may be allied; as fear produces a temporary fatuity. Or we may view it as radically allied to *gliupn-a*, *glupn-a*, animum demittere. V. GLIFF, *v.*

GLUFF o' heat. V. GLIFF, *s.*

GLUFF, *s.* A glove.

"Ane twa handit sword with ane *gluff* of plait, the price iij lb." Aberd. Reg. A 1545, V. 19.

To GLUGGER, *v. n.* To make a noise in the throat in swallowing any liquid, Teviotd.

Gael. *glug*, the motion and noise of water confined in a vessel.

GLUM, *adj.* Gloomy, dejected, S. "*Glum*, gloomy, sullen. Norf." Grose.

"Ou, dear Monkbarns, what's the use of making a wark? 'I make no wark, as you call it, woman.' 'But what's the use o' looking sae *glum*—about a pickle banes?' Antiquary, i. 191. V. GLOUM, *v.*

To GLUMP, *v. n.* To look gloomy, unhappy, or discontented, Loth., Aberd.

Aft fidgin wi' a dourlike grane,
Glumpin wi' a sour disdain,—
She wi' a youl began to mourn.

Tarras's Poems, p. 52.

GLUMP, *s.* A sour or morose person, Buchan. Gall.

Black be his fa', whase meagre face
Maun shaw his saul a dronnin bass,

A peevish girnin *glump*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 131.

"*Glump*, a sulky fool;" Gall. Encycl.

GLUMPIE, GLUMPISH, *adj.* Sour looking, morose, Loth., Fife.

"*Glumping*, sullen, or sour looking. Exm." Grose.

GLUMPS, *s. pl.* In the *glumps*, in a gloomy state, out of humour, ibid.

Probably allied, notwithstanding the necessity of supposing a transposition of letters, to Isl. *glupn-a*, *gliupn-a*, tristari, animo despondere, Haldorson; as denoting that dissatisfied look which indicates depression of mind.

GLUMPH, *s.* A sour-looking fellow, Ayrs.

To GLUMSH, GLUMCH, *v. n.* To pout, to be in a state approximated to that of crying, Fife.

In this county it has a different sense from the *v. Glunsh*, also used; as the latter merely conveys the idea of looking sour, discontented, or displeased.

An' whan her marriage day does come,
Ye maun na gaung to *glumch* an' gloom.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 45.

GLUNDERIN, *part. adj.* Glaring; applied to any thing very gaudy, calculated to please a vulgar taste, Roxb., Loth.

Isl. *glindr-a*, nitescere.

GLUNDIE, *adj.* Sullen, Lanarks.

This *adj.* ought perhaps to be viewed as having a common fountain with the following noun, although the latter has greater latitude of signification.

GLUNDIE, *s.* A stupid person, Ayrs., Perth., Mearns; given as equivalent to S. *Gomrell*.

"*Glundie*, an inactive person, a fool;" Gl. Picken.

O.Fr. *goalon* is a provincial term, denoting a sloven; Cotgr. Isl. *glundr-a*, confundere, turbare. But it may be allied to Belg. *klont*, a mass, whence *klintie*, a little mass; as we say of a dull or inactive person that he is "a heavy lump."

2. Expl. "a fellow with a sulky look, but not sulky for all;" Gall. Encycl.

3. Also rendered "a ploughridder;" ibid. This would seem to denote one whose work is to attend the plough for removing earth, &c. from the coulter.

GLUNIMIE, *s.*

Upon a time, no matter where,
Some *Glunimies* met at a fair,
As deft and tight as ever wore
A durk, a targe, and a claymore.

Meston's Poems, p. 115.

In Mearns, I am informed, *Glunimie*, or *Glunimae*, is given as a fondling name to a cow.

This seems to be originally the same with *Glunye-man*, *q. v.*

GLUNYIE-MAN, *s.* A rough unpolished boorish-looking man; a term generally applied to a Highlander, Banffs.

GLUNNER, *s.* "An ignorant sour-tempered fellow;" Gall. Encycl. This is apparently formed from *Glundie*.

To **GLUNSH**, *v. n.* 1. To look sour.] *Add*;
Haldorson expl. Isl. *glenska* jocus mordax; q. a biting or sarcastical joke.

2. To be in a dogged humour, Roxb.

To **GLUNCH** and **GLOUM**, *v. n.* To look doggedly, *S.*

GLUNSH, **GLUNCH**, *s.* 1. A sour look.] *Add*;
2. A fit of doggedness, Roxb.

GLUNSH, **GLUNCH**, *adj.* Having a sour or discontented look, Loth., South of *S.*

"But what's the use o' looking sae glum and *glunch* about a pickle banes?" Antiquary, i. 191.

GLUNSHYE, **GLUNCHYE**, *adj.* 1. Morose, in bad humour, Selkirks.

"Heiryne [hearing] that scho was wilsum and *glunchye*, I—baid na langer to haigel." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

2. Dogged, Roxb.

"Heiryne that scho was wilsum and *glunchye*, I airghit at keuillyng with hir in that thraward paughty moode." Winter Evening Tales, ii. 41.

To **GLUNT**, *v. n.* To pout, to look sour, Perth., Fife. In Fife it is used with greater emphasis than *Glout*. To *glunt* at one, to look at one with displeasure, Roxb., Fife.

It is asserted, indeed, that, in the dialect of the latter county, there is a shade of distinction as to signification, not only between *Glout* and *Glunt*, but between *Glunt* and *Glumsh*, and also between *Glumsh* and *Glunsh*. To *Glunt* is not only to look sour, but to express dissatisfaction in a *wheenging* or whining tone. To *Glumsh* is not only to look sour, or even to whine, but to exhibit the appearance of one who is about to cry. For the difference between the last-mentioned term and *Glunsh*, V. **GLUMSH**.

Isl. *glett* and *glettnei* signify irritatio, *glett-az* irritare, lacescere, and *glott* risus malignus. The letter *n*, it is well known to philologists, is frequently inserted, especially when a word passes from one language into another.

GLUNTER, *s.* One who has a morose or sour look, *ibid.*

GLUNTIE, *s.* A sour look, *ibid.*

GLUNTIE, *adj.* Tall, meagre, and haggard, Roxb.

Perhaps from Teut. *klonte*, globus, massa; *g* and *k* being often interchanged. Hence, says Ihre, quod vel obesum, vel alias prae more est, *klunsig* appellare solemus.

GLUNTIE, *s.* An emaciated woman, *ibid.*

GLUNTOCH, *s.* A stupid fellow, Roxb.; evidently from the same origin with *Glundie*.

GLUPE, *s.* A great chasm or cavern, Caithn.] *Add*;

Another Isl. term not only corresponds exactly in signification, but exhibits nearly the same form. This

is *glayp-r*. Ogorleg *fialla glaypr*; Damascen. p. 148. Fissura et hiatus montium.

GLUSHIE, *adj.* Abounding with snow in a state of liquefaction; as, "The road's awfu' *glushie*," Ang.; *synon.* *Slushie*, *S.*

GLUTHER, *s.* A rising or filling of the throat, a guggling sound in it, as of one drowning; caused by grief, or otherwise, preventing distinct articulation; as, "A *gluther* cam into his throat, and hindered him frae speaking," Roxb.; *Guller*, *synon.*

"At length he gae a great *gluther*, like a man drowning, and fell down wi' sik a dunt he gart a' the moss shake again." Perils of Man, ii. 262. V. **GLUDDER**, *s.*

To **GLUTHER**, *v. n.* 1. To be affected in the way described above, to make a noise in the throat as a person drowning, *ibid.*

A.S. *gelodr*, pars quaedam corporis circa thoracem. 2. To swallow food voraciously and ungracefully, so as to make a noise with the throat, *S.*; *synon.* *Slubber*. V. **GLUDDER**, *v.*

In this sense it approaches nearly to O.Fr. *gloutoy-er*, manger goulument; Lat. *glutire*.

GLUTHER, *s.* The ungraceful noise made in swallowing, *S.*

GLUTS, *s. pl.* 1. Two wedges used in *tempering* the plough. The end of the beam being moveable in the *stilt* into which it was inserted, these wedges were anciently employed in raising or depressing it, Clydes.

2. The same name is given to the wedges used in tightening the *hooding* of a flail, *ibid.*

GNAFF, *s.* Any small or stunted object, Loth. *Neffit*, *nyeffit*, *q. v.*, is nearly allied; but properly applied to persons.

"At weel Jean ye'se no want an oranger, aye twa. What are ye seeking for the piece o' thae bits of *gnaffs*, my woman?" Saxon and Gael, i. 120.

Isl. *gnaf-er* prominēt, *gnoef* nasus prominens; *q.* any small object that juts out.

To **GNAP**, *v. a.* To eat, properly to gnaw, Aberd.

— Guid scuds she maks,
At three bawbees the chappin,
An' disna spare her cheese an cakes
To had our teeth a *gnappin*,
Fu' crump, that night.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 119. V. **GNYP**.

To **GNAP**, *v. n.* "To attempt;" Gl. Shirrefs., *S.B.*] *Add*;

It appears properly to signify, to pronounce after the English mode; as *synon.* with *Knap*, *q. v.* Now, as *Knap*, used in this sense, seems merely the *E. v.* signifying to bite, to break short, used in a secondary or metaph. way; it would appear that this is also the case as to *Gnap*, which in like manner primarily signifies to eat or bite, and the *s. gnap* a bite.

2. To bite at, to gnaw.

"In the nethermost [window] the Earle of Morton was standing *gnapping* on his staffe end, and the king & Monsieur d'Obignie above," &c. Melville's MS. p. 55.

GNAP, s. The act of speaking after the English manner, the act of clipping words, S.B.
 Speak my ain leed, 'tis guid auld Scots I mean,
 Your Soudland *gnaps* I count not worth a preen;
 We've words a fouth, we well can ca' our ain,
 Tho' frae them now my bairns sair refrain.

Ross's *Helenore*, Invocation.

To **GNAT, v. a.** 1. To gnaw.] *Add;*

Lancash. *knatter*, to gnaw (Gl. T. Bobbins), seems to be a dimin. from *gnat*.

GNAW, s. A slight, partial thaw, Aberd.; perhaps a metaph. use of the term, as signifying to nibble, q. only a nibbling at the frost.

GNECK, s. A notch, as in a stick, Moray.

Su.G. *nocka*, crena, incisura.

GNEEP, GNEIP, s. A foolish fellow, a booby, a ninny; as, *Ye blind gneep*, Aberd.

This term being very frequently conjoined with the epithet *blind*, it seems probable that it originally denoted some imperfection in the organ of sight, or some act indicating indistinctness of vision, like the phrase, *blind stymie*. V. **STYME, v.** Thus it may be viewed as allied to Isl. *gnap-a*, in altum se elevare et introspicere, Verel.; intentus intueri, also inhiare, Haldorson. Verel. translates *gnip-a* by Sw. *koxa*, which corresponds exactly with our cognate term *keek*. According to this view, the primary idea suggested by this word, is that of a peeping peering fellow, who has of course a very awkward appearance, and may be in danger of passing for a fool.

To **GNEISLE, v. a.** To gnaw, Aberd.

Su.G. *gnisl-a* stridere, stridulum sonare. This I trace to Isl. *gnyst-a*, *nyst-a*, id. The root would seem to be *gny-a*, fricare.

GNEW, pret. of the *v. to Gnaw*.

—Wi' the grips he was baith black and blue,
 At last in twa the dowie raips he *gnew*.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 43.

To **GNYP, GNIP, GNAP, v. a.** 1. To crop, to gnaw.] *Add;*

I have no doubt that Lancash. *knep*, to bite easily, is radically the same with our *gnip*.

To **GNOW, v. a.** To gnaw.

“But o then what becometh of Christes natural bodie? by myrackle, it flies to the heauen againe, if the papists teach treulie; for how sone soeuer the mouse takes hold, so sone flieth Christ away & letteth her *gnow* the bread. A bold and puissant mouse, but a feble and miserable god!” Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, Prol. iii. a.

GO, s. A person is said to be *upon go*, who is stirring about, and making a fuss. A thing is said to be *upon go*, when much in use, Aberd.

GO of the year, the latter part of it, when the day becomes very short, S.

GOAFISH, adj. Stupid, foolish, Gall.

Ilk clauchan's fill'd wi' *goafish* bards,

The — a mailen's free o' them;

Tie their bladders to their beards,

And owre the brig o' Dee wi' them.

Auld Galloway Song, Gall. *Encycl.* p. 225.

V. **GOFF, GUFF, GOVUS**, and **GOW**.

GOAK, interj. An exclamation expressive of surprise, Berwicks.; a sort of oath, *Goak me!*

To **GOAM, GOME, v. a.** 1. To pay attention to, to own, to care for. It is generally used in a negative form; as, “He never *goam't* me,” he took no notice of me; he looked as if he did not know me. In the same sense, a ewe is said not to *goam* a strange lamb, Roxb.

2. Applied to one so oppressed with sickness as not to take notice of any object, *ibid*.

This seems to be the same with A.Bor. *gome*, *gawm*, to understand. “I dunna *gawm* ye, I don't understand you;” Grose. V. the origin under **GUMPTION**.

To the cognate terms mentioned under *Gumption* may be added Germ. *gaumen*, Teut. *goom-en*, observare, considerare, curare; *goom* observatio, consideratio; cura; *goomer*, curator, custos; Isl. *gaum-a*, curam gerere. This seems to have the same root with *Goif*, q. v. that is, Isl. *ga*, *gaac*, to give the mind to any object.

To **GOAM, v. n.** To gaze about wildly, applied either to man or beast, Loth.; *synon. Goave*.

GOAN, s. A wooden dish for meat, Loth.] *Add;*

This word is also used in Galloway. It denotes the wooden dish employed for holding a workman's porridge.

Isl. *gogn* signifies, instrumenta et utensilia familiaria; *busgagn*, supellex domestica. But it is doubtful if there be any affinity. These seem formed from *gagn-a* prodesse.

Perhaps originally the same with *Gawn*, or *Goan*, a gallon, Chesh. “*Gun*, id. North. *Gawn-pail*, a pail with a handle on one side, Glouc.” Grose.

To **GOAN, v. n.** To lounge, Aberd.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *gion*, the mouth; *gionach* hungry; q. to prow about for one's food; or rather to Isl. *giáni*, socors, lazy, indolent, *goan-a*, *gon-a*, intentus spectare.

GOAT, s. A narrow cavern, &c.] *Add;*

2. A small trench.

“*Pila clavaria*. A goulfe ball. Fovea, A *goat*.—Percute pilam sensim, Give the ball but a little chap.—Immissa est pila in foveam. The ball is *goated*.” Wedderb. Vocab. p. 38.

To **GOAT, v. a.** To drive into a trench; a term formerly, at least, used at golf. V. the *s*.

To **GOAVE, v. n.** To go about staring in a stupid manner, Roxb.

“*Gauve*. To stare about like a fool. North.” Grose.

GOAVE, s. A broad vacant stare, *ibid*. V. **GOIF, v.**

GOCK, GOCKIE, s. A deep wooden dish, Aberd.; probably from a common origin with *Cog*, *Coag*, q. v.

GODBAIRNE, s. Godchild, &c.] *Add;*

We find another proof of the use of the phrase, *Godbairne Gift*, in an act of Parliament formerly unprinted.

“And in the meantyme being persewit be thair enemyes to remove fra thair kyndlie rowmes;—albeit the samyne landis beand gevin in *godbairne gift* to the erle of Huntly be the Cardinall, he wes nevir myndit to put the kyndlie possessouris thairfra, bot contentit with thair auld dewiteis,” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 164.

“The king [Ja. VI.], who was certainly of a generous but inconsiderate temper, had promised what

he called a *Godbairne gift*. And that he fully purposed to confer some mark of his favour upon the university, cannot reasonably be doubted." Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin. i. 189.

GODDERLITCH, *adj.* Slutty, Aberd.; apparently the same with *Gotherlisch*, q. v.

GODRATE, *adj.* Cool, deliberate, Gall.

GODRATELIE, *adv.* Coolly, *ibid.*

Probably from A.S. *god bonus*, or as signifying Deus, and *raed consilium*; q. in consequence of good or divine counsel. Teut. *godsraed* signifies, oraculum; Isl. *godraedi*, pietas; *godradr*, pius consultor.

GOD-SEND, *s.* 1. Any benefit which comes to one unexpectedly in a time of necessity; q. what has been *sent* immediately by God, S.

"I once thought that I had gotten a small *God-send*, that might have made all these matters easier." The Pirate, iii. 53.

2. The term used in the Orkney and Shetland islands, to denote the wreck which is driven ashore by the waves.

"It's seldom sic rich *God-sends* come on shore on our coast—no since the Jenny and James came ashore in King Charlie's time." The Pirate, i. 183. V. **SEND** and **SAYND**, *s.*

I observe no analogous term save Teut. *gods-loon*, Germ. *godes-lohn*, merces divina.

GOE, **GEU**, *s.* A creek.] *Add*;

The same term is used in Shetland, and expl. "a very small inlet of the sea." It seems to denote one much smaller than *Voe*.

I can see no other origin but that given under **GEO**. **GOFE**, **GOIF**, **GOYFF**, **GOWFF**, **GOWCHT**, **GOW**, *s.*

—"Wordis falss and said in fwme, and his crag & handis to stand in the *gofe*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 15, p. 141.

"His crag to be put in the *goif*." *Ibid.* A. 1543, V. 18.

"Wnder the pane of standing in the *goyffis* quhill thai that scho strublist mak request for hir." *Ibid.* V. 16.

"Hir crag selbe put in the *goyffis* wnto the townis will." *Ibid.*

"Ordanit to stand in the *gowis* quhill sax houris at ewin." *Ibid.*

It seems the same instrument that is meant in the following language: "Put his crag in the *gowcht*." *Ibid.* Cent. 16.

It would appear that this term, which assumes so many forms, properly denotes the jugs or pillory. Whether it was always restricted to this sense, or denoted the stocks or gyves, does not appear. The C.B. term for pillory is *carcar-gwddf*, literally a prison for the neck, *gwddf* signifying the neck. *Gofe*, *goyff*, &c. more nearly resemble C.B. *gefyn*, *gebyn*, a fetter, a *gyve*; a manacle, a shackle. This is obviously the origin of the E. word *gyve*. V. **GOWISTAIR**.

GOFF, *s.* A fool, Roxb.

"A.Bor. *goffe*, a foolish clown, North." Grose. V. **GUFF**, **GOVUS**, and **GOAFISH**.

To **GOFFER**, *v. a.* To pucker. V. **GOUPHERD**.

GOG, *s.* The object set up as a mark in playing at quoits, &c., Roxb., Loth.

"The parties stand at a little distance, and pitch the halfpenny to a mark, or *gog*; and he who is nearest the mark, has the envied privilege of tossing up

for heads or tails," &c. Blackw. Magazine, Aug. 1821, p. 35.

Most probably a cant term.

Isl. *gaeg-iaz*, latenter prospectare. It can have no affinity to *gogg-r*, uncus ferreus piscatorum, which seems from a common origin with C.B. *gwäeg*, "a fibula, a clasp, a buckle," Owen.

GOGAR, *s.* Whey boiled with a little oatmeal in it, and used as food, Roxb.

This is probably a term of the Cumbrian kingdom, transmitted through so many generations that it has undergone a change in its application. C.B. *gogawr*, "food for cattle, fodder;" *gogor-ian*, "to supply with fodder;" Owen. Davies renders it by *Seges*.

GOGAR-WORM, a worm of a serrated form, (a species q. *Nereis* Lin.) used for bait in fishing; different from the *lug*, Fife.

Apparently a Scandinavian term; Isl. *goggr* uncus ferreus piscatorum, *gogg-a* unco attrahere; Haldorson; q. the *hook-worm*.

GOGGIE, *adj.* Elegantly dressed, Fife.

This is probably from the same origin with E. *agog*, which Johns. derives from O.Fr. *à gogo*, having all to one's wish; though perhaps rather from *gogue*. *Etre en ses gogues*, to be frolicsome, wanton, &c. Cotgr. It may, however, deserve to be noticed, that Isl. *gau-fug-r*, *gofug-ur*, signifies dotatus, praestans; whence *gofugleikr*, corporis dignitas, as evidently referring to the external appearance, from *gofg-a* to venerate. *Ogoofg-ur* ignobilis.

GOGLET, *s.* A small pot with a long handle, Moray.

Shall we view this as corr. from E. *goblet*? Isl. *gioegl* signifies water; but the connexion is too remote.

GOHAMS, *s. pl.* Apparently synon. with *Hames*.

"A crooksaddle, with a pair of creels and *gohams*." Hope's Minor Practicks, 1734, p. 540. V. **HOCHIMES**.

GO-HARVEST, **GO-HAR'ST**, *s.* The fall, when the season declines, or is about to go away; including the time from the ingathering of the crop till the commencement of winter, S.

"Other parts of it bear a thin grass, and in the *go-harvest* and winter season is of a yellowish colour, which would appear to proceed from its being too wet, as indeed the whole is of a wet spouty nature." Maxwell's Select Transactions, p. 10.

"You have seen," said he, "on a fine day in the *go-har'st* (post-autumnal season) when the fields are cleared, a number of cattle from different farms collected together, running about in a sort of phrenzy, like pigs boding windy weather," &c. Northern Antiq. p. 404.

"Go-harvest, the open weather between the end of harvest and the snow or frost." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 40.

It would seem to be the same word that is corruptly pronounced *Goes-* or *Goss-hairst*. An old adage prevails in Tweeddale; "If the hart and hind meet dry and rise dry on Rood-reen, it will be a good *goss-hairst*." This is otherwise given; "If the deer ly down dry, and rise dry, on the day of Eddlestone Fair (Sept. 25), we will hae a gude *goes-hairst*."

To **GOIF**, **GOVE**, &c. *v. n.*] *Add*;

5. *Goave* is expl. "to gaze with fear;" Gall. Encycl.

6. To flaunt, to play the coquette, S.

—“ I have bribed thee with the promise o' a gliff at gloaming under the Tryste bower birks ; I would rather add a whole night to the hour than Ronald Rodan and yon *govan* widow should waur us.” Blackw. Magazine, Jan. 1821, p. 402.

GOIFF, *s.* A game. V. GOLF.

GOIF-BAW, *s.* A ball for playing at golf.

“ The bailyeis chargit Besse Senyor in iugement to deliuer Besse Malysoun thre dossoun and thre *goif bawis*, and ane dosoun of hemp, or the prices of the same.” Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

GOYLER, *s.* Supposed to be the Lestris Parasiticus or Arctic Gull ; Gael. *godhler* or *gobhler*.

“ The bird *Goylir*, about the bigness of a swallow, is observed never to land but in the month of January, at which time it is supposed to hatch ; it dives with a violent swiftness. When any number of these fowls are seen together, it's concluded to be an undoubted sign of an approaching storm ; and when the storm ceases, they disappear under the water.” Martin's West. Isl. p. 72.

The same explanation, however, is given of Martin's *Faskidar*.

GOIT, *s.* A young unfledged bird, Gall.

“ *Goits*, young birds unplumed ;” Gall. Encycl.

This, I suspect, is merely a provincial variety of *Geit*. *Get* is used by Gawin Douglas for the young of brutes. V. GET, *s.* As Isl. *gyt-a*, *giot-a*, *parere*, is applied both to birds and fishes, *gyta*, *got*, and *gota*, signify *foetura piscium*.

To GOY, *Goy owre*, *v. a.* To allure, to seduce, to decoy, Aberd.

I can scarcely trace this to Isl. *goel-a*, *illicere*, although the sense is the same. It may rather be viewed as allied to *gá*, *giá*, *gió*, lascivia, dissoluta securitas, whence *giá-lift*, *vita luxuriosa*.

GOYIT, *adj.* Silly, foolish, Aberd.

Probably the part. pa. of *Goy*, to allure. Teut. *goy-en* signifies *festinare* ; O.Fr. *goyer*, *gouier*, celui qui s'attache à une femme de mauvaise vie ; Roquefort. This term also appears with the prefix *Begoyt*, q. v.

GOLACH, *s.* The generic name for a beetle.] *Add* ;

In the more northern counties *Gulghy* is used instead of *golach*.

GOLDER, *s.* A yell or loud cry, S.

“ It's eneugh to gar a sow scunner tae hear your *golders*.” Saint Patrick, iii. 206.

Isl. *gaul*, boatus ; A.S. *galdor*, Isl. *galdur*, incantatio, from *gal-a*, canere, incantare.

GOLDFOOLYIE, *s.* Leaf-gold, S.

“ Orichalcum, *goldfoolyie*.” Wedderb. Vocab. p. 20. V. FULYE.

GOLDIE, GOOLDIE, GOWDIE, *s.* A vulgar or boyish term used to denote the Goldfinch, S. ; abbreviated from *Goldspink*, q. v.

Spink is given by Phillips and Cotgr. as an E. name for the chaffinch, in S. *Shilfaw*.

GOLDING, *s.* A species of wild fowl.] *Add* ;

It is written *Goldeine*, Acts Mary, 1555, both in Ed. 1566, and in 1814, p. 498 ; *Goldyndis*, Acts Ja. VI. 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 180 ; *Goldynkis*, ib. p. 236. As this fowl is joined with the duck, teal and atteal, it is most probable that it belongs to the *Anas* genus. The only term which I have met with that has any

resemblance, is Isl. *gul-oend*, expl. *Mergus major longiroster* ; Haldorson. It may be thus be viewed q. *guld-oend*. Could we suppose the E. name *Golden Eye* to have been given in this early period to the *Anas Clangula*, Linn., and that this name had been received by our ancestors ; *golding*, or *goldeine*, might be viewed as a corr. of this designation, or as expressed in the pl. *gold-eyne*, *golden-eyes*.

GOLES, GULES, *s. pl.* The cornmarigold, Mearns. V. GUILDE, GOOL.

To GOLF, *v. n.* To move forward with violence.

This pig, quhen they hard him,

Thay come *golfsand* full grim.

Colkelbie Sow, F. I. v. 158.

Perhaps from the game called *Golf*.

GOLF, *s.* A game in Scotland, &c.] *Add* ;

The earliest mention of this game, that I have met with, is in Aberd. Reg.

—“ At the *goiff*, becaus thai war partismen wyth the said Jhone in wyning and tyinsell,” &c. A. 1538, V. 16.

GOLF-BAW, *s.* The ball struck in the game of *Golf*, S.

Teut. *kolf-bal*, *pila clavaria*. V. GOIF-BAW.

GOLFER, GOWFER, *s.* A player at golf, S.

Driving their baws frae whin or tee,

There's no nae *gowfer* to be seen.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

To GOLLAR, GOLLER, *v. n.* 1. To emit a guggling sound, Roxb.

At first he spurr'd, an' fell a bocking,

Then *gollar'd*, p—t, and just was choaking.

Hogg's Scots Pastorals, p. 21.

2. To speak in a loud, passionate, thick and inarticulate manner. It is frequently applied to dogs, when, in challenging suspicious persons, they bark in a thick and violent manner, Roxb.

This might seem allied to Isl. *gol-a* *ululare*. *Hann golar i goern*, intestina illi latrant. But most probably the same with the v. *to Guller*, q. v.

GOLLERING, *s.* A guggling sound, as that emitted by an animal in the state of strangulation, Roxb.

V. GULLER.

—“ Gibb, &c. took such fits of seven days fasting, that their voices were changed in their groanings and *gollerings* with pain of hunger.” Law's Memorials, p. 192, N.

GOLLIE, *s.* The act of bawling, Dumfr., evidently from the same origin with *Goul*, *v.*, q. v.

To GOLLIES, *v. n.* To scold, Ayrs.

This is evidently a provincial variety of *Galyie*, *Gallyie*, or of *Goul*, both having the same signification.

GOLLIMER, *s.* One who eats greedily, Teviotdale.

Fr. *goulugluttonous* ; *goulée*, a throatful, or *gueule*, the throat, and *mere*, mere, entire ; q. “ all throat.”

GOLOSHIN, *s.* A stupid fellow, a ninny, South of S. ; synon. *Sumf*.

Isl. *galaus* incuriosus, negligens ; *galaz* insanire ; *galeysi* incuria, oscitantia.

GOME, GUYME, *s.* A man.] *Add* ;

This term is still used in Roxb.

GOMER, *adj.* A term formerly used about Crawford-muir, in relation to the chace. *She*

was gomer. But whether spoken of the *gru* or the hare, is uncertain.

GOMRELL, *s.* A stupid or senseless fellow.] *Add;*

"Ye was right to refuse that clavering *gomerel*, Sir John; and as to Maister Angus, though a douce weel-doin' lad, he is but draff an' sand to his brither." Saxon and Gael, iii. 73.

Gomerill is expl. by Grose, "a silly fellow;" but without any hint as to the province.

GOMMERIL, GOMRAL, *adj.* Foolish, nonsensical, South of S., Fife.

"We dinna believe in a' the *gomral* fantastic bogles and spirits that fley light-headed fock—but we believe in a' the apparitions that warn o' death, that save life, an' that discover guilt." Hogg's *Brownie*, &c. ii. 140.

GOMF, *s.* "A fool, or one who wishes to seem so;"

Gall. *Encycl.* V. GUMPHIE and GUMPUS, *id.*

GONYEL, *s.* 1. A large ill-shaped person, Roxb. 2. A stupid fellow, *ibid.*; *synon.* *Gomrell.*

Wow, lass, but yestreen ye was lucky,

At drawing the valentine, when

The fient ane else was in the pockie

But joost yon stark *gonyel* Tam Glen.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 154.

Isl. *gunga* homo pusillanimus; *gan-apraiceps* ruor; *gon-a* prominens prospecto, veluti qui nubes suspicit, G. Andr.; q. one who gazes wildly. *Goengul*, however, signifies ambulatorius, a wandering person; which might be transferred to an idle foolish fellow.

GONKED, *part. pa.* "Cheated;" Gall. *Encycl.* V. GUNK.

GONTERNS, GONTRINS, *interj.* A term expressive of joyous admiration, Roxb.

GONTERNBICKS, *s.* Expl. "Gladness," *ibid.*

GONTERNICKLES, *interj.* An exclamation, *ibid.*

Isl. *gaa* signifies joy, *gaenn* gaudet, G. Andr.; but these words are probably corrupted, as containing the abbreviation of several words combined and run together.

GONTRUM-NIDDLES, an expression of the same kind, *ibid.*

GOO, Gu', *s.* A gull; merely the Scottish pronunciation of the E. name of this species of bird, Mearns. V. Gow, *id.*

GOO, *s.* A particular taste or savour, generally of an ungrateful kind, S.; from Fr. *gout*, *id.*

GOODMAN, *s.* 1. A proprietor of land.] *Add;*

In regard to the quotation from Watson's Coll., I am indebted to Sir W. Scott for the remark, that—"born at *Middle-yard-weight*," is obviously a mistake of the printer, for—"born a middle-eard wight," i.e. a native of the middle earth. V. MYDDIL ERD.

Scot of Scotstarvet frequently uses the term in this sense.

"Mr. Thomas Hamilton, son to the *goodman* of Priestfield, was secretary in Balmerino's place." *Staggering State*, p. 68.

"Sir William Ker, the only son of Sir Robert Ker, of Ancrum,—from *goodman* of Ancrum attained to the marriage of the eldest daughter of the house of

Lothian, and thereafter to be secretary when the earl of Lanerk fell." *Ibid.* p. 102.

The learned Sir George Mackenzie has a remark on this head which merits observation. "This remembers me," he says, "of a custom in Scotland, which is but gone lately in dissuetude, and that is, that such as did hold their lands of the Prince, were called *Lairds*; but such as held their lands of a subject, though they were large, and their superiour very noble, were only called *Good-men*, from the old French word, *Bonne homme*, which was the title of the master of the family." *Science of Heraldry*, p. 13, 14.

I find only two senses in which *bon homme* is used by old Fr. writers; first, as signifying a peasant; secondly, an old man. V. Cotgr. and Dict. Trev. To the first, our *Gudeman*, in the modern sense, corresponds. But that this term, as applied to a proprietor, has been transmitted from the Goths, appears from various proofs. V. GUD, *adj.*, etymon. If it shall be found that Fr. *bon homme* anciently denoted a landholder; I would be disposed to view the term merely as a translation of that which had been formerly used in Frankish. But I can find no proof that the French used this phrase in the same sense. V. Du Cange, vo. *Boni Homines*; Dict. Trev. vo. *Bon homme.* *Add*, as sense

9. *Young Gudeman, Young Goodman*, "a man newly married," S. Gl. Burns.

The *young goodman* to bed did clim,

His dear the door did lock in, &c.

Ramsay's Christ's Kirk, c. iii.

This designation, however, is not considered as appropriate till the day after marriage. Before this he is only called the *Bridegroom*.

GOODMAN'S MILK, the milk that is first skimmed from a sour *cog*, after the cream has been taken off for the churn. As, if possible, none of the milk must be mixed with the cream, a portion of the latter remains; which makes the upper part of the milk, that is taken out of the vessel, richer than what is left behind. It is therefore considered as a morsel exclusively belonging to the head of the family, because of its superior quality, S.

GOOD NEIGHBOURS, 1. A title given to the Fairies, S.

In the hinder-end of harvest on Allhallow-even,
When our *good Neighbours* dois ride, if I read
right, &c.

Montgomerie's Flyting. V. BUNEWAND.

"The Scottish fairies—sometimes reside in subterranean abodes; in the vicinity of human habitations, or, according to the popular phrase, under the "door-stane," or threshold; in which situation they sometimes establish an intercourse with men, by borrowing, and lending, and other kindly offices. In this capacity they are termed the *good neighbours*; from supplying privately the wants of their friends, and assisting them in all their transactions, while their favours are concealed." *Scott's Minstrelsy*, ii. 228, 229.

"The inhabitants of the Isle of Man call them 'the *good people*,' and say they live in wilds and forests, and on mountains, and shun great cities, because of the wickedness acted therein: all the houses

are blessed where they visit, for they fly vice." They receive the same designation in Ireland. Ibid. p. 218, 228.

2. A flattering designation formerly given to Witches.

"That the *good neighbours* attended and prepared their charms over the fire; that the herbs of which they composed their charms, were gathered before sunrise; and that with these they cured the Bishop of St. Andrew's of a fever and flux." Trial of Alison Pearson, A. 1588. Arnot's Trials, p. 348.

"*Good neighbours* was a term for witches. People were afraid to speak of them opprobriously, lest they should provoke their resentment." Ibid. N.

In Alison Pearson's declaration, which is given far more fully in the Border Minstrelsy, the term is applied promiscuously to fairies and to witches. In the following passage, it seems applicable to fairies.

"Item, for hanting and repairing with the *gude neighbours*, and queene of Elfland, thir divers years by-past, as she had confest;—and that she was seven years ill-handled in the coast of Elfland, that, however, she had *gude* friends there, and that it was the *gude neighbours* that healed her, under God."

Having said that one came to her "like a lustie man, and many *men and women* with him;—that the first time she gaed with them, she got a sair strake frae one of them, which took all the *poustie* [power] of her syde frae her;" she proceeds to speak of the *good neighbours* making their *saves* [salves] with pannes and fyres, (as in the account given by Arnot) evidently applying the designation to the *men and women* formerly mentioned. For, speaking of the very same persons, it is added; "At last they tuik away the power of her haile syde frae her, which made her lye many weeks." She clearly distinguishes the *gude neighbours* who took away the power of both her sides from those formerly spoken of under the same designation, when she subjoins, "that Mr. William Sympsoune is with them who healed her, and telt her all things;—that he will appear to her before the court comes; that he told her he was taken away by them, and he bidd her sign herself that she be not taken away, for the teind of them are taken to hell everie year." V. Minstrelsy, ii. 216–218.

GOODWIFE, s. 1. Formerly used to denote the wife of a proprietor of land.

We had no garments in our land,
But what were spun by th' *Goodwife's* hand.

Watson's Coll. V. GOODMAN.

2. A farmer's wife, S.

"This samen sunday the lady Pittmedden, the *good-wife* of Iden, Mr. William Lumsden and his wife, &c. were excommunicate in both kirks of New Aberdeen, being all papists." Spalding, i. 238.

The spouse of the farmer is thus distinguished from the *lady*, or wife of the laird. What a prostitution of ecclesiastical authority to pretend to *excommunicate* those who most probably never had been in communion with the Protestant church! But this sentence was followed up in these times by a pretty profitable fruit called *confiscation* of goods. Thus an ecclesiastical sentence was often as beneficial, and therefore as desirable to others, as a civil act of forfeiture.

3. A female farmer, a woman who manages a farm, S.

4. Simply, a wife, S. V. GUDEWIFE.

5. The mistress of a house, an housewife, S.

"When the lad came to the house, the *good-wife* hastened, and gave him meat to them." Peden's Life, p. 37.

It is used by Barbour as synon. with *howsswyff*.

He come sone in the houss, and fand
The *howsswyff* on the benk sittand.—

—Schr, perfay,

Quoth the *gud wyff*, I sall yow say.

The Bruce, vii. 248. MS.

6. The mistress of an inn.

Till ane ostrye Thom Haliday led thaim rycht.

—The *gud wyff* said, till [haiff] applessyt him best;

Four gentill men is cummyn owt off the west.

—The *gud wyff* cryede, and petuously couth gret.

Wallace, v. 741, 749. MS.

GOOD-WILLER, s. One who wishes well to another, S.

"The earle Douglas—wold nevir give ear to his *good willeris* and favoureris." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 41, 42.

GOOL, GOOLD, s. Corn marigold. V. GUILDE.

GOOLGRAVE, s. Strong manure, Shetl.

Isl. *gull flavus*, and *graf sanies*?

GOOSE-FLESH, s. A term used to denote the state of the skin, when it is raised into small tubercules, in consequence of cold or fear, so as to resemble that of a plucked fowl, Roxb.

GOOSSY, GUSSIE, s. Properly, a young sow; sometimes used more generally, S.

"She didna only change me intil an ill-faurd he-sow, but guidit me shamefully ill a' the time I was a *goossy*." Hogg's Brownie, &c. ii. 331. V. GUSSIE.

TO GOPE, v. n. To palpitate, to beat as a pulse. V. GOUP.

GORAVICH, s. Uproar.

"I'm left tae sab frae mornin' tae e'enin' wi' my puir fatherless bairns, when ye're haudin' up your vile dinnous *goravich* i' the wuds here." Saint Patrick, ii. 357. V. GILRAVAGE, of which this is a corr.

GORB, s. A young bird, Dumfr. V. GARB.

GORBET, s. R. A young unfledged bird, S.B.

It is also pron. *Gorblet*, ibid.] Whence,

GORBLET-HAIR, s. The down of unfledged birds, Aberd., Mearns; synon. *Gorlin-hair*.

GORBACK, s. A sort of rampart, or longitudinal heap of earth thrown up, resembling an earthen wall, and suggesting the idea of its having been originally meant as a line of division between the lands of different proprietors; Orkn. It is also called *Treb*.

Su.G. *goer-a*, Isl. *gior-a*, *facere*, and *balk-ur*, strues, cumulus; q. a heap of earth forced up; or Su.G. *balk*, a ridge unploughed, q. a balk made by art.

TO GORBLE, v. n. "To eat ravenously;" Gall. Encycl. V. TO GORBLE up.

GORDED, part. pa. Frosted, covered with crystallizations, Gall.

"*Gorded* Lozens; panes of window-glass, in the

G O R

time of frost, are so termed." Gall. Encycl. V. GURD, GOURD, v.

GORDLIN, s. A nestling, S.B.; evidently the same with *Gorlin*.

Or hath the gled or foomart, skaithfu' beast,
Stown aff the lintie *gordlins* frae the nest?

Tarras's Poems, p. 3.

GORE, *interj.* Expressive of surprise, Upp. Clydes. Viewed as, like *Gosh*, a profanation of the name of God; perhaps contr. from *God be here!*

GORE-CROW, s. Apparently, the carrion-crow.

"The black blood-raven and the hooded *gore-crow* sang amang yere branches, when I first pou'd the witch gowan and the hollow hemlock." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 283.

GOREHIRDING, s. The harvest-home, Shetl.

Hirding may be Isl., as signifying in that language curatio, custodia; and *gor* denotes cattle. For *gortiufer*, Sw. *gortyf*, is abactor pecoris, *gorvargur*, pecoris percussor, Verel. But the connexion between this and harvest-home is not obvious.

As Isl. *gor* signifies maturus, and Su.G. *goer-a* maturescere; *frukten goeres*, fructus maturescit; shall we view it q. *goer jorden*, "the ripe fruits of the earth?" *Hiardun*, according to Rudbeck, was the O.Goth. name of the goddess *Hertha* or Earth; Atlant. i. 605. Or this might seem an inversion and slight change of Sw. *iordens groeda*, "the fruits of the earth." Perhaps the latter is most probable; as *groeda* denotes the harvest, from *gro*, germinare. Hence, it is said, the ancient Saxons called Saturn *Gro* and *Grode*. Ibid. p. 692.

GORE-PATE, *interj.* An exclamation used by the vulgar in Roxb.

GORESTA, s. The boundary of a ridge of land, Shetl.

Allied probably to Dan. *giaerde*, Isl. *gard-r*, sepes, sepimentum, agger, from *giord-a* sepire.

To GORGE, v. n. A term used to denote the noise made by the feet, when the shoes are filled with water, Fife; synonym. *Chork*. V. CHIRK.

GORGETCHES, s. pl. A calf's pluck, viz. heart, liver, and lights of an animal, Ayrs.

GORKIE, *adj.* Nauseous; applied to any thing that excites disgust, Perth.

GORLIN, s. A neckcloth, Loth.

Perhaps q. *gordlin*, what girds or surrounds the neck; Teut. *gordel*. Su.G. *goerdel* zona, cingulum, *gord-en*. Su.G. *giord-a*, cingere.

GORLING, GORLIN, s. A nestling, an unfledged bird, Clydes., Roxb., Dumfr.

This word, being also pron. *gorblin*, may have affinity to the local Sw. term *gorbaelg*, equivalent to E. *gor-bellied*; from Su.G. *gor*, *gorr*, excrementum, Lovain *goor*, sordes avium, q. having the belly all filled.

GORLIN-HAIR, s. The down of unfledged birds, Clydes.

"*Gorlin-hair*, the hair on young birds before the feathers come." Gall. Encycl.

GORLIN, *adj.* Bare, unfledged, S.A.

He—sploiting strikes the stane his grany hit,
Wi' pistol screed, shot frae his *gorlin* doup.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 4. V. GORBLING.

G O T

GORLINS, s. pl. The testicles of a ram, Lanarks.

Probably a diminutive from C.B. *gnr*, *gur*, a male, or *guro*, manly. Lhuyd gives *kailh gur-ryu*, and *eirinen gur*, as signifying testiculus.

GORMAW, GOULMAW, s. 1. The cormorant.] Add;

2. A glutton, Lanarks.

Sw. *gorma* is expl. by Serenius, "to gobble up." To GORROCH (gutt.), v. a. "To mix and spoil porridge;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *gaorr*, dirt; *gergaich-am*, to hurt.

GORSK, s. Strong rank grass, Banffs.; synonym. *Gosk*, q. v.

"Sandy fields should be late toth'd, because, being a porous body, and naturally warm and growthy, they soon entertain the communications of the dung; whereas, if they be early toth'd, they shoot out the whole into *gorsk*, by which means the mold is more disheartened than when the cattle entered the fold." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 58, 59.

GOSH, s. A very low profanation of the name of God, as *Losh* seems to be of *Lord*; used as an irreligious prayer, *Gosh guide us!* S.

GOSHAL, s. A goshawk.

"Halks called *Goshals*, the hawk, xv l." Rates, A. 1611.

GOSLIN, s. 1. An unfledged bird, Ayrs., Gl. Picken; apparently an improper use of E. *gosling*.

2. Commonly used to denote one viewed as a fool; as, "He's a mere *goslin*, or *gaislin*," S.

The latter use of the term is borrowed from what ought certainly to be viewed as an ill-founded prejudice against the goose, as if it were a fit emblem of folly; whereas, if the most circumspect watchfulness be a proof of the contrary, we are bound to consider the goose as an animal possessed of uncommon wisdom. Be this as it may, our ancestors, ascribing so much folly to the parent, naturally enough supposed that the younglings would be still more stupid.

GOSS. 1. A silly good natured man, Aberd.] Add; But, may be, gin I live 'as lang,
As nae to fear the chirmin chang
Of *gosses* grave, that think me wrang.—

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 180.

GOSSIE, s. A gossip, Ayrs., Gl. Picken; obviously a corr. of the E. word.

GOSSIPRIE, s. Intimacy.

"As to that bishoprick he [Mr. P. Adamson] would in no wise accept of it without the advice of the Generall Assembly, & nevertheless er the next Assembly he was seized hard & fast on the bishoprick, whereby all *gossiprie* gade up between him and my uncle Mr. Andrew." Mellvill's MS. p. 36.

GO-SUMMER, s. *Dele* definition, and *insert*; The latter end of summer, towards the beginning of autumn, S.

"The *go-summer* was matchless fair in Murray, without winds, wet, or any storm; the corns was well winn, the garden herbs revived, July-flowers and roses springing at Martinmas, quhilk myself pulled." Spalding's Troubles, i. 34.

GOT, GOTE, s. A drain, S.] Add;

Wi' pattle, owre the rigs I'll stride
At her comman',
Or rake the *gotts* frae paddock-ride
To muck the lan'.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 167.

The *gote* is deeper than the *seuch*; the term properly denoting such a ditch as is used for draining marshes.

Gut occurs, evidently in the same sense, in Patten's *Expedicion into Scotlande*.

"In the way we shuld go,—ther were ii pyles or holdes, Thornton & Anderwike, set both on craggy foundation, and deuided a stones cast a sunder, by a depe *gut* wherein ran a litle ryuer." *Dalyell's Fragments*, p. 35.

2. A slough, a deep miry place, Lanarks.

Gote has the same signification in O.E. "*Gote aquagium*." Prompt. Parv. Add to etymon;

It affords a strong presumption of the propriety of the conjecture concerning the origin of E. *gutter*, that in Prompt. Parv., after *Gote* has been expl. *Aquagium*, *Goter* immediately follows, which is rendered *Aquarium*.

GOTH, *interj.* A corruption of the divine name, Angus., Galloway.

"*Goth*, an exclamation, and a bad one, for it is no less than a mollification of the sacred name *God*. *Goth man*, *Goth ay*, [i. e. yes,"] &c. *Gall. Encycl.* V. GOTHILL.

GOTHERLIGH, *adj.* Confused, in a state of disorder; applied often to persons; Banffs.

This may be originally the same with *Gotherlisch*, q. v.

GOTHERLISCH, *adj.* 1. Used in the sense of E. *godly*, but always as a term expressive of ridicule or contempt; as, a *godderlisch* *gouk*, one who affects a great deal of sanctity, and introduces religion without regard to the season or any exercise of prudence, Kincardines.

2. Foolish, in a general sense, *ibid.*

It might be viewed as a northern term, compounded of Isl. *godord*, the priesthood, with the termination marking the adjective, q. resembling the priesthood. G. Andr. expl. the term, *Cultuum et legum Deorum administratio et praefectura*; and *godors madr*, in *ethnismo juri et sacris praefectus*. I hesitate, however, as to the origin; as *Gotherlitch*, used as a *s.* in another county, is expl. with much greater latitude. V. the *s.*

GOTHERLITCH, *s.* "Want of delicacy, either in sentiment or manners," *Gl. Surv. Nairn*.

Perhaps of Belg. origin; q. *God-eer-loos*, destitute of the fear of God. Kilian, however, gives *goederhande*, as signifying *benignus*, *clemens*, *lenis*, &c.

GOTHILL, *An Gothill*, if God will, Mearns.

In the neighbouring county of Angus, the sacred name is, by the vulgar, sometimes pronounced *Goth*, (sound *th* hard), when used as a profane exclamation. This is precisely the oldest name, known in the Gothic for the Supreme Being. For *Ulphilas* writes *Goth*, *Deus*.

The same phrase is used in Dumfr. with a slight variation; *In Gothill I'll be there*. It is evident that *In* is used for *An*, if.

GOVANCE, expl. "well-bred," Fife; but it

seems to be rather a *s.* signifying good breeding.

Isl. *gofg-a* venerari; *gofug*, nobilis.

GOVE-I'-THE-WIND, *s.* A foolish, vain light-headed fellow, Roxb. V. GOIF.

GOVIE, GOVIE-DICK, *interj.* Expressive of surprise; most commonly used by children, Loth.

GOUFF, *s.* The game of golf. This, as it is still the vulgar pron. is the orthography of the Record; Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 226.

GOUFMALOGIE, *s.* A woollen petticoat formerly worn by women, having on its border large horizontal stripes of different colours; Loth.; most probably a cant term that has owed its origin to some trivial circumstance, or fanciful flight.

GOVIT, *part. adj.* Hollowed out, Clydes.

This seems to be a remnant of the ancient Cumbric kingdom of Strathclyde. For, C.B. a *geumd* signifies hollowed; *gogov*, a cave, *gogovan*, hollow.

GOUKED, *part. adj.* Foolish, absurd. V. GOWKIT, GAUCKIT.

GOUKEN, *s.* The corr. pronunciation of *Goupen*, a handful, Ayrs.

GOUKMEY, *s.* One of the names given to the Grey Gurnard, on the Frith of Forth.

"*Trigla Gurnardus*. Grey Gurnard; *Crooner*.—It is known by a variety of other names, as *Captain*, *Hardhead*, *Goukmei*, and *Woof*." *Neill's List of Fishes*, p. 14.

If the first part of this designation should be viewed as including the *S.* name of the cuckoo, it may have been given for the same reason with that of *Crooner*, or *Cruner*, because of the sound emitted by this fish, on being taken out of the water. V. CROONER. It seems almost certain, indeed, that there is here an allusion to the cuckoo; for the Red Gurnard was by the Greeks called *κόκκυξ*, or the cuckoo; by the Latins *cuculus*; by the Italians *cocco*, most probably for *cucco*, id.

To GOUL, *v. n.* 1. To howl.] Add;

—— To the bent

Scar'd maukin trots, and now to some lone haunt
Scuds trembling fast. The way she takes is mark'd;
And, frae their kennel, the mad rav'ning pack
Are, *gouling*, led.—*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 108.

2. To scold, to reprove with a loud voice, Lanarks.

GOUL, *s.* 1. A yell.] Add;

3. The loud threat or challenge of a dog, S.

GOULIE, *adj.* Sulky, scowling, Renfrews.

GOWLING, *s.* The act of reprehension in a loud and angry tone, S.

"*Gowling*, scolding with a frown," *Gl. Antiq.* It rather regards the voice, however.

GOULING, *part. pr.* A term applied to stormy weather. A *gouling day*, one marked by strong wind, Loth.

GOULKGALITER, GOULKGALISTER, *s.* 1. Expl. "a pedantic prideful knave," Ayrs.

2. "A simpleton, a wanton rustic," *ibid.*

The first part of the word might seem to claim affinity with *Gowk* a fool. It is, however, most probably a misapplication of the old term *Golkgaliter*, q. v.

To GOUP, GOWP, *v. n.* 1. To beat with strong pulsation; applied to the veins, Loth., Roxb., Lanarks.

2. To throb with violence; applied to any part of the body, where sores fester; as, "I think my fingers gaun to beel, it's *gouping* sadly," *ibid.* *Gope*, Dumfr. "It *gopes*, *gopes*, like the heart of a gorling;" it beats like the heart of a young bird, when affrighted.

3. To ache, Lanarks. Isl. *gauf-a*, palpitare.

GOWP, *s.* A single beat of pain, *ibid.*

GOWPIN, *s.* The beating from a wound, Lanarks. Isl. *gauf* palpitatio.

GOUPHERD, *part. pa.*] *Add*;

Goffer is still used in this sense, Selkirkshire. Thus muslin is said to be *goffer'd*, when it is puckered up by means of rollers.

GOUPIN, GOWPIN, GOWPING, *s.* 1. The hollow of the hand, &c.] *Add*;

3. Used, in our law, to denote one of the perquisites allowed to a miller's servant, S.

"The sequels are the small quantities given to the servants under the name of knaveship, bannock, and lock or *gowpen*." Erskine's Principles of the Law of Scotland, B. II. Tit. 9, sect. 19.

4. *Gowd in Gowpens*, great store of money, gold as it were in handfals, or uncounted, S.

Add as proof the extract from Poems in the Buch. Dial. under sense 1.

"There's—a braw night, an' a bonny—a kindly night for proving the locks that had the *gowd-in-gowpins* of the worldlings, an' earning a meltith for tomorrow's sunket." Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 158.

Westmorel. *gaapen*, hands, has undoubtedly had a common origin.

GOWPINFULL, GOUPENFOW, *s.* 1. The fill of the *gowpin*, as much as can be contained in the hand held in a concave form, S.

"So saying, he laid four *gowpinfulls* of corn before his four-footed favourite." Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 161.

—For—penny whistle, will part wi' their gold
In *gowpinfu's*; or, for a roosty nail,
Will swap their fairest gem.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 13.

2. *A gowpinfu' o' a' thing*, a contemptuous phrase applied to one who is a medley, or composition of every thing that is absurd.

"Winpenny, wiping his brows, turned to a young lady who had laughed at him, without attempting to hide her mirth—'What's the tawpy gigglin' at? by my certy, if I war at your lug I sud gar ye laugh the laugh o' Bamullo, ye *gowpinfu' o' a' thing*.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 66.

To GOWPEN, *v. a.* To lift, or lade out, with the hands spread out and placed together, Clydes.

The *v.* also occurs in Isl. *gaupn-a* amplexi; Hal-dorson.

GOURD, *adj.* 1. Applied to what is stiffened by exposure to the air; as to the sash of a window, when it will not move, Loth., Clydes.; pron. q. *goord*.

Fr. *gourd*, benumbed, stiff. This might perhaps be viewed as a different sense of *Gurd*, *Gourd*.

2. Not slippery; applied to ice, Clydes.; q. causing stiffness in moving upon it.

GOURDNESS, *s.* 1. Stiffness, *ibid.*

2. Want of slipperiness, *ibid.*

GOURIES, *s. pl.* The garbage of salmon.

"Since the beginning of the troubles, and coming of soldiers to Aberdeen,—few or no corbies were seen in either Aberdeens, at the Waterside of Dee or Don, or the shore, where they wont to flock abundantly for salmon *gouries*." Spalding, i. 332.

The refuse of the intestines of salmon is still called *salmon gouries*, and used as bait for eels, Aberd. Isl. Su.G. *gor*, *gorr*, sanies, excrementum. Hence, says Ihre, the proverbial phrase, *Ega med gorr och haar*, to possess any animal, cum intestinis et pilo, with the entrails and hair; or, as otherwise expressed, *med hull och haar*. V. HILT and HAIR. E. *garbage* has been viewed as comp. of *gor* and *bagge*, sacculus, q. totum compositum intestina includens; Seren.

GOURLINS, *s. pl.* "The black bulbous roots of an herb with a white bushy flower, good to eat, called *Hornecks* in some places of Scotland." Gall. Encycl.

As far as I can learn, this must be the Earth-nut or *Bunium flexuosum*. *Hornecks* is supposed to be a corr. of *Arnuts*.

GOUSTER, *s.* A violent or unmanageable person, a swaggering fellow.

"What is come of poor Rattray G-d knows. I try'd to get his friends to send for him to Glasgow; but, after mature deliberation, & consulting with the Doctor, they resolv'd to let it alone. He is the only *gouster* and ruffian that is with them." Culloden Pap. p. 273.

Nearly allied to "*Goster*, to bully; North." Grose. Fr. *gaust-eir*, ravager, devaster, ruiner, Ital. and L.B. *guast-are*, id.; Ital. *guastatore*, a spendthrift; also, a ravager.

GOUSTY, *adj.* 1. Waste, desolate.] *Add*;

As applied to a house, understood to denote a large one, not quite adapted for keeping out the storm, not weather-proof, Roxb.

3. Applied to a person, whose haggard appearance marks his being wasted by age or disease; emaciated and ghastly, Aberd.

GOUSTY, *adj.* Tempestuous; as, "*a gousty day*," Roxb.; merely a slight change from E. *gusty*.

GOUSTROUS, *adj.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. *A goustrous nicht*, a dark, wet, stormy night, including the idea of the loudness of the wind and rain, as well as of the gloomy effect of the darkness; Dumfr. *Add* to etymon;

In sense 1., which seems the original one, it more nearly resembles Isl. *giostr*, ventus frigidus, aura subfrigida; *giost*, afflatus frigidus; *giostugr*, gelidus, subgelidus; *giostar*, aer frigescit; G. Andr. p. 89. Most probably from *gioola*, aura frigida; *Ibid.* q. *gioolstr*.

2. Frightful, *ibid.* Ayrs.

Black grew the lift wi' *gousterous* nicht,

Aloud the thunner rairt,

Nocht could sho see, nor eard, nor tree,

Save whan the lichtenin' glar't.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

3. Strong and active, Loth.
 4. Boisterous, rude, and violent, *ibid*.
GOUTHART, *part. adj.* Expl. "affrighted, all in a fright;" usually applied to those who look as if they had seen a spectre, Dumfr.; evidently from the same origin with *Goutherfow*.
GOUTTE, *s.* A drop, South of S. Fr. *id*.
 "If he didna satisfy me that he had a right sense of the—defections of the day, not a *goutte* of his physic should gang through my father's son." Heart M. Loth. i. 324.
 "Gut for drop is still used in Scotland by physicians." Johnson.
GOVUS, *s.* A simple stupid person, Fife.
 This nearly resembles *gofish*, used as an *adj.* by Chaucer in the sense of foolish; from Fr. *goffe*, Ital. *goffo*, a fool; Teut. *guf* prodigal. "Gauvison, an oafish, weak, silly fellow, North." Grose. V. GUFF, 2.
GOW, *s.* The old generic name for the Gull, S. "Gavia, a *gow*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 14. V. GORMAW.
GOW, *s.* A fool, Galloway.
 "Gow, a name for a fool.—What a difference there is between—John Gerrond the *gow*, and George Wishart the sage." Gall. Encycl. p.
 This must surely be viewed as originally the same with *Goff*, *id*.
GOWISHNESS, *s.* Folly, *ibid*.
 "His madness is rather that of a poet. In truth, his *Red Lion Frolic* is as fine a specimen of *gowishness* as I have seen." Gall. Encycl. p. 224.
GOWAN, *s.* The generic name for daisy.] *Add*;
 I have heard it conjectured, that *gowan* was merely A. Bor. *goulans*, corn marigold, pron. after the Scottish manner. It is so far favourable to this idea, that the term, in one of its senses, is applied to this herb.
 A proverb is used, containing this word, the sense of which is by no means obvious; *Ye sanna get that, though your head were like a gowan*, S. It is synon. with another,—*though your head were as white's a lint-tap*. It has been supposed to refer to the partiality of the people of our country to fair hair, this being considered as an ornament.
 Wedderburn distinguishes this from the Daisie, which he properly views as the *Bellis* of the garden. "Bellis hortensis, a *deasie*. *Bellis*, -idis, a *gowen*." Vocab. p. 18.
EWE-GOWAN, *s.* The Common Daisy, S.] *Add*;
 "A secret frae you, dear bairn! What secret can come frae you, but some bit waefu' love story, enough to mak the pinks an' the *ewe-gowans* blush to the very lip?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 215.
LARGE WHITE GOWAN, the ox-eye, S.
 "Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass lands are,—ox-eye, or *large white gowan*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*," &c. Wilson's Renfrewshire, p. 136.
LUCKEN-GOWAN, the Globe-Flower. V. LUCKEN.
WITCH-GOWAN, *s.*
 Ye maun ruffle't i' the bosom wi' *witch-gowan* flower;
 —Ye maun starch't wi' the powther of a pink i' the bower.
 "Witch-gowan flowers are large yellow gowans, with a stalk filled with pernicious sap, resembling milk, which when anointed on the eyes is believed

to cause instant blindness. This pernicious juice is called by the peasantry *Witches' milk*." Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 110. V. GORE-CROW.
GOWAN'D, *part. adj.* Covered with the mountain daisy.

By the lands of the sweet winding Tay,
 On yon *gowan'd* lawn she was seen;
 Some shepherd more lovely than I
 Hath stole the dear heart of my Jean.

Tarras's Poems, p. 80.

O gay are Scotia's hills an' dales!

Her glens an' *gowan'd* greens. *Ibid*. p. 87.

GOWAN-GABBIT, *adj.* A term applied to the appearance of the sky, when it is very clear early in the morning; as, "We'll hae rain or night, this morning's o'er *gowan-gabbit*," Loth., Roxb.
 "A *gowan-gabbit* day," a sunshiny day, when the *gowans* have disclosed themselves, Roxb.

2. Transferred to the human face; having much red and white; viewed as a mark of delicacy of constitution, Roxb.

GOWANIE, *adj.* 1. Abounding with mountain daisies, S.] *Add*;

2. Having a fair and promising appearance; as, a *gowanie* day, a day which has a flattering appearance, but attended with such circumstances as are commonly understood to indicate an approaching storm, Fife.

In this case it is proverbially said, "This day's gudeness breeds the morn's sickness." The idea is evidently borrowed from the beautiful appearance of the ground when covered with daisies. *Fleechin* is used in the same sense.

GOWAN-SHANK, *s.* The stalk of a mountain-daisy, Ayr.

Hummo, the Wasps' enraged chief
 Flew furious thro' the ranks;
 Ilk wing was like a clover-leaf,
 His legs like *gowan-shanks*.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 130.

GOWAND, *s.* *Henryson*.] *Add*;

This must certainly be viewed as a term denoting the untutored state of the young man whom the poet describes; from A.S. *gowen* tyrocinium, Lye; q. "one in a state of apprenticeship."

GOWCHT, *s.* V. GOFF, GOIF, &c.

GOWD, *s.* Gold.] *Add*;

GOWD IN GOWPENS, money in great store, or without being counted. V. GOUPEN.

To LAY GOWD, to embroider. V. LAY.

GOWDANOOK, *s.* The Saury Pike, a fish, Frith of Forth. V. what is improperly denominated *Gandanook*, and place here.

GOWDEN-KNAP, *s.* A species of the pear, Stirlings.

"The pear tree particularly thrives in this soil. The *golden knap* or *gouden knap*, as it is here called, seems peculiar to this part of Scotland. The tree bears astonishing crops. The produce of many single trees of this kind has been known to sell for ten guineas. It is equal in beauty to any fruit tree whatever: it is never known to canker." Agr. Surv. Stirlings. p. 202.

GOWDIE, *s.* The Dragonet, a fish, Loth.

"Callionymus Lyra. Dragonet; Chanticleer, or *Gowdie*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 4.

Denominated perhaps, by the vulgar, from its beautiful appearance, when newly taken out of the water; as if it resembled *gowd*, i. e. gold.

GOWDIE, *s.* A designation for a cow, from its light yellow colour, *q.* that of *gold*; Upp. Lan.

GOWDY, *s.* 1. A jewel, &c.] *Add*;

Palgr. has the phrase, *gaudy* of beedes, which he renders by Fr. *signeau de patenostre*; B. iii. F. 36.

2. *Gowdy* is used as a fondling term in addressing a child, or any beloved object; as, *My gowdy*; Caithn.

GOWDIE, *s.* "He's gain hee [high] *gowdie* lane," a phrase used in Galloway and Dumfr. to signify that a child is going fairly out, or walking *alone*.

This term, as far as I know, occurs only in this, and in another phrase, i. e. *Heels-o'er-gowdie*, topsyturvy. According to all the information I can obtain, neither in the north nor in the south of S. is there any use made of *Gowdie* by itself, or any definite sense attached to the term. It has frequently occurred, however, that from its connexion it must have formerly denoted some part of the human body. As in one of the phrases it is equivalent to *heels-o'er-head*, it must undoubtedly have referred to some elevated part. This is also evident from the other phrase *hee*, or *high gowdie*. Armor. *god* denotes the bosom of a garment. Le sien, c'est à-dire, l'intérieur des habits sur la poitrine; Pelletier. But I prefer C.B. *gwdug*, vulgarly says Davies, *gwdn*, collum, cervix. Lhuyd writes it *gudhv*, *gudthug*, "the neck, the crag." Armor. *kudhuk*, and *guzuk*, id.

Heels o'er gowdie, thus appears literally to signify, having the heels thrown round or over the neck: and *gain hee gowdie* may mean walking with the neck elevated, *q.* walking without fear. It may be observed, however, that C.B. *he* signifies daring, adventurous.

GOWDIE, *s.* A goldfinch, S. V. GOLDIE.

GOWDY-DUCK, *s.* The golden-eye, Shetl.

"Anas Clangula, (Lin. Syst.) *Gowdy-duck*, Golden-eye." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 255.

Evidently synon. with the E. name; *q.* *Gowd*. (or Gold) *ee*- (i. e. *eye*) *duck*.

GOWDNIE, *s.* That species of duck called *Anas clangula*, Linn., Fife; corrupted from the E. name *golden-eye*.

GOWDSPRING, *s.* The provincial name for the goldfinch, Lanarks. It is also called *Go die* or *Gooldie*.

GOWF, *s.* A blow that causes a hollow sound.

A gowf in the haffit, a blow behind the ear, S.

GOWF, *s.* *To the gowf*, to wreck, to ruin, Aberd.

Perhaps *q.* driven off like a ball by the club.

GOWFRE, *s.*

"A lows gowne of quheite satene *gomfre* crispit alower with three small cordonis of gold togidder." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 223.

This denotes cloth with figures raised on it by means of printing-irons. It seems here used as a *s.*,

but is properly an *adj.* from Fr. *gauffré*, "printed; also set with puffs;" *gauffrer*, "to print a garment; also, but less properly, to decke, or set out, with puffs;" Cotgr. Hence *gauffrier*, a waferer's iron, or print; for *gauffre* primarily denotes a wafer, as bearing an impression on it, made by the baker's tools.

This gives the origin of *Goupherd*, *q. v.*, although we are left at uncertainty, whether the term as there used signifies puckered, or impressed with raised figures.

GOWFFIS, *s. pl.* V. GOFÉ, GOYFF.

GOWGAIR, *s.* A mean, greedy, selfish fellow, Teviotd.

Teut. *gaum* and Dan. *gau*, signify sly, cunning, cautelous, and *giere* a design, a scheme. But perhaps it is softened from *gowd-gair*, greedy of gold.

GOW-GLENTIE, *s.* Expl. "a sharp, interesting child," Dumfr.

It is communicated as retained in the following rhythm of the nursery.

Gow, <i>gow-glentie</i> ,	Brow brentie,
Ee, ee brentie,	Ee winkie,
Mouth, mouth merry,	Nose napie,
Cheek, cheek cherry,	Cheek cherry,
Nose, nose nap,	Mou' merry,
Chin, chin chap.	Chin jumpie,

Thus expressed in Angus: Craig worry.

This seems to be applied to a child, merely by accommodation. *Gow*, like the following terms, ought to refer to some part of the head; and, in conformity with the other rhythm, to the *brow*. Accordingly, Lhuyd gives *gûg* as signifying supercilium, the brow. Owen expl. it (*gwg*) a glance, a look. *Glandeg* is comely.

Glentie, however, would seem equivalent to bright, glancing; and is more appropriate to the *ee*, as *brentie* is to the *gow* or *brow*.

GOWISTAIR, *s.* "A woman sentenced to stand in the *Gowistair* for 2 hours." Reg. Aberd. xvi. 584.

This probably denotes the *stair*, or elevated steps, on which the *juggs* were fixed. V. GOFÉ, GOWIS, &c. GOWK, GOUK, *s.* A fool.] *Add* to etymon;

Ir. *guag*, "a light, giddy, phantastical or whimsical fellow;" O'Brien.

GOWKIT, *part. adj.* Foolish, stupid, S.] *Add*;

It occurs also in the form of *Gouked*.

"The town was ill vexed; it was divided in three quarters, and ilk quarter went out with their baillies time about.—This *gouked* gyse was begun by our baillie, to shew his love to the good cause, being a main covenant." Spalding, ii. 231.

There can be no doubt, I apprehend, that this is the meaning of *gok't*, in *The Magnetick Lady*.

Nay, looke how the man stands, as he were *gok't*!

Shee's lost, if you not haste away the party.

Ben. Jonson's Works, ii. 41.

GOWK-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of folly, S.O.

"Though Archy Keith might have done a very *gowk-like* thing when he joined their cloth, it cannot be disputed that he has done a very genteel part by sticking to it." Reg. Dalton, i. 234.

GOWK, *s.* The cuckoo.] *Add*;

The following old rhyme is still used in Fife; although it is given imperfectly.

On the ninth of Averil,
The *gowk* comes o'er the hill,
In a shower of rain;
And on the of June
He turns his tune again.

The following old lines are repeated in the south of S. The first and second of April,

Hound the *gowk* another mile.

GOWK'S-ERRAND, a fool's errand.] *Add*;

"Somebody," continued Robin, "sent them on a *gowk's errand*, to look for smuggled whisky in my house; but the chieftains gae'd aff as wise as they came." Petticoat Tales, i. 227.

Colonel Pearce (Asiatic Researches, ii. 334.) has proved that it is an immemorial custom among the Hindoos, at a celebrated festival held in March, called the *Huli*, when mirth and festivity reign among the Hindoos of every class, to send people on errands and expeditions that are to end in disappointment, and raise a laugh at the expense of the person sent. The last day of the *Huli* is the general holiday. This festival is held in honour of the New Year; and as the year formerly begun in Britain about the same time, Maurice thinks that the diversions of the first day of April, both in Britain and India, had a common origin in the ancient celebration of the return of the vernal equinox with festal rites." Indian Antiq. vi. 71. V. Brand's Antiq., i. 123.

GOWK-BEAR, *s.* Great golden Maidenhair, Ayrs.

"*Gowk bear*, *Polytrichum commune*." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 35.

It is singular that the same fancy of ascribing this plant to the cuckoo should prevail in different provinces in Sweden. In one it is called *Guckulijn*, i. e. *Gowk's-lint* or flax; in others *Gioekraag*, or *Gowk's-rye*. V. Linn. Flor. Suec. N. 966.

GOWK'S-HOSE, *s.* Wild hyacinth, Dumbartons.

GOWK'S-SHILLINS, Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista galli*, Linn., Lanarks.

As the flower is yellow, it would seem more natural to have given this plant a name borrowed from some gold coin.

GOWK'S SPITTLE.] *Add*;

"*Gowk-spittles*, a white frothy matter common on the leaves of plants, about the latter end of the summer and beginning of autumn.—These *spittles* are said to be the *gowks* or cuckoos, as at the season they are in the greatest plenty." Gall. Encycl.

GOWK'S-STORM, *s.* 1. A storm consisting of several days of tempestuous weather, believed by the peasantry periodically to take place about the beginning of April, at the time that the *Gowk*, or cuckoo, visits this country, S.

This is different from the *Tuquhit storm*, which has an earlier date; but is viewed as corresponding with the *Borrowing Days*, Loth.

2. Metaph. used to denote an evil, or obstruction, which is only of short duration.

"Whereupon Lorn wrote to the Lord Duffus a letter, wherein he told him that he had prevailed with a nobleman in England to take off the great

man upon whom Middleton depended, if he could get £1000, and that being done he hop'd that this was but a *gowk-storm*," &c. Sir G. Mackenzie's Mem p. 70.

TO SEE THE GOWK in one's sleep. 1. To imagine a thing without any solid foundation; to be given to vagaries, Fife.

2. Used as a proverbial phrase, denoting a change of mind, in consequence of conviction that one was in an error, Fife.

Ye'll see the Gowk in your sleep, "You will, on second thoughts, repent of that which you now do, or resolve to do; when you awake in the morning, you will see matters in a different light."

Apparently borrowed from the mistake of one who imagines that he hears the cry of the cuckoo before he has actually arrived.

GOWL, *s.* A term, expressive of magnitude and emptiness; applied to a house, as, "It's an unco *gowl* o' a house that;" that is a large, wide, empty house, Lanarks.

Teut. *ghioole*, cavea, caveola; C.B. *geol*, Fr. *geole*, carcer: Isl. *gioll*, petra cava, Haldorson; *gaul*, quod hiat et patescit, G. Andr. p. 85; a word evidently common to the Gothic and Celtic languages. Junius, vo. *Yaile*, *Jail*, marks its affinity to Gr. *κοιλ-ος*, concavus.

GOWLE, *s.* A hollow between hills, &c.] *Add*;

Isl. *gol*, in *fiallagol*, ventus e montibus praecipitatus; Verel. Ind. p. 69. Ventus frigidior e montanis ruens; Ibid. p. 97.

GOWN-ALANE, "with her gown only; without a cloak, or any superior covering on the body;" S.B. Gl. Shirrefs.

TO GOWP, *v. a.* To gulp, Lanarks.

GOWIS, *s. pl.* A species of punishment. V. GOFÉ.

TO GOWST, *v. n.* To boast, Galloway.

"*Gowsted*, boasted;" Gall. Encycl.

TO GRAB, *v. a.* 1. To seize with violence a considerable number of objects at a time, Renfr.

2. To filch, to seize what is the property of another, Lanarks.

3. With the prep. *at* added, to grasp, ibid.

GRAB, *s.* 1. A snatch, a grasp, a clutch, Loth "Grabs, little prizes;" Gall. Encycl.

2. The number of objects thus seized, ibid., Renfr.

Su.G. *grabb-a*, arripere, avide comprehendere; whence *grabbnaefwe*, as many objects as one can grasp in one's fist, or *nieve*. Dan. *greben*, caught, apprehended; *greb*, a grasp, an handful. This is evidently the origin of Teut. *grabbel-en*, avide rapere, E. *grabble*; and has probably a common fountain with E. *gripe*, S. *grip*, Su.G. *grip-a*, prehendere, which I here deduces from *grip* the hand, observing the analogy between this and Heb. *אגריף*, *agraph*, the fist.

GRACIE, *adj.* 1. Well-behaved, Ang.

It is a common Prov. in Angus. "A wife's a dother's never *gracie*;" i. e. an only daughter is so much indulged, that she is never good for any thing.

Shall we view this as a corr. of Fr. *gracieux*, O.Fr. *graciex*, gentle, affable, courteous, benign?

2. This word is used in the sense of devout, re-

ligious; as, "He's no very *gracie*," he does not pay much regard to religion, S.O.

GRACIE, GRAICIE, *s.* A pig, Roxb. V. GRIS, GRYCE, from which this is a diminutive.

GRADDAN, *s.* 2. Sometimes, that kind of snuff called *bran*.] *Add*;

3. The name given to the small snuff formerly used in Scotland, and generally known by the name of *Scotch snuff*, Fife.

This is of a light brown colour, very fine, and nearly resembles what is called *high toast*. It is made of the leaf of tobacco, much dried by the fire, without any fermentation.

GRAF, GRAIVE, *s.* A grave.] *Add*;

"I'll howk it a *graff* wi' my ain twa hands, rather than it should feed the corbies." Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 166.

GRAFF, *adj.* 1. Coarse, vulgar; applied to language, Lanarks.; *gruff*, E.

2. Gross, obscene; Renfrews. The same with *Groff*, sense 3.

GRAFFE, *s.* 1. A ditch, trench, or foss.

"The enemy forsaking our workes unconquered, the *graffe* filled with their dead bodies, equal to the banck, the workes ruin'd in the day-time could not be repair'd." Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 69.

2. Metaph. used, a channel.

"This magnanimous king [of Denmark] was not dejected, but with a courageous resolution makes use of the time, retiring to one corner of his kingdom, to prevent the losse of the whole, being naturally fortified with a broad *graffe*, as the isle of Britain." Monro's Exped. p. 29.

Belg. *grajt*, a ditch or trench.

GRAGRIES, *s.* A species of fur; Balfour's Practicks, p. 86. V. GRIECE.

GRAGGIT, *part. pa.* Wrecked, &c.] *Add*;

Isl. *krakad-r*, gravissimo contemptu receptus.

GRAY, *s.* The Gray, twilight; S. V. GREY.

GRAY, *s.* A term used to denote a drubbing; as, "Ye'll get your *gray*," you will be well trimmed. "I'll gie him his *gray*," a threatening of retaliation on the person addressed, Roxb.

Perhaps a ludicrous use of Fr. *gré*, will, wish, desire, recompense; or from the phrase *Faire gré*, payer, satisfaire a ce que l'on doit; equivalent to S. *payment*, i. e. drubbing.

GRAY, *adj.* *Gray Gate*, a wicked and destructive course, S.] *Add*;

"It's a sad and sair pity to behold youthfu' blood gaun a *gatesae gray*." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 281.

GRAYBEARD, GREYBEARD, *s.* The name given to a large earthen jar, or bottle, for holding wine or spirituous liquor, S.

Whate'er he laid his fangs on,

Be't hogshead, anker, *grey-beard*, pack,

Past all redemption was his own,

He'd even a choppin bottle take.

G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 67.

"There's—the heel o' the white loaf, that cam frae the Bailie's; and there's plenty o' brandy in the *greybeard* that Luckie Maclearie sent down, and winna ye be supped like princes?" Waverley, iii. 240.

"The whisky of the low-country is no more to be compared to our own than ditch water.—I hope you will make some of the tenants give the big *grey-beard* a cast the length of Inverness." Saxon and Gael, i. 91, 92.

Denominated, most probably, from its bearing a kind of Gorgon's head.

GRAY BREID, the designation given, in our old laws, to bread made of rye; extending perhaps to oats.

"Baxteris sall baik *breid*, baith quhyte and *gray*, to sell efter the price and consideratioun of gude men of the town, as the tyme sall be convenient." Leg. Burg. Balfour's Practicks, p. 70.

All the bread made of the flour of wheat seems to be denominated *quhyte*.

Hence the rude rhyme repeated by young people on the last day of the year.

Gie us of your white bread,

And nane of your *gray*. V. HOGMANAY.

"He is the honestest man that will put to his hand to labour, and will sit down with *gray bread* conquest by his labour, nor he who eates all dilicates with idlenesse.—He that eates without labour (set him at the table head) he hes no honestie." Rollock on 2 Thess. p. 201.

GRAY DOG, the name given to the Scottish hunting dog, S.

"Canis Scoticus venaticus. Gesn.—Scot. The Grey Dog. The Deer Dog. The rough Greyhound. The Ratche." Dr. Walker's Nat. Hist. p. 474–5.

GRAY GEESE, a name vulgarly given to large field stones, lying on the surface of the ground, South of S.

"In the name of wonder, what can he be doing there?—'Biggin a dry-stane dyke, I think, wi' the *grey geese*, as they ca' thae great loose stones." Tales of my Landlord, i. 81.

GRAY GROAT. It is a common phrase, "It's no worth a *gray groat*;" or, "I wadna gie a *gray groat* for't;" when it is meant to under-value any thing very much, or represent it as totally worthless, S.

Christ'ning of weäns we are redd of,

The parish priest this he can tell;

We aw him nought but a *grey groat*,

The off'ring for the house we in-dwell.

Herd's Coll. ii. 46.

This phrase seems borrowed from some of the base silver coin which had been current in the reign of Mary or James VI. Our Acts accordingly use a synon. phrase, *gray plakkis*.

—"And for all vther allayed money, quhilk is subiect to refyning, as babeis, thre penny grotis, twelf penny grotis, and *gray plakkis*, sic pryces as thay wer cunyeit for, or hes had cours in tyme bipast." Acts Ja. VI. 1591, Ed. 1814, p. 526.

GRAY-HEADS, *s. pl.* "Heads of grey-coloured oats, growing among others that are not." Gall. Encycl.

GRAY-HEN, *s.* The female of the *Black cock*, Tetrao tetrix, Linn., S.

GRAY OATS, a species of oats, S.

"In some farms, they sow a good deal of what

goes by the name of *gray oats*, which are only valuable, because they yield a pretty good crop upon our thin channelly ground, where hardly any other grain will grow." P. Blackford, Perth. Stat. Acc. iii. 207.
GRAY PAPER, brown packing paper, S.

"This stuff hath he occupied instead of *gray paper*, by the space of more than these ten years." M'Crie's Life of Knox, i. 441.

The phrase must have formerly borne this sense in E., as this is the language of Bale in his Declaration.

Fr. *papier gris*; Isl. *grápappir*, charta bibula, vel emporetica.

GRAY SCOOL, the designation given in Anandale to a particular *shoal* of salmon.

"Those too, it is probable, spawn sooner than the last and largest species, called the *Grey Scool*, which appear in the Solway and rivers about the middle of July." Fisherman's Lett. to Proprietors, &c. of Fisheries in Solway, p. 8. V. GRILSE.

GRAY MERCIES, *interj.* An expression of surprise, Angus.

Gray mercies she replies, but I maun gang,
 I dread that I hae bidden here o'er lang.

—*Gray mercies*, cousin, ye sall hae your fair,
 The first time I to town or merket gang.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit. p. 24. 28.

This is evidently corr. from O.E. *gramercy*, which Johns. erroneously resolves as q. *Grant me mercy*. The Fr. phrase is *grand merci*, great mercy. It retained its original form in Chaucer's time.

Grand mercy, lord, God thank it you (quod she)
 That ye han saved me my children dere.

Clerkes *Tale*, v. 8964.

Shall we suppose that the S. form is from the plural, for *grandes mercies*? Lacombe gives *Gramaci* as used for *Grand-merci*. Dict. Suppl.

To GRAID, *v. a.* To make ready; as, *to graid a horse*, to put on the necessary furniture for riding or work, Fife.

From the same origin with *Graith*, q. v.; but retaining more of the original form of the word.

GRAID, *part. pa.* Dressed, made ready; synon. *Graithed*.

Of sic taillis thay began,

Quhill the supper was *graid*.

Rauf *Coilyear*, A. iiij, a.

Isl. *greid-r* expeditus; Teut. *ghereed* paratus.

To GRAIF, **GRAWE**, *v. a.* To bury.] *Add*;

To grave in a garth, to dig in a garden; Cumberland. Hence, *graff*, a grave.

"*To grave*; to break up ground with a spade; North." Grose.

To GRAIG, *v. n.* To utter an inarticulate sound of contempt and scorn, Aberd.

Isl. *graedge*, *graedska*, ira seria, odium; fervor irae. This would seem to be derived from Su.G. *graa paa en*, to be displeased with one. Or shall we rather refer to C.B. *grwg-ach*, to murmur, to growl, also murmuring; from *grwg*, a broken rumbling noise.

GRAIN, **GRANE**, *s.* 3. The branch of a river.] *Add*;

4. It also signifies the branches of a valley at the

upper end, where it divides into two; as, Lewinshope *Grains*, South of S.

GRAINER, *s.* The name given to the knife used by tanners and skinners for taking off the hair from skins, S.

Teut. *graen-er*, synon. with *gaern-en*, pelles conficere; *graenen*, pili felis sive eluri circa os, mystax.

GRAINTLE-MAN, *s.* The same with *Grintal-Man*, q. v.

GRAIP, **GRIP**, *s.* The griffin.] *Add*;

2. The vulture.

"Apperit to Remus sex *grapis*, afore ony foul apperit to Romulus; and quhen he had schawin the samin, apperit to Romulus xii *grapis*." Bellenden's T. Liv. B. i. c. 3.

This proof confirms the conjecture formerly thrown out, that the northern terms of this class had sometimes denoted a real bird, viz. the vulture. For the language of Livy is; Sex *vultures*,—duplex numerus Romulo.

GRAIP, *s.* A dung-fork.] *Add*;

A.Bor. "*gripe*, a dung-fork;" Grose.

GRAYS, *s. pl.* "A dish used by the country people in Scotland, of greens [coleworts] and cabbages beat together," Ayrs., Gl. Picken. Probably denominated from its mixed colour.

To GRAITH, *v. a.* 1. To make ready.] *Add*;

4. To steep in a ley of stale urine, &c. S.

"Those, who had not science enough for appreciating the virtues of Pound's cosmetics, applied to their necks and arms blanching poultices; or had them 'boukit an' *graihted*'—as housewives are wont to treat their webs in bleaching." Glenfergus, iii. 84.

GRAITH, *s.* 1. Furniture, apparatus of whatever kind, &c.] After vo. LEDISMAN, *Add*;

In a charter granted by the city of Edin^r. 1454, are those words; "Ane alter to be made in the said ile, with buke, and chalice of silver, and all yther *grath* belongand thairto." Trans. Antiq. Soc. i. 375.

Horse graith, the accoutrements necessary for a horse, whether as employed for riding or for draught, S. The term *graiht* is sometimes used by itself, when the application is understood.

"Upon the third day of January 1632, the earl of Sutherland, being in Querrell wood beside Elgin, directed thairfrae his led horse with his *greath* to the Bog, minding to lodge there all night, by the gate going south." Spalding's Troubles, i. 17.

9. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom, S.; synon. *Geer* and *Heddles*.

"To deliuer to the vobster ane *grayth* of iiij c." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

"Ane nyne hundreth *grayth* and tua pilleis per-teining to the vobsteris craft." Ibid. p. 19.

10. Small shot; as, "a shot of *graiht*," Aberd.

GRAMASHES, *s. pl.* 2. A kind of stockings worn instead of boots.] *Add*;

This is pron. *Gramashens*, Ayrs.

I've guid *gramashens* worn mysel',

As blue's a blawart i' the bell,

Sin e'er I gaed to kirk or fair;

An' saw but few could match me there.

Picken's Poems, i. 124.

L.B. *gamacha*, pedulis lanei species, quae etiam superiorem pedis partem tegit, vulgo *Gamache*; Du Cange. In Languedoc, he adds, *garamacho* is synonym.

To GRAMMLE, *v.n.* To scramble, Upp. Clydes. Hence,

GRAMLOCH, *adj.* Avaricious, taking much pains to scrape substance together, *ibid.*

Gael. *greimagh-am*, to take hold, to hold fast; *greimailteach*, fast holding, from *greim*, a bit, a morsel.

GRAMLOCHNESS, *s.* An extremely worldly disposition, *ibid.*

GRAMLOCHLIE, *adv.* In an extremely avaricious manner, *ibid.*

GRAMMARIOUR, *s.* The teacher of grammar in a college; apparently, the same with the Professor of Humanity in our times.

—“The landis quhairvpon the said colledge is foundit, with the yairdis and croftis of the samene, with the mansis, yairdis, and croftis of the canonist, mediciner, and *grammariour*, with certane vther chaplanryis.” Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 577.

The Fr. term used in this sense is *grammairien*.

GRAMPUS, *s.* Expl. “an ignoramus,” Teviotdale; apparently a cant term, borrowed from the whale thus denominated.

GRAMSHOCH (gutt.), *adj.* Coarse, rank; applied to the growth of grain, vegetables, &c., Ayrs.

This might seem formed from *Ramsh*, strong, by having A.S. *ge* prefixed.

GRAMSHOCH (gutt.), *s.* Such an appearance in the sky as indicates a great fall of snow or hail, Ayrs.

GRAMULTION, *s.* Common sense, understanding, Fife; synonym with *Rumblegumtion*, S.

GRAND-DEY, *s.* A grandfather, Fife. V. DEY.

GRANDSCHIR, GRANTSCHIR, *s.* Great-grandfather.

“And herewith his maiestie—having consideration that his said vmquhile darrest *grandschir* deceissit frome this present lyff in the field of Flowdoun, befor the renewing of the said blench infestment, ratifies,” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 619.

“The estait—of Lamingtoun he beine peaceable—possest be me, my father, gudschir, and *grandschir*, thrie scoir and ten yeires bygane.” Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 454.

“Hes declarit and ordanit the saidis contractis to be ratifyit,—in speciale the contractis maid betwix vmquhile our souerane ledyis feder quhom God assolye, her gudschir, & *grantschir*, with the kingis of France, and of all vther contractis sene the deceiss of vmquhile king Robert the Bruce,” &c. Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 432.

To GRANE, *v.n.* To groan. V. GRAINE.

GRANGE, *s.* Corn, farm, &c.] *Add*;

It may be observed, however, that O.E. *graunge* is expl. by Palsgr. as having a signification different from this: “*Graunge*, or a little thorpe, [Fr.] *hameau*;—petit village;” B. iii. F. 37.

GRANITAR, *s.* An officer, belonging to a religious house, who had the charge of the granaries; used as synonym with *Gryntar*.

“Memorandum, that the *Granitar* sete na teyndis to na baronis, nether landit men, without sikkir soverte of housbandmen, except them that has the commone sele, and our seil, the *gryntar* beyng for the tyme.” Chart. Aberbroth. F. 126—Macfarl. p. 433. V. GRAINTER.

GRANNIE, GRANNY, *s.* 1. A childish term for a grandmother; also applied to a grandfather, S. The hearts o’ the younkens loup lightsome, to see The gladness which dwalls in their auld *grannie*’s see.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 51.

Cumb. *grandy*, Lancash. *gronny*, Yorks. *grannep*, all used for grandmother.

2. An old woman, S. Gl. Picken.

3. Sometimes ludicrously transferred to an old tough hen; as, “That’s a *granny*, I’m sure,” S. One might almost suppose that this had been originally corr. from Lat. *grandaev-us*, ancient.

GRANNIE MOIL, “a very old, flattering, false, woman;” Gall. Encycl.

The latter part of this designation might seem allied to Teut. *moelie-bryer*, parasitus, from O.Sax. *moelie*, offa.

GRANTEINYEIT, *part. pa.*

“Ane schort cloke of blak velvot embroderit with silvir.—Ane uther of quheit satine *granteinyeit*, freinyeit with a freinyie of gold about.” Inventories, A. 1578, p. 230.

This is perhaps the same word which is printed *gratnized*, Watson’s Coll. i. 29, (V. Goupier’s) most probably according to a false orthography. Fr. *Grandteint* denotes a species of superior dye, perhaps what we call ingrained. But it cannot apply here, as the article described is said to be *quheit*. I see no cognate term, therefore, save O.Fr. *gratign-er*, literally to scratch, to scrape; which may have been used to denote some kind of figured work on the satin, corresponding with what is now called *quilling*.

GRAPE, *s.* A vulture. V. GRAIP, *s.*

GRAPE, *s.* A three-pronged fork. V. GRAIP.

GRAPIS OF SILUER.

“Anent the—takin out of the samyn,—a bankure, four cuschingis, twa *grapis of siluer*, a spone owregilt,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 315.

Teut. *grepe* is given by Kilian as synonym with *haeck harpago*, uncus; Belg. *haak*. It may therefore signify hooks of silver. Belg. *greep* denotes the hilt of a sword.

GRASHLOCH, GRASHLAGH, *adj.* Stormy, boisterous; as, “a *grashloch day*,” a windy, blustering day, Ayrs., Lanarks.

“*Grashloch*, stormy;” Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 692.

“Is this you, Angus man?—what win’ has blawn you here in sic *grashlogh* weather?” St. Patrick, i. 216.

This may be allied perhaps to Isl. *graessleg-r*, immanis, Su.G. *graeselig*, Dan. *graesslig*, frightful. Ihre views *hrid* procella, as from the same fountain with *graeselig*. Wachter considers Germ. *graus* horror, whence *greislich* terribilis, as applicable to the horror produced by cold, as well as to that which is the effect of fear. But this etymon is by no means satisfactory. I am inclined to think, therefore, that *Grashloch* is allied to Teut. *gheraes* furor, rabies, *ghe-*

rasch celer, velox; Belg. *geraas*, noise, racket, *geraasd*, "raged, made a noise," Sewel; especially as this writer renders blustering by *geraas*. With the common addition of *lig*, or *lyk*, signifying *like*, this would be *geraaslig*; which would naturally be abbreviated into *graaslig* or *grasslyk*, like *gerath* into *graith*, &c.

GRASS-ILL, *s.* A disease of lambs, *S.*

"When about three weeks old, and beginning to make grass their food,—a straggling lamb or two will sometimes die of what is called the *Grass-Ill*." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot. iii. 351.

GRASSMAN, GERSMAN, GIRSEMAN, *s.* The tenant of a cottage in the country, who has no land attached to it.

"There was not a lock, key, band, nor window left unbroken down daily to the tenants, cottars and *grassmen*, who for fear of their lives had fled here and there through the country frae their dwellings, and conveyed sic gear as they could get out of the way." Spalding, ii. 187, 188.

This word has now fallen into disuse, but is still perfectly intelligible to elderly people, *Aberd.*, who recollect the time when *Girseman* and *Cottar* were used as quite synon. *V. GERS, GERSS, GRASS.*

GRASS-MEAL, *s.* "The grass that will keep a cow for a season;" Gall. Encycl.

If this is properly defined, the term must be viewed as different from *Gerss-Male*, q. v.

GRASS-NAIL, *s.* "A long piece of hooked iron, which has one end fixed to the blade of a scythe, and the other to the scythe's handle." Gall. Encycl.

GRASSUM, *s.* A some of money paid by the tenant to the landlord on entering into possession of his farm, *S.* *V. GERSOME.*

GRATE, *adj.* Grateful.

—"I wald let my gude will and *grate* mynd, be the same appeir towardis yow, throw quhais procurement I obtenit the benefite of that godly and faithful—societie, quhairof presently I am participant." Daidson's Commendatioun of Vprichtnes, Dedic.

GRATITUDE, *s.* A gift made to a sovereign by his subjects.

"Albeit ane *gratitude* is grantit to the kingis grace be the thre estatys of his realme, for supportatioun of sik necessar erandis as his grace hes ado, that na exactioun be maide vpoun the tennentis for payment of the said contributioun," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

This term, by a curious change of idea, is evidently used in the sense of *gratuity*, or as synon. with *beneficence* as used in the history of England. *L.B. gratuitas*, *gratia*, *beneficium*. *Dona et Gratuitates*; Rymer, A. 1508.

To GRAVITCH, *v. n.* To gadd about in a dissipated way, *Ayrs.* This is viewed as a corruption of *Gilravage*, q. v.

GRAUITE, *s.* Enormity; *Reg. Aberd.*

Fr. gravité, grievousness.

GRAULSE, GRAWL, *s.* A young salmon. *V.*

GRILSE, GILSE.

GRAUSS. "Ane womannis gownn of tanny

grauss;" *Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.* Perhaps dusky-coloured grey; Belg. *grauw, gryjs*, id. *GRE, GREE, GRIE, s.* 1. A step.] *Add*;

"*Grée*, gradus. *Grece* or *steyre*. Gradus." Prompt. Parv. O.E. "*Grée* to go vp at, or a stayre, [*Fr.*] *degré*;" *Palsgr. B. iii. t. 37.*

4. The reward, the prize. *To bear the gree.*] *Add*;

"Paul was a craftsman, and had a handicraft; he was a weauer of tents and paulions.—Besides this he was a gentleman, and for other sciences he was wel brought vp, brought vp in the lawes at the feet of Gamaliell, who was a chiefe lawyer, (and yet for all this he was a craftsman,) an Hebrew of the trybe of Benjamin, of a good estimation, he that got that benefite to be a citizen of Rome, he was a gentleman. Wel, a gentleman nowadayes thinks it shame to put his sonne to any craft: but perchance the next day he will be hanged for theft, or murther, if he haue not a craft to sustaine him. Fy on this idle nation, and thou Scotland bears the *gree* of idlenesse and loytering. Wherefore was all this labouring? *Because*, saith he, *I should not be chargeable vnto you.*" *Rollock on 1. Thes. p. 69.*

To bear the gree is still commonly used in the same sense.

And mair I wad na wiss, but Allan bears
The *gree* himsell, and the green laurels wears.
Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

7. Gradation, in an argument, or in a climax.

"The prophet in discription of these vanities, maketh these *gries*. The earth bringeth forth the tree, it groweth by moistour," &c. *Knox's Ressoning with Crosraguell, Prol. ii. b.*

8. Expl. "humour."] *Add*;

"Quhen we heir your prophetes cast in dout, say-and, Quha wat quhat day Christ wes borne on? can ye think him in ony uther *gre*, bot nixt efter to speir, Gif Christ be borne?" *N. Winyet's Third Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. 216.*

Keith renders it as above; although it is not quite clear, that it does not merely signify step or gradation, as transferred to the mind.

GREABLE, *adj.* Satisfied; abbreviated from *Fr. agreable*.

"That thar be ane honorable ambassat sende to conclude & performe the samyn, sa that sic desiris as salbe requirit for the behalf of our souuerane lorde for the said mariage be grantit and fulfillit, and the princez [princess] that suld be the partj be *greable* & convenient." Acts Ja. III. 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170.

Instead of "and the princez," &c. in Edit. 1566, it is, "and the pointis, that sould be desyrit of the partie be *aggreabill* and conuenient."

* GREAT, *adj.* Swelled with rain; applied to a body of running water. *V. GRIT, adj.*

GREAT-YOW, GREAT-EWE, *s.* A ewe big with young, *S.*

"To ensure a plentiful store of food for the mothers and their lambs, it is usual in several farms to sell a certain proportion of ewes while great with young, from whence they are called *great-ewes*." *Ayrs. Surv. Roxb. p. 258.*

GRECIE, *s.* A little pig, *Aberd.*; a diminutive from *Gryce*. *V. GRIS.*

GREDDON, *s.* "The remains of fuel, the sweeping out of the peat-claig;" Gall. Encycl.

This might seem to resemble C.B. *gwargred*, the remainder. *Greiden* is expl. by Owen, "what is burning, or ardent." Gael. *gread-am*, to scorch. According to the latter etymon, it must be viewed as denominated from the use to which it is applied.

GREE, *s.* Preeminence, superiority. V. **GRE**.

To **GREE**, *v. a.* To reconcile.] *Add*;

The revolution principles

Have set their heads in bees, then;

They're fallen out among themselves,

Shame fa' the first that grees them.

Jacobite Relics, i. 146.

GREEANCE, *s.* Concord, agreement, Lanarks.

GREEMENT, *s.* The same with *Greeance*, S.

Ye'll mak amends when ye come back,

Gueed greement's best.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 19.

GREED, *s.* Covetousness, S.

This word occurs in the metrical version of the Psalms used in the church of S.

My heart unto thy testimonies,

And not to greed incline. Psal. cxix. 36.

This version was prepared by Mr. Rous, an Englishman, and member of the House of Commons, (V. Baillie's Lett. i. 411.) As *greediness* is the only *s.* used in the E. language, it may seem odd that *greed* should occur here. But I find from an early London edition, that the line had been originally,

Not covetousness incline.

The line, being a foot too long, had been altered, either by the commission appointed by the General Assembly for making "corrections and animadversions" on this version, A. 1649, or afterwards in the course of printing.

The only noun in A.S. is *graedignesse*, from *graedig*. In Isl. we find *graad*, gula, voracitas, whence *graad-ug-r* gulosus, Su.G. *gradig*, id., as originally denoting voracity of appetite, in which sense the S. word is very frequently used. The A.S. *adj.* and *s.* are also rendered vorax, voracitas. This seems the original sense, from the meaning of the word in its earliest form that we are acquainted with.

To **GREED**, *v. a.* To covet, Aberd.

GREEDY-GLED, *s.* The name of a sport among children, Ang., Kincardines.

"It seems to be the same with that in Fife denominated *Shue-Gled-Wylie*, q. v. Evidently denominated from the common mode of designating the kite, among the vulgar; "the greedy gled."

Whan she among the neiper bairns was seen,

At Greedy-Gled, or warpling on the green,

She 'clipst them a', an' gar'd them look like draff,

For she was like the corn, an' they the caff.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 10.

***GREEN**, *adj.* 1. Not old; applied to the milk of a nurse, Ang.

—Jean's paps wi' sa't and water washen clean,

Reed that her milk gat wrang, fan it was green.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

V. MILK-WOMAN. Teut. *groen*, recens; juvenis.

2. Fresh, not salted, S.; as, green fish.

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Teut. *groen visch*, piscis recens; *groen vleesch*, caro recens, non salita.

3. Recently opened; applied to a grave.

"New & grein graves;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

4. As opposed to dry or sapless. *To keep the banes green*, to sustain the body, to preserve in ordinary health, S.; q. to preserve them in a state of moisture, to keep the marrow in them.

"Albeit you were nae great gun at the bar, yemight aye have gotten a Sheriffdom, or a Commissaryship, amang the lave, *to keep the banes green*." St. Ronan, i. 240.

Let fortune add a social frien'

To club a fire-side crack at e'en,

An' tak a skair

O' what may keep the banes just green,

An naething mair.

Picken's Poems, ii. 41.

GREENBONE, *s.* The viviparous Blenny.] *Add*;

It receives the same name in the Frith of Forth.

"Blennius viviparus. Viviparous Blenny; *Greenbone*. Here this species sometimes gets the name of *Eelpout* and *Guffer*, but more frequently [that of] *Greenbone*, from the back-bone becoming green when the fish is boiled." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 8.

GREEN BREESE, a stinking pool.] *Add*;

Allied perhaps to Isl. *brus-a* aestuare, from the boiling up of springs in a pool.

GREEN-COATIES, *s. pl.* A name for the fairies, Aberd.

GREEN COW, a cow recently calved; denominated from the freshness of her milk; similar to the phrase, "a green milk-woman," used in Angus; Roxb.

The term is evidently metaphorical, borrowed from the vegetable world, as plants, &c. retain their verdure only in proportion to the shortness of the time that has elapsed from their being cut down.

GREEN GOWN, the supposed badge of the loss of virginity, Roxb.

GREEN GOWN, a phrase used to denote the turf or sod that covers a dead body, Loth. One is said to *get on the green gown*, when brought to the grave.

GREEN KAIL, *s.* 1. The name given to that plain species of green colewort which does not assume a round form like savoys, or become curled, S.

2. Broth made of coleworts, S.

Isl. *graent kael*, brassica viridis, crispa; Dan. *groen-kaal*, id. Haldorson, vo. *Kael*. Wolff defines the Dan. term, "Scotch cole or cale."

GREEN-KAIL-WORM, *s.* 1. A caterpillar, S.

2. Metaph. applied to one who has a puny appearance or girlish look.

"Shakel my knackers," said the officer laughing, 'if I do not crack thy fool's pate! What does the *green-kail-worm* mean?' Perils of Man, i. 199.

GREEN YAIR, a species of pear, S.

"The *Green Yair*, or Green Pear of the Yair, is a small green fruit, sweet and juicy, but with little flavour." Neill's Hortie. Edin. Encycl. p. 212.

GREEP, *s.* "The pavement made for cattle, to lie upon in the house;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

This is evidently the northern pronunciation of *Grupe*, *q. v.* But the definition is rather inaccurate.

GREESHOCH, *s.* A fire without flame. *V. GRIESCHUCH.*

GREESOME, *adj.* Understood to be an *errat.* for *Grousome*.

Yet wad she clasp thy lowzy pow;

Thy greesome grips were never skaithly.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 184.

GREET, **GRETE**, *s.* "The greet of a stane," the peculiar distinguishing texture of a stone, *Aberd., Roxb.*

"When they mean to split it, they begin by drawing a straight line along the stone in the direction of its grete." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.* p. 56.

Su.G. gryt, *anc. griut*, *Isl. griot*, *lapis*.

This is merely a variety, in provincial pronunciation, from *Grit*, *s., q. v.* *Greek* is *synon.*

To **GREIT**, **GREYT**, *v. n.* To weep, to cry.] *Add;*

I find that this word was used by *E.* writers so late as the age of *Spenser*.

Tell me, good Hobbinal, what garres thee grete.

Sheph. Calend. April.

"To greet and yowl, Cumberland, to weep and cry." *Ray's Coll.* p. 33.

GREITIN-FAC'D, *adj.* Having such a cast of countenance as one who is about to cry, *S.*

GREITIN'-FOW, *adj.* In that state of inebriety which produces great tenderness of affection, even to the shedding of tears, *S.*

GREITIN' WASHIN, the designation given to the last washing that a servant puts through her hands before leaving a family; from the circumstance of tears being often shed at the idea of parting, *S.*

GREY, **GRAY**, *s.* 1. *Grey o' the Morning*, dawn of day, *S.*

"Ye maun take shelter somegate for the night before ye get to the muirs, and keep yoursel in hiding till the grey of the morning, and then you may find your way through the Drake Moss." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 95.

2. The twilight, *S.*

Dan. gry-er, to peep or dawn; "*Det gryer af dagen*, it is break of day." *Wolff.*

GREY, *s.* A badger.

The herknere bore, the holsum grey for hortis.

K. Quair, v. 5.

I am informed, by a gentleman, who has paid particular attention to this subject, that, in old books of surgery, badger's grease is mentioned as an ingredient in plaisters; undoubtedly as *holsum* for *hortis*, i. e. hurts or wounds. He views the designation *herknere* as applicable to the wild boar, because he is noted for his quickness of hearing, and when hunted halts from time to time, and turns up his head on one side, to listen if he be pursued.

O.E. graie, *graye*, *id.*, *Palsgr. Huloet.*; *gray*, *Dr. Johns.*, although he gives no example. The animal seems thus denominated from its colour. In *Sw.*, however, the name is *græfing*, apparently from *græft-a* to dig.

GREYBEARD, *s.* An earthen bottle. *V. GRAY-BEARD.*

GREY DOG, **GREY GEESE**, **GREY SCOOL**. *V. under GRAY.*

GREYHEAD, *s.* The name of a fish taken on the coast of Galloway.

"Upon the coast of this parish are many sorts of white fish taken; one kind whereof is called by the inhabitants *Greyheads*, which are a very fine firm fish, big like haddocks, some greater, some lesser." *Symson's Descr. Galloway*, p. 25.

One might suppose that the *Gadus carbonarius* or Coal fish were meant, were not this said to be a "very fine firm fish," undoubtedly not an attribute of the coal fish. It goes by the name of *Gray Fish* in *Caithness*.

GRENALD, *s.* Garnet.

"Fyftene pair of hornis of grenald." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 265.

Fr. grenat, "the precious stone called a granat, or garnet." *Cotgr.*

To **GRENE**, **GREIN**, **GREEN**, *v. n.* 2. Applied to a woman with child, &c.] *Add;*

It occurs in another proverb.

"You may be greedy, but you are not greening."

An excuse for denying what one asks of us, because the want of it will not make us miscarry." *Kelly*, p. 365.

GRENTULAR, **GRENTAL-MAN**, *s.* One who has charge of a granary, *Aberd.*

"He bocht fra the lord Marschall *grentularis* owt of the girnell of Dunoter sax bollis maill." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1560, V. 24. *V. GRAINTER.*

GRETE, *adj.* A denomination of foreign money.

"The conseruatour of Scotland—sall ansuere to euer ilk man apoun all thinge that thai haif to say to him for ony materis;—vnder the pane of tynsale of his office, & the payment of xx lb. grete to the king." *Acts Ja. IV.* 1503, *Ed.* 1814, p. 245. That is, *great*; for this seems a translation of the Belg. phrase, *een pond Groot*, i. e. pond *Vlaamsch*, "a pound Flemish, containing six Guilders." *Sewel.*

"The said John Makisone [sall pay] for his schip, of five last xxiiij s. grete vsuale money of Flandris, the said William Todrik—xxij s. grete of the samyn money.—And ordinis that lettrez be writtin to distrenye the saidis personis, thar landis & gudis, for the said pundis *gretis* or the avale tharof as it now gais [i. e. is current]." *Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1494, p. 360.

GRETUMLY, *adv.* Greatly.] *Insert* in etymon, l. 5 from the end, before *Whether*—

Here *um* is evidently the mark of the *adv.*, as also in *Isl. driugum*, largely, copiously, from *driug-r*, prolixus, originally the same word with our *dreich*, slow.

GREW, *s.* A greyhound.] Delete, "*Grey* is used in the same sense, *King's Quair*, v. 5."

GREW, *s.* Favourable opinion, *S.*; *synon. Broo.*

"The purchaser had nae great *grew* of the man he was dealing with, and after completing the bargain, he observed, 'Now, L-g-n, the horse, ye ken, is mine; ye maun tell me candidly gif he has ony fauts.'" *Cal. Merc.* June 9, 1823.

GREWAN, *s.* The same with *Grew*, a greyhound, *Kinross.*

Isl. grey canicula. *Grewan* is most probably no-

thing more than an abbreviated pronunciation of the E. term.

GREWHUND, GREWHOUND, *s.* A greyhound.

"That William Stratheny of that ilk sall restore—to Tho^s Symson, schiref of Fyfe, a *grewhund* quhilk he wrangwisly tuke & withheld of the said Tho^s." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 36.

Grenhoundes occurs in *Prophesia Thome de Erseldoun*, M.S. Cotton.

The *grenhoundes* had fylde thaim on the dere.

Minstrely Border, ii. 279.

GREWING, GROWING, *s.* A shivering, an aguish sensation of cold; as, "a *grewing* in the flesh," *S.* V. GROUE, GROWE, *v.*

GREWSOME, *adj.* Frightful. *V.* under GROUE.

GRIDDLED, *part. pa.* Completely entangled, put to a nonplus, Perth^s.; perhaps from *Fr. gredill-er* to crumple.

GRIE, *s.* A gradation. *V.* GRE.

GRIECE, *s.* *Gray Griece.*] *Add*;

It is evident that it must be the skin of a small animal. For in the Bishop of Glasgow's Acc^t. as Treasurer to K. James III. A. 1474, one of the articles mentioned is; "Fra Thome Cant, 24 bestes of grece, to lyne a typpat to the King, price of the best [beast] 13d; sum. 1:6:0." Borthwick's Rem. on Brit. Antiq. p. 132.

Mr. Pinkerton seems justly to observe, that "*cris-tiegray, griece, or purray,*" are furs "inferior to the ermine worn by earls." Hist. Scot. i. 436.

Balfour writes *gragreis*, which has undoubtedly the same signification. "For a tymmer of skarale, ii. d. For ane hundreth *gragreis* and skarale, dicht and lade, viii. d." Practicks, Custumes, p. 86.

GRIESHOCH, *s.* Hot-embers.] *Add*;

By the vulgar, in Galloway, a *freet* is connected with the stirring of the *Grieshoch*.

Whan we steer the *greeshoch*,

Gif the lowe be blue,

Storms o' wun and weather

Will very soon ensue. *Gall. Encycl.* p. 212.

2. A glowing affection; metaph. used, Ayrs.

"The swaping o' the Court—soon gart our knabrie tyne a' that auncient *greeshoch* whilk they had for their forebears." Ed. Mag. April 1821, p. 351.

GRYFE, *s.* A claw, a talon; used in a general sense, Ayrs. *Fr. grife, griffe*, id.

GRILSE, GILSE, *s.* A salmon, &c.] *Add*;

It is undoubtedly the same term, which at Coleraine in the North of Ireland, assumes the form of *grawl*.

"The young salmon are called *grawls*, and grow at a rate which I should suppose scarce any fish commonly known equals; for within the year some of them will grow to 16 or 18 lb. but in general 10 or 12 lb." Tour in Ireland, i. 188.

In Galloway, it is denominated a *graulse*. "*Graulse*, a young salmon;" *Gall. Encycl.*

To GRILL, GIRL, *v. n.* To feel a universal and sudden sensation of cold through the body, to shiver, Teviotd.; given as synon. with *Gruze*.

This feeling is frequently caused by a grating sound, as by that of sharpening a saw.

Belg. *grill-en*, to shiver; *gril*, a shivering. The Dutch *v.* must be radically the same with Teut. *growel-en*, horrere; whence, perhaps, O.Fr. *grul-er*, to shiver, to tremble from cold. *Grill-en* and *growel-en* seem to be diminutives from *grouw-en*, Dan. *gru-er*, Su.G. *grufw-a sig*, horrere. Perhaps Isl. *grila*, larva, terriculamentum, has had a common origin. *V. GROUE, v.*

GRIME, *s.* Expl. "coal coom," (*E. culm*), Dumfr.

GRIMIE, *adj.* 1. Blackened with soot or smoke.

Thus a smith is said to be a *grimie* person, Roxb.

The *v.* and *s.* are used in this form in E. The origin seems to be Isl. *grima*, a mask.

2. Swarthy in complexion, Ettr. For.

"You shall hae the hard-headed Olivers, the *grimy* Potts, and the skrae-shankit Laidlaws." Perils of Man, ii. 232.

GRYMING, *s.* What forms a thin covering.] *Add*;

Perhaps we may rather view the term as slightly changed from the Isl. *v. impers. graan-ar*, which has precisely the same meaning; as denoting the effect of the appearance of the first flakes of snow on the ground. *Primis nivium flocculis terra canescit*; Run. Jon. Dict. p. 108.

Haldorson defines Isl. *grima*, conticinium, quando omnia quasi obvelata caligine videntur; *Grom*, macula, inquinatio.

GRINALE, *s.* Granary.

"And ordinis the said Johne to summond the witnes that wer takin before the schiref & Johne Thomsone kepare of the archibischop of Sanctandro *grinale* for the tym, & sic vtheris witnes as he will vse in the said mater." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 231.

Fr. grenaille, seed, grain. *V. GERNALL.*

* To GRIND, *v. a.* To prepare a student for passing his trials in medicine, law, &c., especially by revising his Latin with him, *S.*

A cant term used in our universities, and obviously borrowed from the work of a cutler in giving an edge to a blunted instrument.

GRINDER, *s.* The designation given to one who prepares others for an academical trial, *S.*

GRIND, *s.* Properly a gate, consisting of horizontal bars, which enter at each end into hollows in two upright stakes, or in the adjoining walls, Orkn., Shetl.

"That good neighbourhood be observed and kept by timeous and sufficient bigging of dikes and putting up of *grinds* and passages, keeping and closing the same, and that none big up accustomed *grinds* or passages through towns, or any way close up the king's high road, under pain of £10." App. Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 2. "These *grinds* are chiefly in the turf-walls that divide the arable lands from the commons, or scatholds." Ibid. p. 2.

"That all *grinds* and slops on all highways shall be closed by all strangers that enter thereby, in such sort as they open the said *grinds* and gets, they shall be holden incontinently to close the samen under the pain of 40 shill. Scots *toties quoties*; and no common *grinds* or gets to be stopped or closed up that has not been of old, and not necessar or needfull." Acts of Bailyary, Orkney, A. 1615. Barry's Orkn. p. 459.

Isl. *grind*, Su.G. id., fores clathratae, clathri, cancelli, *grindar-girding*, septum clathratum, Haldorson. A.S. *grindle* crates, clathrum; Dan. *grün* "a gate, a three, four, or five-bar-gate;" Wolff. It seems properly to denote a latticed gate, as distinguished from one of solid wood. Norw. *grin*, *gren*, *grinde*, a gate on a highway, Hallager.

GRINTAL-MAN, *s.* The keeper of a granary, Aberd. V. GRAINTER.

GRIP, *s.* The trench behind cattle in a cow-house, for receiving the dung, &c.; as, "a *byre-grip*," Clydes. V. GRUPE.

To GRIP, GRIPP, *v. a.* 1. To seize forcibly; applied to the seizure of lands or goods; pron. q. *Grup*, *S.*

"Act 40. Anent Gripping of Lands.—That no man *gripp* his neighbour's lands under the paine of 10 lb. Scots; and sikelike that none *gripp* his neighbour's goods at his own hand," &c. Barry's Orkney, App. p. 473. V. GRIPPY, *adj.*

2. To catch, or lay hold of, after pursuit; as when one catches a horse in the fields, *S.*

Of a woman who is married, after a tedious and difficult courtship, it is sometimes said; "She's like the man's mare; she was ill to *grip*, and she wasna muckle worth when she was *grippit*," *S.*

Isl. *agrepir*, res furtim ereptae. Verel. Ind. GRIPPY, *adj.* Disposed to defraud.] *Add*;

"It may be, that standing now clear and free of the world, I had less incitement to be so *grippy*, and so was thought of me, I very well know." The Provost, p. 315.

GRIPPY FOR GRIPPY, one grasp with the hand in return for another, South of *S.*

"Though ye may think him a lamiter, yet *grippy* for *grippy*, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll make the blude spin frae under your nails. He's a tough carle, Elshie! he grips like a smith's vice." Tales of my Landlord, i. 338.

"*Grippy* for *grippy*, gripe for gripe; fair play in wrestling." Gl. Antiq.

GRIPPILL, GRIPPAL, *adj.* 1. Tenacious.] *Add*;

2. Rapacious, *S. A.*

"It was equally hard to make her believe that he was not to enter again upon possession of his estate. 'It behoved to be,' she said, 'he wad get it back again; nae body wad be sae *grippal* as to tak his geer after they had gi'en him a pardon.' Waverley, iii. 285.

"*Grippy*, greedy, avaricious." Gl. Antiq. GRIS, GRyce, *s.* A pig.] *Add*;

"Bring [or lay] the head of the sow to the tail of the *grice*," *S. Prov.* "That is, Balance your loss with your gain." Kelly, p. 62. The phrase is usually addressed to a person who gains by one bargain what is lost by another.

"An' I am to lose by ye, I'se ne'er deny I hae won by ye mony a fair pund sterling. Sae, an' it come to the warst, I'se e'en lay the head o' the sow to the tail o' the *grice*." Rob Roy, ii. 239.

GRISK, *adj.* Greedy, avaricious, Roxb.

GRIST, *s.* The fees paid at a mill.] *Add*;

"My Lord, I'm thinkin ye mind the auld bye-word, 'Ne'er put *grist* by your ain mill.' Saxon and Gael, i. 203.

To GRIST, *v. a.* To grind and dress grain, *S.* GRISTER, *s.* One who brings grain to be ground at a mill, *S.*

GRISTIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, four greit *gristis* quhairon the said poulder lyis. Item, tua lang *gristis* in the clois, serving to heis peceis from on the laicht to the heycht." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172, 173.

GRIT, GRYT, *adj.* 2. Large, big.] *Add*;

"Item, ane bonet with ane tergat, and xliiii buttonis of gold small and *gryt*.—Item, twa *gryt* baralis [barrels] ourgilt." Ibid. A. 1542, p. 70, 71.

4. Familiar.] *Add* to etymon, after the word—Bacon—l. 3;

; and also by Palsgrave. He is so *great* with the kyng that I dare not medle with hym: Il est si bien du roy, &c. B. iii. F. 144.

Insert, as sense

5. Swelled with rain; applied to a river. Thus during a flood it is said; "The water's *grit*," or "very *grit*, it winna ride," *S.*

Spalding uses the term in this sense, although he gives the *E.* orthography.

"The country people seeing they wanted the boats, and that they could not ride the water, it being *great*, began to pursue them with shot, and they shot again, till at last Alexander Anderson in Garmouth standing upon the water-side shot this John Dugar dead." Spalding, i. 198.

"The kirk of Monnygaffe is divided from the town by a rivulet called Pinkill Bourn, which is sometimes so *great*, that the people, in repairing to the church, are necessitat to go almost a mile about." Symson's Descr. Galloway, p. 30.

6. In a state of pregnancy, *S.*

O silly lassie, what wilt thou do?

If thou grow *great*, they'll heez thee high.

Herd's Coll. ii. 58.

The idea is more fully expressed according to the *E.* idiom; *great with child*, *great with young*.

GRYT LYNE FISCH, such as are taken with a strong line, *S. B.*

"*Gryt lyne fische*, sic as leing, turbat, keling, & skaitt;" Aberd. Reg.

GRITNESS, GREATNES, *s.* Width, girth; denoting the circumference of any body, *S.*

In this sense the term occurs in a MS. of the family of Drum, although written after the form of the *E. s.*

"In the parochen of Lintoun,—there happend to breed a monster, in form of a serpent, or worme; in length, three Scots yards, and somewhat bigger than an ordinarie man's leg, with a head more proportionable to its length than *greatness*." Minstrely Border, ii. 101, N.

"You will ordinarily find without the chapel door some few little merchants that sell beads, and amongst other things, silk cords of the just length and *greatness* of the Saint [Mary Magdalene], all which people use to buy and carrie into the chapel, there to touch the statue of the saint, which lyes just in that place, and in that posture, that she used to do penance in." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 53.

GRIZZIE, GIRZIE, *s.* Abbrev. of the female name *Griselda*, in *S. Grizzel*.

GRIT, *s.* The grain of stones.] *Add*;

C.B. *grit*, lapis quidam arenosus; Davies.

GRITHT, *s.* A hoop.

"Ane irne *gritht* for ane barrell, ane irne *gritht* for ane firlet." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19. V. GIRD, and GIRDSTING.

GRIZZLE, *s.* A gooseberry, Dumfr. V. GROSEL.

GROATS, *s. pl.* Oats with the husks taken off.] *Add*;

It is used in a S. Prov. denoting retribution.

"The church excommunicated him, and he gave them *groats* for *pease*, he excommunicated them." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 64.

It is also expressed in another mode.

To gie one kail o' his ain *groats*, to give one the same measure with which he metes to others, S.

"He tell't—how keen ye war tae gie the warlocks kail o' their ain *groats*." Saint Patrick, i. 76.

Dan. *groed*, *grout*, pollard; *groett-er*, to bruise, to grind.

To **GROBBLE**, **GROUBLE**, *v. a.* To swallow hastily and greedily, Ayrs., Clydes.

—To the ham I sets my nose,

Ne'er doubtan but I wad come speed,

An' *grobble* up the bit wi' greed.

The Twa Rats, Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 41.

In Edit. 1813 it is *grouble*.

"To *Grouble*, to swallow up in haste;" Gl. Picken.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *grabbel-en* rapere, avidè rapere.

GROFF, *adj.* 3. Obscene, smutty, S.] *Add*;

4. Used in a peculiar sense; "A *grouff* guess," i. e. a rough or inaccurate calculation, or conjecture, Loth.

GROFLINS, *adv.* In a grovelling posture.

"When he saw the king he made him little reverence or salutation, but leaned down *groflins* on the desk before him." Pitscottie, p. 111, Ed. 1728. *Gruf-lingis*, Ed. 1814, p. 265. V. GRUFELINGIS.

GROLE, *s.* Another name for porridge, Aberd.; merely a corr. of *Gruel*, a term used in some counties in the same sense.

GROO, **GRUE**, **GRUSE**, *s.* The designation given to water, when passing from the liquid state to that of ice; water only in part congealed, Selkirks.

GRUND-GRUE, *s.* Water beginning to congeal, at the lower part of a stream, *ibid*.

Allied perhaps to Dan. *grus*, rubble, rubbish, Teut. *gruys*, *id.*; or rather to *gruys* as signifying fufures, farinae recrementum crassius, because in this state the water begins to thicken.

Isl. *grue* is explained, Magna copia et numerosa pluralitas; G. Andr.

To **Groo up**, *v. n.* Water is said to be *groo'd up*, when it is choked up by ice in a half-congealed state, *ibid*.

GROOF, *s.* Belly; on one's *groof*, flat, lying with the face downward, S.

Down on their *groof* lay five or sax, &c.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 127.

"*Groof*. Belly or foreside;" Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 692. V. GRUFE, GROUFE.

GROOGL'T, *part. pa.* Disordered, disfigured. V. GRUGGLE, *v.*

GROOL, *s.* A kind of moss beat into peat, Renfr. C.B. *greal-u* to aggregate.

To **GROOSE**, *v. n.* To shudder, V. GRUZE.

GROOSH, *adj.* Very good, excellent; a term much used by young people, Loth.

Teut. *groots*, *grootsch*, amplus, magnificus, splendidus.

GROOSIE, *adj.* *Define*; Having a coarse skin, with a greasy appearance, as if it had not been washed. It regards the face, S.

To **GROOZLE**, *v. n.* To breathe with difficulty. V. GRUZZLE.

GROOZLINS, **GRUZZLINS**, *s. pl.* Intestines, Lanarks. *I had a grumblin' in my groozlins*, I was siezed with gripes: *Curmurring* in the guts; *Correnoy*, synon.

The original term apparently remains in Teut. *kroos*, *kroost*, intestina, venter cum intestinis. Germ. *kroes* denotes a pluck, also giblets. Wachter gives *kros*, *kroes*, as signifying exta, intestina; deducing the term from *kraus-en* crispate, as, he says, it properly denotes those intestines, quae ubi egerendi causa in varios sinus crispantur. Dan. *kroes*, the mysentery; *kalve kroes*, a pluck.

GROPSEY, *s.* "A glutton," Ayrs., Gl. Picken.

If we suppose the change of one letter, it might be traced to Teut. *kropp-en* vorare, devorare, deglutire, whence *kroppaerd*, homo gutturosus; or of another, to Su.G. *glupsk*, vorax. Or shall we prefer *Grip*, pronounced *Grup*, to lay hold of with violence?

GROSET, **GROSET**, *s.* A gooseberry, S.] *Add*;

"He just jumped at the ready penny, like a cock at a *grossart*." St. Ronan's, i. 53. This is a common proverbial figure, S.

GROU (pron. *groo*), *adj.* Ugly; as, a *grou wamblin*, applied to a misgrown or rickety child; a *grou fairy*, *id.*, Caithn.

Groo or *groe* is the Norwegian name for a toad; but rather perhaps from Dan. *grov* coarse, ordinary.

To **GROUBLE**, *v. a.* V. GROBBLE.

To **GROUE**, **GROWE**, *v. n.* 1. To shudder.] *Add*;

"To *graw* before the ague fit." Ray's Lett. p. 329.

GROU, *s.* Shivering; horror, Lanarks.

A seikenan' *grou* cam ower my heart,

I swarft amang his hands.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

GROUSUM, **GROOSUM**, *adj.* 1. Frightful, horrible.] *Add*;

"Sic *grewsome* wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they suld dee the death of Walter Cuming of Guiyock, wha hadna as muckle o' him left thegither as would supper a messan-dog—sic awesome language I ne'er heard out o' a human thrapple!" Rob Roy, iii. 73.

Grewsome is not the proper orthography.

E'en some o' thy unequall'd lan'—

Rough Mars himsell cou'd never mann,

Wi' a' the crew

O' *groosom* chaps he could comman',

Yet to subdue.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 350.

Dan. *grusom*, horrible, terrible, ghastly.

GROUF, *s.* The short-lived and disturbed sleep, &c.] *Add*;

"We heard you had a nap." "O—I fell into a bit *gruff* sure enough, sittin' horn idle wi' my hand aneath my haffit." Saxon and Gael, i. 189.

Isl. *gropin* sedatus, subsidens, cessans.

To GROUF, GRUFE, *v. n.* This term does not merely denote the disturbed sleep of a sick person, but immediately respects the sound emitted by the nostrils in consequence of breathing high through them, Ang., Fife, Loth. Often, to *Grouf* in sleep.

"Grouf, to sleep restlessly;" Gall Encycl.

One might almost fancy that this term, as respecting the sound, were allied to S. *grumph*, because of the grunting sort of sound referred to.

GROUFFIN, GRUFFIN, *s.* The act of breathing loudly through the nostrils in a disturbed sleep, Fife.

GROUFF, *adj.* Vulgar, Liddisdale, Roxb.; the same with *Groff*, sense 2.

GROUGROU, *s.* The corn grub, Lanarks.; pron. like *oo* in E.

C.B. *gru* signifies that which pervades.

To GROUK, *v. n.* To look over one with a watchful and apparently suspicious eye.] *Add*; Isl. *hroeck-a* contorqueri; perhaps as referring to the curved attitude of the suspicious overseer.

To GROUK, *v. n.* To become enlivened after awaking from sleep, Dumfr.

I see no term that can have any affinity, unless perhaps Isl. *hroke* elatio; *hrok-a*, efferri; superbire.

GROUND-LAIR, *s.* The burying-ground appropriated for a family, S.

"The chief design—was to suggest—the propriety—of making out a plan of the lately inclosed ground, and the measuring off the different allotments upon liberal principles, both as to extent of ground and rate for *ground lair*." Aberd. Chron. 10th July 1819.

GROUND-MAIL, *s.* Duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a church-yard, S.

"Reasonable charges," said the sexton, "ou, there's *ground-mail*, and bell-siller, (though the bell's broken nae doubt), and the kist, and my day's wark, and my bit fee, and some brandy and aill to the drigie." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 240.

GROUND-WA-STANE, *s.* The foundation-stone.

Wae worth, wae worth ye, Jock my man,

I paid ye weil your fee;

Why pow ye out the *ground-wa stane*

Lets in the reik to me?

Adam o' Gordon, Pink. Sel. Scot. Ball. i. 47.

A.S. *grund-wealle*, Su.G. *grundwal*, fundamentum; from *grund*, fundus, and *wealle*, *wal*, *wall*, murus, vallum. Boxhorn also gives C.B. *grwndwal* as used in the same sense.

To GROUNGE, GRUNGE, *v. a.* 1. To look sullen or sulky, Roxb.

2. To grumble, to murmur; as, "He's ay *grounge-in'* about something," *ibid*.

This seems nothing more than a provincial variety of *Grounch*, *Gruntsh*, *v. q. v.* Dan. *grunt-en* signifies to grumble. *Grounge*, or *Gruntsh*, might be formed by the insertion of *s* after *t*.

GROUTIE, *adj.* Given as synon. with *Rouchsome*, Upp. Clydes.

A.S. *grut*, far, meal, barley; in reference perhaps to the larger particles. Isl. *griot*, saxa, lapides.

Perhaps rather like many other words in this district, from C.B. *grutiang*, abounding with grit; *grut*, "a kind of fossil, consisting of rough hard particles, coarse sand;" Owen.

GROW, *adj.* *Grow weather* is a phrase commonly applied to weather that is favourable to vegetable growth, as having both moisture and heat, S.

Dan. *groed veijer*, *groe vejer*, growing weather; Isl. *groedrar-vedr*, aer tepidus, humidus. Belg. *groeiig*, vegetative.

Grow, *s.* Growth, Aberd., Ang.

I'll gar my ain Tammie gae down to the how,
An' cut me a rock of a widdershines *grow*,

Of good rantry-tree to carry my tow.—

Ross's *Rock and Wee Pickle Tow*.

To GROW to a Head, to gather strength, so to increase in power or numbers as to be ready for action, S.

"Now Genl. Lesly is fast *growing to a head*, and has conveyed about 2,000 foot and 3,000 horse." Spalding, ii. 125.

"In the mean time Earl Marshal and divers Barons *grow to an head*, and comes to Aberdeen." *Ibid*. p. 291.

This is nearly allied to the E. phrase, *to gather head*; and is evidently borrowed from the progress of a plant to fructification.

GROWAT, *s.* A cruet for holding liquids.

"Item, twa *growattis*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

This seems merely a vitious orthography instead of *crowattis*, which occurs in the same page.

GROWNNESS, GROUNNES, *s.* Corpulency, unwieldiness.

"Nat that he mantained any theifis or murtheris, bot that he punished thame not: for he thought to excuse himself with his *grounnes* and inhabilitie of bodie." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 44. *Grownness*, Fol. Ed.

GROWP, *s.* A greedy person, Upp. Clydes.

A.S. *griop-an*, *grip-an*, prehendere, rapere.

GROWTH, *s.* Any excrescence on the body, S.

GROWTHY, *adj.* 1. Having strong vegetation, growing luxuriantly, S.

"Sandy fields,—being warm and *growthy*,—soon entertain the communications of the dung." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 58, 59.

2. Promoting vegetation; as, "a *growthie* day," "fine *growthie* weather," S.

And now the sun to the hill-heads gan speal,
Spreading on trees and plants a *growthy* heal.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 65.

That is, such *health* as issues in growth.

GROWTHILIE, *adv.* Luxuriantly, S.

GROWTHINESS, *s.* The state of strong vegetation or luxuriance, S.

GROZEL, *s.* Used, as well as *Groset*, to denote a gooseberry, Roxb., Dumfr. This most nearly resembles the Fr. term. *Grozzle* is also used, Dumfr. *Grozer* occurs in some of our old books.

"Uva crispa, a *grozer*." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 17.

G R U

GRUAN, *s.* A grey-hound, Roxb.; perhaps corr. from *gru-hund*. V. GREW.

To GRUDGE, *v. a.* "To squeeze, to press down," S.B., Gl. Shirrefs.

Fr. *grug-er*, "to crumble, or breake into small peeces;" Cotgr. *Esgrug-er*, id. *Escrag-er* might almost seem to be a variety of the same term; "to crush, and squeeze out of;" *ibid.* V. GRUSH.

To GRUDGE *up*, *v. n.* Applied to water interrupted in its course, then said to be *grudg'd up*, Roxb.; obviously corr. from E. *gorge*.

It is also used in an active sense. When ice is raised or forced up by the water swelling underneath, the water is said to *grudge it up*, *ibid.*

To GRUE, *v. n.* The *flesh* is said to *grue*, when a chilly sensation passes over the surface of the body, accompanied with the rising of the skin, S. V. GROWE, GROUE, *v.*

"I would have done Mr. Mordaunt's bidding,—if he hadna made use of profane oaths, which made my very *flesh grue*." The Pirate, i. 177.

GRUFF, *s.* A slumber, a discomposed sleep; often applied to that of a sick person, S. V. GROWF.

GRUGOUS, *adj.* Grim.] *Add*;

In place o' the teind to the *grugous* fiend,
Gude grant him ane o' three.

Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 527.

GRUFELING, *part. pr.* To be *grufeling*, expl. "to lie close wrapped up, and in a comfortable-looking manner; used in ridicule;" Roxb. V. GRUFE.

To GRUGGLE, *v. a.* To put any thing out of order, &c.] *Add*;

Gin ony chiel had coolie scaw't,
Sic's *grooglt* crown, or raggit waut,
Wad we na jeer't (in trouth nae faut!)
At ilka flaw? *Tarras's Poems, p. 38.*

GRUISHACK, *s.* Hot embers, Dumfr. V. GRIESHOCH.

To GRULL, GROOL, *v. a.* To bruise to dust.
E'en on the sea, as at the Nile
Whan Nelson *grool'd* the French in stile,
Gunpowder shaw'd its might,

Gall. Encycl. p. 247.

GRULL, GROOL, *s.* "A stone bruised to dust," *Gall. Encycl., Dumfr.*

It invariably denotes small grumous stuff from some friable substance broken down.

GRULSH, GRULCH, *s.* A thick squab object, Lanarks. *Gall.*

"*Grulch*, a fat child;" *Gall. Encycl.*

GRULSHY, *adj.* Gross, coarse, clumsy.

—"They kept themselves aloof from the other callans in the clachan, and had a genteeler turn than the *grulshy* bairns of the cottars." *Annals of the Parish, p. 28.*

Perhaps originally the same with *Gulschy*; although I strongly suspect that it is allied to the *v.* signifying to *grow*, Teut. *groey-en*, whence *groeyssel* vigor, incrementum.

GRUMMELY, *adj.* Gravelly, Selkirks.

Flandr. *grommelinghe* is rendered *glareae*, by Ki-

G R U

lian; denoting gravel, also, mucor, sordes. It has evidently the same origin with *Grummel*, q. v.

To GRUMPH, *v. n.* To grunt, &c.] *Add*;

The tither was a pridefu' yade,
A *grumphin*, girnin, snarlin jade,
Wha had been braw in life's gay mornin.

Tarras's Poems, p. 52.

GRUMPH, *s.* A grunt, S.] *Add*;

"Pressing his lips together, he drew a long sigh or rather *grumph*, through his nose, while he shook his head and said, 'O Jane! Jane! ye was aye a dour kimmer.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 42.

GRUMPHIE, *s.* A sow.

—She trotted thro' them a';
An' wha was it but *Grumphie*

Asteer that night! *Burns, iii. 134.*

The swine is viewed by the vulgar, as affording sure prognostics of the weather.

"*Grumphie* smells the weather,
And *Grumphie* sees the wun,
He kens when cluds will gather,
And smoor the blinking sun;
Wi' his mouth *fu' o' strae*,
He to his den will gae;
Grumphie is a prophet, bad weather we will
hae." *Gall. Encycl. p. 212.*

A similar idea prevails in E. It is viewed as an omen of rain, when swine are "seen to carry bottles of hay or straw to any place and hide them." *Ellis's Brand, II. p. 555.*

To GRUMPLE, *v. n.* To feel with the fingers, to grubble, South of S.

Evidently allied to the E. word, as also to Germ. *grappel-n*, palpare, contrectare; Su.G. *grabl-a*, and *kraml-a*, id. Isl. *gruft-a*, incertus attrectare.

GRUND, *s.* The bottom or channel in water, S. This sense is not given by Johns. to E. *ground*. Isl. *grunn*, fundum aquae et maris, ubi non profundum; G. Andr.

To GRUND, *v. a.* 1. To run aground, S.
2. To bring to the ground, to bring down; applied to shooting, Roxb.

I aft hae heard him tell wi' pleasure,
What paetricks at a shot he *grundit*,
What cocks he kill'd; what hares he hundert.

Hogg's Scottish Pastorals, p. 7.

To GRUND, *v. a.* To grind, to cuttle; often pron. *Grun'*, S.

"*Grun*, *Ground*, to whet;" Gl. Shirrefs.
Isl. *greenn-a* attenuare.

GRUND-STANE, GRUNSTANE, *s.* A grinding-stone, S.

GRUNDAVIE, *s.* The vulgar name for *Ground-ivy*, S.

GRUND-ROTTEN, *s.* The brown rat, S.

"Mus decumanus. Brown Rat.—E. Norway-rat; S. *Grund-rotten*." *Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 506-7.*

To GRUNGE, *v. n.* 1. To look sullen. V. GROUNGE.

GRUNYIE, *s.* 1. Used in a ludicrous sense for the mouth.] *Add*;

O.E. "*groyne* of a swyne, [Fr.] *groyng*." *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 38.* Ray mentions this word in the same sense; *Lett. p. 329.*

It must be this word that Dr. Johns. oddly, and without any connexion, refers to under the v. to *Grudge*, observing, "*Grunigh*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling morose countenance."

GRUNKLE, *s.* The snout of an animal. *The gab and grunkle* is a common phrase, Stirlings.

It seems to be merely a corr. of *Gruntle*, q. v.

GRUNNISHULE, **GRUNISTULE**, *s.* Groundsel, an herb, *Senecio vulgaris*, Clydes.

GRUNSIE, *s.* Expl. "a sour fellow," Gl., S.B. Leitch lent the ba' a lounderin lick,

She flew fast like a flain:

Syne lighted whare faes were maist thick,

Gart ae gruff grunsie grain.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 127.

This seems immediately allied to Germ. *grunz-en*, *grunnire*. I suppose that *Grumshy* is synon. For this is the orthography of Ed. 1805. This resembles Su.G. *grymt-a*, id. Teut. *grijns-en* is nearly allied in signification; ringere, os distorquere, fremere, fren-dere, &c., Kilian.

GRUNTILLOT, *s.* The designation of a sow; probably from S. *Gruntle*, *v.*

—Mony galt come befoir,—

Gruntillot and gamald.

Colkelbie Sow, F. I. v. 162.

To **GRUNTLE**, *v. n.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. To grunt on a lower key; as denoting the sound emitted by pigs.

"Wilt thou neuer be a citizen of heauen, expecting for the glorious comming of Christ, but ay ly as a sowe muzling and *grountling* vpon the earth?" Rollock on 1. Thes. p. 9.

GRUNTLE-THRAWN, *adj.* Wry-faced, Ayrs., Gl.

Surv. p. 692, from *Gruntill*, the snout or face, q. v.

To **GRUP**, *v. a.* To lay hold of firmly, S.; to gripe, E.

GRUPE, **GROOP**, *s.* A hollow or sewer.] *Add*;

The mucking o' Geordie's byre,

And shoolding the *groop* sae clean.

Jacobite Song.

Dan. *grube*, a pit, a hole. The hole into which the ashes fall receives this designation.

GRUSE, *s.* Water in a half-congealed state.

V. **GROO**, **GRUE**.

To **GRUSH**, *v. n.* To crumble, Lanarks.

This is evidently a very ancient word, the same with Tuet. *gruys-en*, redigere in rudus, to reduce to rubbish; *gruys*, rudus, fragmenta lapidum, glarea, grit, gravel; also bran. Germ. *grus-en* conterere, comminuere; *grut* scobs, as saw-dust, and the like; *grutse*, *grütze*, far comminutum; A.S. *grut*, *gryt*, id. Su.G. *grus* glarea, sabulum, et quicquid arenae similis est; Ihre. Dan. *gruus*, rudus, rüdera, ruina. This learned etymologist observes that the ancestors of the Swedes used *Krus*. *Slo thet soender alt i krus*; Minutim illud concidit; Hist. Alex. Magn. Su.G. *kross-a* conterere. Hence it appears that the E. v. to *crush* is radically the same; also, to *crash*. From the use of the Teut. and Germ. terms, we may also conclude, that E. *grit*, as applied both to meal, and to sand, or rough round particles in general, and *groats*, had the same origin. For the term properly denotes

any thing that is *crushed* or made small. From *grut* and *gryt* in A.S., and *ga-krotuda*, Moes.G. Vers. Luke xx. 18, ("shall be broken"), it would seem that *t* had originally been the final letter. To this *s* had afterwards been added; as the term still appears in this form in Germ. *grutse*. Hence,

GRUSH, *s.* Any thing in a crushed state; what has crumbled down; as, "*It's a' gane to grush*," or, "*It's a' to grush*," Lanarks.

This is very nearly allied to the Su.G. phrase given above, *alt i krus*.

GRUSH, *adj.* The same with *Grushie*, Roxb.

—An' treads the vale o' humble life,

Wi' muckle cark, an' care, an' strife,

Wi' five *grush* bairnies an' a wife.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 91.

GRUSHIE, *adj.* Thick, of thriving growth.] *Add*;

Perhaps it may be viewed as still more nearly allied to Isl. *groeska*, than to any of the terms mentioned. This is expl. by Haldorson, *Vegetatio radicum perennium*; also *gramen vernans*.

To **GRUZE**, **GROOZE**, *v. n.* To shiver, Roxb.; synon. *Groue*, *Growe*, q. v.

This is the same with "*Growze*; to be chill before the beginning of an ague-fit; North." *Grose*.

Germ. *graus-en* is synon. with *grau-en*, to quake, to shiver; to feel horror; A.S. *agris-an*, horrere.

GRUZIN, **GROOZIN**, *s.* A shivering, *ibid.*

Germ. *graus* horror.

It has been justly observed that E. *shiver* does not exactly convey the sense either of the *v.* or of the *s.* We have a synon. phrase, which is the only one that expresses it,—"*a creeping of the flesh*."

To **GRUZZLE**, **GRUSLE**, **GROOZLE**, *v. n.* To use the mouth as children often do, &c.] *Add*;

2. This term is used somewhat differently in Renfrewsh. There it denotes the half-plaintive sound emitted by an infant, when it awakes, or between sleeping and waking. It differs in signification from the *v. to Gruntle*; as this gives the idea of a sound expressive of satisfaction.

3. To make a continued suppressed grunting, Clydes.

This seems to be the same with the account given of its use, Dumfr.; "*to breathe loud while speaking*."

"*Groozle*, to breathe uneasily;" Gall. *Encycl.*

4. To eat voraciously, with an ungraceful noise occasioned by the mode of eating, Lanarks.

Can this be allied to C.B. *grmgachu*, to murmur, to grumble? Or shall we view it as a diminutive from Germ. *grunz-en*, to grunt?

GRUZZLE, *s.* A continued grunting of the description above mentioned, Dumfr.

To **GRUZZLE**, *v. a.* To bruise, to press together, Fife; a dimin. from the *v. to Gruse*, q. v.

GUARD-FISH, *s.* The sea-pike, Frith of Forth.

"*Esox Lucius*, Sea-pike; Gar-pike; *Guard-fish*."

This is occasionally taken in the entrance of the Frith." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 16.

GUBERNAMENT, **GUVERNAMENT**, *s.* Government.

—"It wes murmurit and meanit be sum evill ad-uisit personis,—disfauoraris off his grace *guberna-*

ment and regiment of this realme,—that thair wes na frie acces nor libertie to the repair and resort to our said souerane Lorde," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 94. *Guvernament*, *ibid.* p. 95.

Lat. *gubern-are*; or Fr. *gouvernement*.

GUD, *s.* 1. Substance.] *Add*;

3. Used to denote live stock.

—"And siklyk to refound—four scoir drawing oxen, and thriescoir and ten head of kyn and yong *guidis*, with thrie hundreth heid of sheip," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 594; i. e. young animals, as calves, &c.

GUD, GUDE, *adj.* 3. Well-born, S.] *Add*;

It is undoubtedly used in the same sense by Shakesp.; although none of his commentators take any notice of it; and this is overlooked by Johns. among all the various explanations he gives of the term.

But he shall know I am as *good*—

Gloc.

As *good*?

Thou bastard of my grandfather!

First Part K. Hen. VI.

Glocester evidently objects the *bastardy* of Winchester to the claim he makes of *goodness* or honourable descent.

5. *Als gude, As gude.* With *als* or *as* preceding, also frequently following, equal in value or quality, equivalent; applied to what is given in return for something else, though different in kind, S.

"Albeit the persewar obtene and evict the samin fra him, quha was decernit to warrant the samin, yit he sould give him ais mekill and *als gude* thairfoir, gif he hes ought quhairwith he may do the samin." Balfour's Pract. p. 329.

This idiom seems borrowed from the ancient mode of purchase, by barter of commodities or *goods*.

6. Used in the language of threatening, conveying the idea of ample retaliation, S.

"I gae the bastard a penny to buy snuff," said the pauper; "and he has rendered no account of his intromission; but I'll gar him *as gude*." Redgauntlet, iii. 305.

7. This phrase is also metaph. used. It is said of one, who, in reasoning or scolding, makes a sharp retort; "He gae *as gude* as he got;" or, "He gae *as gude* again," i. e. in return, S.

8. Used as denoting quantity, for much; as, "Ye have *as gude's* a pund wecht," S.

9. In regard to number, signifying many; as, "There were *as gude* as twenty there," S. *As gueed*, &c., Aberd.

GUDE, *adv.* Well, S.

This is used in the way of menace. To one who is about to do what another disapproves, it is commonly said; "Ye had *as gude* no," S. This is much the same with the E. phrase, "Ye had as well not;" but it appears more emphatical to a Scottish ear.

GUD-BROTHER, *s.* A brother-in-law, S.] *Add*;

"Levir, frater mariti vel uxoris, a *good brother*." Despaut. Gram. B. 4, b.

GUD-FADER, GUD-FATHER, *s.* A father-in-law.] *Add*;

"Socer, pater mariti vel uxoris, the *good father*." Despaut. Gram. B. 5, a.

"These barons [of Roslin] were buried of old in their armour, without any coffin; and were successively, by charter, the patrons and protectors of masonry in Scotland. And the late Roslin, my *good-father* (grandfather to the present Roslin) was the first that was buried in a coffin, against the sentiments of James VII., who was then in Scotland, and several other persons well-versed in antiquity; to whom my mother (Jean Spottiswood, grandniece of Archbishop Spottiswood,) would not hearken, thinking it beggarly to be buried in that manner." Father Hay's Memoirs of Families, M.S. Adv. Libr.

GUDEMAN, *s.* 1. The master of a family.

2. A husband. V. Dict.

GUDEMANLIKE, *adj.* Becoming a husband, Ayrs.

"It's your wife, my lad,—ye'll surely never refuse to carry her head in a *gudemmanlike* manner to the kirk-yard." The Entail, i. 306.

GUD-SONE, *s.*] *Add*; 3. A godson.

—Colkelby was gossep to the same—

Colkelby with the said thrid penny bocht

xxiiij hen heggis [eggs] and with thame socht

To his *gud sone* for godfadirly reward.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 834.

Su.G. *gudson*, id.

GUD-SISTER, *s.* A sister-in-law, S.] *Add*;

"Glos est mariti soror vel fratris uxor, a *good sister*." Despaut. Gram. B. 12, b.

GUD-WIFE, *s.* Simply, a wife, a spouse, S.

"Greit is the lufe quhilk the natural father & mother hes to thair childer, greit is the luf quhilk the *gud mariit* man hais to his *gud wife*." Abp. Hamilton's Cat. Fol. 17, a.

GUDDAY, *s.* A salutation, bidding *good day*; as "He gae me a *gudday*," S.

—"Bot ambition, potentnes, the greitnes of the toune, the desyre to se and be sene, to gif and tak *guddayis*,—ar not conuenient to the purpose of ane monk, or the tranquilitie of ane religious man." Nicol Burne, F. 132, a.

GUDDICK, *s.* A riddle, Shetl.

A diminutive from Isl. Su.G. *gaet* aenigma, from *gaet-a*, divinare. Dan. *gaade*, id.

GUDDLE, *s.* Work of a dirty and unctuous nature, Upp. Clydes., Edin.

To GUDDLE, *v. n.* To be engaged in work of this description, *ibid.*

To GUDDLE, *v. a.* To catch fish with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream, South of S., Lanarks. *Gumph*, *synon.* Roxb.; *Ginnle*, Lanarks.

"I *guddle* them in aneath the stanes," &c. Hogg. V. GUMP.

GUDDLING, *s.* The act of catching fish by groping, Selkirks.

"So this is what you call *gumping*?" "Yes, sir, this is *gumping*, or *guddling*, ony o' them ye like to ca't." Hogg, *ibid.* p. 170.

Perhaps originally the same with Isl. *gull-a*, liquida agitare; *gull*, agitatio liquidorum; as he who fishes in this way often makes the water muddy to favour his intention, or in fulfilling it.

GUDE, *s.* Frequently used as a substitute for the name of God, in those thoughtless and ir-

reverent addresses made in common conversation, or as expressive of surprise or terror, S.
 "Gude, The Supreme Being;" Gl. Burns.

For the origin of this sense of the term, V. the latter part of the etymon of GOSSEP.

GUDE, GUID, *s.* Substance; also, rank.

MAN OF GUID. 1. A man of property or respectability.

"Beseik the *men of guid* of the said burcht to so-list," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

"The prouest, bailyeis, & *men of guid* of the townn." Ibid. V. 18.

"The *men of gudis barnis*," the children of the wealthy inhabitants, *ibid.*

2. A man of high birth.

Galloway was a *man of gude*,

Discendit of a noble blude.

—And this is but ane *cairle*, ye sie,

Ane baxteris sone of bas degrie.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 340.

V. GUDE, *adj.* 3. Well born.

GUDE-ANES, *s. pl.* A term used in Roxb. and Loth., to denote one's best clothes, as opposed to those worn every day, or at work. "She canna cum ben, for she hasna her *gude-anes* on;" She cannot make her appearance, as not being dressed; *q. good ones.*

GUDE BREAD, bread baked for marriages, baptisms, and funerals, Berwicks.

I am at a loss to know whether the term *gude* originally respected the superior quality of the bread, or its more honourable use.

GUDE'EN, *s.* Used as a salutation, equivalent to *Good evening*, S. Hence the phrase, *Fair gude e'en and fair gude day*, as denoting intercourse merely civil.

—"I can pay my way where'er I gang, and *fair gude e'en and fair gude day* is a' I want o' him." Saxon and Gael, i. 77.

GUDELESS, *adj.* This occurs in the phrase, S.B. "Neither *gudeless* (*guedless* Aberd.) nor ill-less."

1. Neither positively good, nor positively wicked.
 2. Neither beneficial nor hurtful.

GUDELIE, *adv.* With propriety, in a becoming manner.

With respect to the cause of a minor, it is said; "Gif he be of sic age as he may not *gudlie* sweir, or yit be absent and furth of the realme, his tutor or curatour may sweir for him." Balfour's Pract. p. 362, A. 1554.

GUDEWILL, *s.* 1. A *guedwill*, a gratuity, Aberd.

2. The designation given to the proportion of meal, ground at a mill, which is due to the under-miller, Roxb.

GUDWILLIE, *adj.* 1. Liberal, S.] *Add*;

3. Acting spontaneously.

"Now wes the batall denuncit to Veanis, and ane army rasit of *gudewilly* knichtis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 391. Exercitum voluntarium, Lat.

To GUDGE, *v. a.* To cause to bulge. *To gudge*

a stone from a quarry, to press it out with a pinch or lever, Fife.

To GUDGE, *v. n.* To poke, to prog, for fish under the banks of a river or stream, Roxb.

Unless the term contain an allusion to the use of a carpenter's *gouge*, I know not the origin.

GUDGEON, *s.* A strong iron pivot driven into the end of the axle-tree of a wheel, S.

"Rollers of wood—are made five feet long, and from 16 to 18 inches diameter, having an iron *gudgeon* in each end." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 58.

GUDGEONS of a mill, the large pinions on which the axle-tree turns, S.

Fr. *goujon*, "the pin which the truckle of a pully runneth on;" Cotgr. *Gudgeon* is used in a similar sense, E., though overlooked by Johnson.

GIDGET, *s.* 1. A soldier's wench.] *Add*;

Fr. *goujat*, valet de soldat; *Liga, calo.* Les *goujats* font plus de disordre que les maitres dans un village, Dict. Trev.

GIDGET, *s.* One who is fat from eating too much, Roxb. V. GUDGIE.

To GIDGET, *v. n.* To be gluttonous, *ibid.*

GIDGET, *adj.* The same with *Gudgie*, Roxb. V.

GUDGE, *v. a.*, to cause to bulge.

GUDLINE, GUDLENE, GUDLING, *s.* A denomination of foreign gold coin.

"Ordains the *gudlines* with the interest due, advanced, and payed by the burrows,—for arms brought home to the kingdom, and the prices of the silver-work given in for the use of the publick,—to be first payed out of the foresaid excise."—"For payment of their saids *gudlines* and price of their silver-work."—"Granted for payment of the *gudlines*, silver-work, and others publick debts." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 163.

Gudlenes, *ibid.* p. 264. "For payment of the *gudlenes*, pryces of the silver-work," &c.

Mr Chalmers says, "that *gudlingis* appears to have been a species of alloy, or base metal, which it was common to mix with gold, in Lyndsay's time." Gl. Lynds. But the term cannot admit of this sense. For it occurs in the singular, as determining the character of a particular kind of money then current.

"He gawe hyme in kepyng tua vnicornis & ane Philipis *gudlene*;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Ane goldin *gudlyne*." Ibid. V. 16.

"The soum of fyw (five) *gudlyngis*." Ibid. V. 17.

The phrase *Philipis gudlene* may refer either to a Spanish gold coin, called a *Philippus*, current during the sixteenth century in Hainault, (V. Du Cange, *Philippi*;) or to a French coin of the same metal, which might be denominated from Philip IV.

But, as there are various misnomers of foreign terms in our Acts, *Gudline*, I apprehend, must be viewed as a corr. of *Gulden*, a term well known in the Low Countries as denoting a Guilder. Teut. *gulden*, aureus, aureum, aureus nummus xx stuferorum; Kilian. We find in Junius a phrase analogous to that of *Philipis Gudlene*. This is *Karolus gulden*. Nomenclat. p. 279, vo. *Aureus*. *Gulden* literally denotes the kind of metal, i. e. golden; a denomination transmitted from the times of ancient Rome. But it would appear that the *Gudlines* or *Gilders* had more alloy

than the Ducats, being called *hard*. For Lyndsay accuses the goldsmiths of mixing fyne ducat gold with *hard gudlingis*.

GUDYEAT, *s.* A servant attending the camp.

—"Thare was not ane suddart slaine, but onlie ane workman hurt, or els ane *gudyeat* who was doing the office of nature, his hois dovne, in the said trinch." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 169.

GUE, *s.* A musical instrument formerly used in Shetland.

"He could play upon the *gue*, and upon the common violin, the melancholy and pathetic tunes common to the country." The Pirate, i. 39.

"Before violins were introduced, the music was performed on an instrument called a *gue*, which appears to have had some similarity to a violin, but had only two strings of horse hair, and was played upon in the same manner as a violincello." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 59, 60.

He subjoins in a Note; "A similar instrument appears to be in use at present in Iceland. "I observed two kinds of musical instruments in Iceland, one called *laang spil*, with six brass strings; the other called a *fidla*, with two strings made of horse's hair: both are played by a bow." Von Troil's Letters on Iceland, p. 92.

Isl. *giga* signifies chelys, a lute or harp; Su.G. *giga* fides, fidicula, a lute, a small lute or gittern; Ihre. In modern Sw. it is expl. a Jew's harp; also *mungiga*, q. the mouth-harp, Wideg. In an old Icelandic work, the *Gigia* is distinguished both from the fiddle (as the *gue* is here) and the harp. Sla *harp-u*, draga *fidlu* oc *gigin*. Verel. Ind. in vo.

But it would appear that it is the same term with *Gue* that is given by Gudm. Andr. p. 87. *Gya*, instrumenti musici genus, seu Lyra. He adds, however, another sense of the term—Pandura, i. e. "a sort of musical instrument, the ancient shepherd's pipe, consisting of seven reeds;" Ainsw. Most probably *gua* is the sound of the Isl. term, *y* being often pronounced *u*, as in *yfer*, Gr. *ὑπερ*, super. V. G. Andr. p. 135.

GUEDE, *s.* A whit.] *Add*;

It may be the same word that is used in the phrase, "Neither gear nor *guede*," i. e. neither one thing nor another, Aberd.

No *guede*, not a whit, may be immediately from the Fr. phrase *ne goute*, rien, nothing. This is viewed as merely the use of *goute*, *goutte*, a drop; but more probably from the Frankish or Gothic, and therefore radically different.

GUEED, *adj.* Good, S.B.] *Add*;

In the curious passage where that odd writer Rabelais makes the affected Parisian pedant regain his own Limousin dialect, Urquhart, with equal humour, makes him speak *broad Buchan*.

"With this he took him by the throat, saying to him, Thou flayst the Latine,—I will make thee flay the foxe, for I will now flay thee alive. Then began the poor Limousin to cry; 'Haw, *gwid* Maaster, haw, Laord, my halp, and St. Marshaw, haw, I'm worried: haw, my thropple, the bean [bane] of my cragg [craig, neck] is bruck: haw,—lawt me lean [alane] Mawster; waw, waw, waw.'" Rabelais, B. ii. p. 33.

GUEED, *adj.* Good, Aberd. V. **GUDE**.

GUEEDLY, *adj.* Religious; as, "That's a *gueedly* buik;" a godly book, Aberd. The word seems a corr. of E. *godly*.

GUEEDLY, **GUIDLY**, *adv.* 1. Easily, conveniently, *ibid*.

2. Properly, with a good grace, *ibid*.

I—canna *guidly* recommend it.

Shirref's Poems, p. 336.

GUERGOUS, *adj.* Having a warlike appearance; as, "a *guergous* look," a martial aspect, Ayrs.

Fr. *guerre* war, and *guise* manner.

GUERRA, *Courts of*, courts which seem to have been held by inferior officers, for punishing the violence committed by individuals, or perhaps the feuds between one family and another.

"Thar has bene ane abusioune of law vsit in tymes bigane be schirrefis, stewartis, bailyeis, and vther officiaris, in the halding of *courtis of Guerra*, to the gret hereschip and skathe of our souerain lordis liegis, and of his awin hienes in the Justice aris, quhilk ar spylt be the said *Guerra courtis*," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1475, p. 112.

Skene says on this head: "Quhat was the speciall jurisdiction belangand theirto I knawe nocht: And findis na mention theirto in onie vther parte of the lawes of this realme, alwaies as it appearis that they were halden be the ordinar judges foresaides, anent strife, debates, crimes, and trespasses committed betuixt familiar and domestick persones, subject to ane maister, within the jurisdiction of the saides Iudges, conforme to the Lawes of the fewes, in sect. ult. *de pace tenend. lib. 2. de feud. Si ministeriales alicuius domini inter se Guerram habuerint, comes sine index, in cuius regimine eam fecerint, per leges & iudicia, ex ratione prosequatur.* De Verb. Sign. vo. *Guerra*.

I have met with nothing more on this head; and need scarcely add that *guerra* in L.B. signifies war, from Germ. *wer*, id.

* **GUESS**, *s.* Used in various counties, perhaps pretty generally in S., to denote a riddle, an enigma.

As the E. word is obviously allied to Su.G. *gaet*, conjectura, *gaeta* signifies—*aenigma*; Isl. id., from *gaet-a* invenire; also, divinare. The word, signifying to conjecture, also appears in the form of *Gisk-a* q. *Gitsk-a*, as Haldorson observes.

* **GUEST**, *s.* The name given, by the superstitious vulgar in the south of S., to any object which they consider as the prognostic or omen of the approach of a stranger.

"When they sneeze, on first stepping out of bed in the morning, they are from thence certified that strangers will be there in the course of the day, in number corresponding to the times which they sneeze; and if a feather, a straw, or any such thing be observed hanging at a dog's nose, or beard, they call that a *guest*, and are sure of the approach of a stranger. If it hang long at the dog's nose, the visitant is to stay long; but if it falls instantly away, the person is only to stay a short time. They judge also from the length of this *guest*, what will be the

size of the real one, and, from its shape, whether it will be a man, or a woman; and they watch carefully on what part of the floor it drops, as it is on that very spot the stranger will sit." Hogg's Mountain Bard, N. p. 27.

To GUESTEN, *v. n.* To lodge as a guest; still used occasionally, South of S.; A. Bor. id.

But Toppet Hob o' the Mains had *guستن'd* in my house by chance;

I set him to wear the fore-door wi' the spier, while I kept the back door wi' the lance.

Minstrely Border, i, 208.

From the same origin with *Gesning*, *gestning*; which is merely the *gerund*, or a *s.* formed from this *v.*

GUESTNING, *s.* Entertainment. V. GESNING.

GUFF, *s.* A savour.] *Add*;

Weffe occurs in the same sense, O.E. "I can nat awaye with this ale, it hath a *weffe*;—Elle est de mauluays goust." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 181, a.

GUFF, *s.* A fool, South of S.] *Add*;

"Your wife! Weel I wat ye'll never get the like o' her, great muckle hallanshaker-like *guff*." Hogg's Brownie, &c. ii. 186.

"*Goff*, a foolish clown; North." Grose.

It has the same signification, W. Loth.

GUFFIE is also used as a *s.* in the same sense, S.

Skinner gives *gofyshe* as an old term equivalent to *stultus*.

To GUFF and TALK, to babble, to talk foolishly, Teviotdale. V. GUFF, GOFF, *s.*

GUFFISH, *adj.* The same with *Guffie*, Roxb.

GUFFISHLIE, *adv.* Foolishly, *ibid.*

GUFFISHNESS, *s.* Foolishness, *ibid.*

GUFF^{nor}STYE, used in Fife for *Buff* nor *Stye*.

GUFFA, *s.* A loud burst of laughter, S.

"Jenny Rintherout has ta'en the exies and done naething but laugh and greet, the skirl at the tail of the *guffa*, for twa days successively." *Antiq.* iii. 116.

V. GAFFAW, which is the preferable orthography.

GUFFIE, *adj.* Thick and fat about the temples or cheeks, chubbed, chuffy, Clydes.

Fr. *gouffé*, stuffed with eating; O.Fr. *goufi*, *gouffi*, *goufle*, *goulfi*, *bouffi*, *enflé*, Roquefort.

GUFFINESS, *s.* Thickness and fatness about the temples or cheeks, *ibid.*

To GUFFLE, *v. a.* To puzzle very much, to nonplus, Fife. Probably formed from *Guff*, a fool, *q.* "to make one appear as a fool."

GUGEONE, *s.*

"Item a grete *gugeone* of gold." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 13.

Denominated perhaps from its size, as not being in the form of an ingot, but gross in its shape.

To GUID, *v. a.* To manure. V. GUDE.

GUID, *s.* Substance, Aberd. V. GUDE.

* To GUIDE, *v. a.* Besides the usual acceptations in E., signifies;

1. To treat, to use, the connexion determining whether the term admits of a good or bad sense; as, "They *guidit* the puir man very ill among them," i. e. they used him harshly or unkindly.

An' our ain lads, albuist I say't my sell,

But *guided* them right cankardly an' snell.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 69.

Had you been there to hear and see

The manner how they *guided* me.

Forbes's Dominie Deposed.

2. To manage economically; as, "Gude gear *ill-guidit*," S.

"Better *guide* well, as work sore." S. Prov.

"Good management will very much excuse hard labour." Kelly, p. 63.

My riches a' s my penny fee.

An' I maun *guide* it cannie. *Burns. My Nannie*, O.

GUIDAL, *s.* Guidance, S.O.

Let Reason instant seize the bridle,

And wrest us frae the Passions' *guidal*.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 41.

GUIDE, *s.* A *gude guide*, a person who takes proper care of his money or effects, a good economist; an *ill guide*, one who wastes or lavishes his property, S.

GUYDER, *s.* One who manages the concerns of another.

"—To the effect his Majestie—as father, tutor, *guyder*, and lawful administrator to his heines said darrest sone the prince may grant and dispoine," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. v. 139.

Guider is mentioned by Johnson as an obsolete E. word, used in the same sense.

GUIDSCHIP, GUIDESCHIP, *s.* 1. Guidance, government.

"He—desired—that they would send to France for the duik of Albanie,—to cum and ressaive the auctoritie and *guidschip* off the realme, and to put ordour induring the tyme of the kingis minoritie." *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 290.

2. Treatment, S.B.

An' our ain lads—

Gar'd them work hard, an' little sust'nance gae, That I was even at their *guideship* wae.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 62.

GUID-WAYES, *adv.* Amicably, or for the purpose of settling differences, *q.* in a *good wise*.

"The queine, heiring this, sent away my lord Marschall and my lord Lindsay incontinent to treat *guid wayes*." *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 537. "To take up the matter" Edit. 1728, p. 205.

But this does not properly express the meaning.

"My lord Lindsay past to Monseour Doswell,—and said to him, that the queine had sent him and the laird of Wauchton to treat *guid wayes* betuixt the tuo armies." *Ibid.* p. 540.

GUILDE, GUILD, GOOL, *s.* Corn marigold, S.] *Add*;

It is singular that a law of the same kind existed in Denmark, to which Lightfoot has referred. Speaking of the *Chrysanthemum segetum*, he says:

"These golden flowers turn towards the sun all day, an ornament to the corn fields, and afford a pleasant sight to the passenger, but are so very detrimental to the husbandmen, that a law is in force in Denmark, which obliges the inhabitants every where to eradicate them out of their grounds." *Flor. Scot.* I. 489, 490.

This fact he has probably borrowed from Linn., who in the account which he gives of the same plant, says:

Dani lege obstringuntur plantas omnes ex agris eradicare. *Flor. Suec.* N. 762.

The term is used in proverbial language. "As yellow as the *gilde*." "I wadna do that for you, an' your hair were like the *gild*," S.

There is a proverbial rhyme retained in the South of S., with respect to the North, which shews the general conviction our ancestors had of the noxious tendency of this weed. This appears both from the mode of expression used, and from the company with which it is associated.

The *Gool*, and the Gordon, and the Hudy-Craw,
Are the greatest curses ever Moray saw.

Also thus expressed;

The *Goole*, the Gordon, and the hooded Craw,
The three warst sights that Moray ever saw.

As the *Craw* destroyed their lambs, the *Gool* prevented the growth of their grain, and the *Gordon* trode it down, or consumed it, when grown.

GUILD, *s.* The name given to the barberry, [*Berberis pedunculis racemosis*, Linn.] in Selkirk; also denominated the *Guild tree*.

The reason assigned for the designation is, that its inner bark is *yellow*, from Dan. *gild*, flavus; in the same manner as *gild*, denoting marigold, has its name from the colour of the flower.

GUILDER-FAUGH, *s.* Old lea-land, once ploughed and allowed to lie fallow, Ayrs.

It was conjectured by the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart., of Auchinleck, who communicated this and a variety of other Ayrshire words to me, that the term might perhaps refer to some mode of fallowing introduced into S. from *Guelder-land*. V. FAUCH, FAUGH, *v.*

GUILT, *s.* Money.

"I did never heare of our nation's mutinie, nor of their refusall to fight, when they saw their enemies, though I have seene other nations call for *guilt*, being going before their enemies to fight, a thing very disallowable in either officer, or soldier, to preferre a little money to a world of credit." Monro's Exped. p. 7.

"Nummus, a penny. Pecunia, coin or *guilt*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 20. V. GILT.

GUIND, *s.* A wild cherry. V. GEAN.

GUYNOCH, *s.* A greedy person, Ayrs. The same with *Geenocch*, *q. v.* Add to etymon;

C.B. *chwannang*, *chwannog*, greedy, covetous.

GUIZARD, *s.* A masker, S.

"When a party set forth as maskers, or, as they are called in Scotland, *guizards*,—it augured well of the expedition if Mordaunt Mertoun could be prevailed upon to undertake the office of—leader of the band." The Pirate, i. 39.

This custom prevails at weddings in Shetland.

"It is a common practice for young men to disguise themselves, and visit the company thus assembled. Such a party is known by the appellation of *Guizards*. Their faces are masked, and their bodies covered with dresses made of straw, ornamented with a profusion of ribbons," &c. Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 64. V. GYSAR, GYSARD.

GUK, GUK, a ludicrous reiteration meant to imitate the chanting of the Popish service.

Sing on, *guk, guk*, the blaiting of your queir,
False fathers of the haly kirk, the xvi hunder yeir.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 174.

The design of this term, especially as repeated, seems to be to compare the chanters to the cuckoo, whose name, Germ. *guggauch*, Teut. *kockock*, Dan. *kuckuck*, &c., has probably been formed from the sound.

GULBOW, *s.* Expl. "a word of intimacy or friendship;" Orkn.

Isl. *gilld* sodalitium, and *bo incola*, *q.* a member of one society?

GULCH, *s.* A thick, ill-shaped person, Roxb. Allied perhaps to Teut. *gulsigh*, *gulosus*. V. GULSACH.

To **GULDAR**, **GULDER**, *v. n.* To speak in a rough threatening manner. *Gulderan*, boisterous, a term restricted to the larger animals; as "a *gulderan* dog." It is never applied to the wind, Gall., Dumfr.

"*Gulder*, to rave like an angry turkey-cock; to tyrannize." Gall. Encycl.

Shall we view this as a kind of frequentative from Isl. *gaul-a* boare; also, *latrare*? This seems to have been originally the same with *Guller*, *v.*, to growl.

GULDER, *s.* 1. The sound emitted, or noise made, by a turkey-cock, South of S.

2. Metaph., a sudden, intemperate, angry expression of resentment, rebuke or admonition, *ibid.*

GULDIE, *s.* "A tall, black-faced, gloomy-looking man;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *goill*, a swollen angry face; Shaw.

GULE, **GULES**, *s.* Corn-marigold. V. GUILDE.

GULEFITTIT, *adj.* Yellow-footed, or having legs of a yellow colour; applied especially to fowls, S. V. GOOL.

GULGHY, *s.* A beetle, a clock, S.B. V. GOLACH.

GULL, *adj.* Chill; as, a *cauld gull nicht*, a chill evening, one marked by a cold wind, Banffs.

Isl. *gull*, aeris frigor; G. Andr. p. 99. *Gol*, *fiallagol*, ventus frigidior è montanis ruens; Verel. Ind. *q.* "a gull from the fells." Haldorson writes *gola*, aura frigida, and *fiallagola*, aura montana; adding *hafsgola*, aura pelagica. He gives *giola* as synonym with *gola*.

This *adj.* is evidently allied to *Haugull*, *q. v.*

GULL, *s.* A large trout, Dumfr.; called also a *Boddom-lier*.

Holl. *gulle*, a codfish; Kilian.

To **GULL**, *v. a.* To thrust the finger forcibly in below the ear, Annandale; synonym. *Catkill*.

Isl. *gull bucca*, explained by Dan. *kiaeve*, the chaps; also, *det hule i kinderne*, the hollow in the cheek; Haldorson.

GULLA (*l* liquid), *s.* A midwife, Shetl.

To **GULLER**, *v. n.* To make such a noise as a dog makes when about to bite, to growl, Dumfr.

Perhaps merely an oblique use of *Guller*, to guggle.

GULLER, *s.* A sound of this description, *ibid.*

GULLER, *s.* 1. The noise occasioned by an act of guggling. It often denotes such a sound as suggests the idea of strangulation or suffocation, S.

"Deponed that—about a quarter before six o'clock she heard three screams and a *guller*, at the distance of about five minutes from each other. The *guller* was a sound as if a person was choaking." Edin. Even. Courant, June 16, 1808.

2. The boiling of the water which causes a gurgling noise, South of S.

To GULLIEGAUP, *v. a.* To injure severely, especially as including the idea of taking one by the throat, and subjecting to the danger of strangulation, Moray.

Perhaps from Isl. *gull*, (Lat. *gul-a*.) the throat, and *gap-a* hiare; *q.* to grasp one so roughly by the gullet as to make him *gasp* for breath.

GULLIEGAW, *s.* A broil, Fife.

This most probably has originally denoted a quarrel carried on to the effusion of blood; from *Gully* a knife, and *Gau* to gall.

GULLIEWILLIE, *s.* 1. A quagmire, a swamp covered with grass or herbs, Ayrs.

2. A noisy, blustering, quarrelsome fool, *ibid.*

This might seem allied to E. *gully*, a deep water, or the *v.* as signifying to run with noise. Did we look for any meaning in the latter part of this reduplicative term, which is often vain as to one of them, we might refer to *Weil*, or *Well-ey*, a whirlpool.

GULLION, *s.* "A stinking, rotten marsh;" Gall. *Encycl.*

O. Germ. *gulle* palus, volutabrum, vorago, gurgus: *gull-en* absorbere, ingurgitare; Su. G. *goel*, palus vel vorago. Ihre thinks it not improbable that Isl. *hyl-ur*, gurgus, may be allied, as the letter *g* frequently alternates with the aspirate.

GULLION, *s.* A mean wretch, Upp. Clydes.

C. B. *gnaelwan*, miserably feeble, from *gnael*, low, base, vile, *gnael-an* to make low. Gael. *goilline* the devil.

GULOCK, *s.* An iron lever used in quarrying stones, South of S.; *synon.* *Pinch*. V. GEWLICK.

GULPIN, *s.* A young child, Angus.

This, I apprehend, differs from *Yolpin* merely in provincial pronunciation. Only it more nearly resembles Su. G. *golben*, a novice.

GULPIN, *s.*

"Sum of our yong *gulpins* will not bite, thof I tuold them you shoed me the squoire's own seel." Waverley, iii. 50.

This is given as a provincial E. term, and ought to belong to Hampshire. But I find nothing resembling it in Ray or Grose. *Gulp* denotes a big unwieldy child, Ang.; and *Gilpie* a frolicsome young fellow, S. But this term seems rather to contain an allusion to a young fish that is easily caught, as we speak of a gudgeon in this sense; and Teut. *golp-en*, *gulp-en*, signifies, ingurgitare, avide haurire.

GULSACH, *s.* A surfeit, S. B.

Allied most probably to *Gulsoch*, gluttony; or perhaps only a secondary sense of this word, as expressive of the natural consequence of immoderate eating. Gael. *gola* is gluttony; Teut. *gulsigh*, gluttonous; *gulosus*, *inglivosus*, vorax; Kilian. It seems doubtful, whether we should view the latter as formed from Lat. *gula* the gullet; whence *gulos-us*; or from the Teut. *v. gull-en* to devour, *gulle* a whirlpool.

GULSCHOCK, GULSACH (gutt.), *s.* The jaundice.] *Add*; *Gulsa*, *id.* Shetl.

"Icterus, the *gulsogh*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19.

Add to etymon; In Sw. it is also called *Gulsiuka*. V. Nemnich, Lex. Nosol. vo. *Icterus*.

GULSOCH, *s.* A voracious appetite, Angus.

Teut. *gulsigh*, *gulosus*, *inglivosus*. V. GULSACH.

GUM, *s.* A mist, a vapour.] *Add*;

The term, as used in this sense, is by a literary friend deduced from Arab. *ghum*, denoting sorrow in all its forms.

GUM, *s.* The dross of coals, Lanarks.

This seems to be merely a corr. of E. *Culm*.

To GUMFIATE, *v. a.* 1. Apparently, to swell.

"He was not aware that Miss Mally had an orthodox corn, or bunyan, that could as little bear a touch from the royne-slippers of philosophy, as the inflamed gout of polemical controversy, which had *gumfiated* every mental joint and member." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 198.

Ital. *gonfi-äre*, to swell; *gonfi-ato*, swelled.

2. Expl. to perplex, or bamboozle.

GUMLIE, *adj.* Muddy, S.] *Add*;

Wae worth ye, wabster Tam, what's this

That I see gaupin *gumlie*?

The boddom o' the glass, alas!

Is unca blae an' drumlie.

Tarras's Poems, p. 71.

Here it seems to signify having a troubled appearance. V. GRUMLY.

To GUMMLE, *v. a.* 1. To make muddy; as,

"Ye're *gummlin'* a' the water," Ayrs.

2. To perturb, to perplex, used in a moral sense, S. O.

"What business had he, wi' his controversies, to *gumle* law and justice in the manner he has done the day?" The Entail, ii. 189.

To GUMP, *v. a.* 1. To grope, Roxb.

Whan I to ope the seal had *gumpit*,

For vera joy the board I thumpit.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 113.

2. To catch fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, *ibid.*, Berwicks.

"Do you ever fish any?" "O yes, I *gump* them whiles." "Gump them? pray what mode of fishing is that?" "I guddle them in aneath the stanes an' the braes like." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 167.

Shall we view this as borrowed from Dan. *gump*, the rump of a fowl; Isl. *gump-ur* podex; *q.* to catch by the tail? *Gums-a*, in the same language, signifies to delude.

GUMPING, *s.* The act of catching fish with the hands, Roxb., Selkirks.

"If ye'll gang wi' me a wee piece up the Todburn-hope,—I'll let you see *gumping* to perfection." *Ibid.*

GUMP, *s.* Expl. "the whole of any thing."

Gall. *Encycl.*

GUMPING, *s.* "A piece cut off the *gump*, or whole of any thing;" *ibid.*

When part of a ridge, separated from the rest, is left uncut, this piece is called the *gumping*. Hence the phrase,

To CUT THE GUMPING, Gall.

"Two cronies, or a lad and lass in love, never cut the *gumping* on one another." *Ibid.*

Had not *Gump* been expl. "the whole of any thing," I should have been disposed to view the term as denoting a trick, and to cut the *gumping* as signifying to play a trick; as allied perhaps to Germ. Sax. *gumpigh* lascivus, (Kilian); or Isl. *gimbling-ar* irrisiones, *gempneludificatio*; *gumsa* deludere, *gumps* frustratio.

GUMP, *s.* A plump child, one that is rather overgrown, Ang., Fife.

GUMP, *s.* A numscull; a term most generally applied to a female, conveying the idea of great stupidity, Fife. V. **GUMPHIE**.

To GUMPH, *v. a.* To beat, to baffle, to defeat, to get the better of, Aberd.

Can this be allied to Germ. *gump-en*, pedibus humum plodere, ut equi lascivientes; or to Isl. *gunn* prœlium, pugna?

GUMPHION, **GUMPHEON**, *s.* A funeral banner.

"The funeral pomp set forth; saulies with their batons, and *gumphions* of tarnished white crape, in honour of the well-preserved maiden fame of Mrs. Margaret Bertram." Guy Mannering, ii. 298.

"Next followed—the *little gumpheon* carried upright, which was of a square figure, and embattled round, carried up by a staff traversing the middle backward, being charged with a mort-head and two shank-bones in saltier, and, in an escrol above, *Memento mori*, which was borne by a person in a side mourning cloak and crape; and on his left side marched another in the same dress bearing up another banner of the like form, charged with a sand-glass set on a pair of wings, with this motto above, *Fugithora*.—Then the *great gumpheon* or mort-head charged as afore-said." Account of the Funeral of John Duke of Rothes, A. 1681, Nisbet's Heraldry, P. IV. p. 147.

Most probably corr. from Fr. *gonfanon* (O.Fr. *gomphalon*), a little square flag, or pennon, at the end of a lance. Isl. *gunfano*, militum vexillum; Alem. *chundfano* id.; which some have derived from *chund-en*, *kund-en*, indicare, signum dare; but others, with greater propriety perhaps, from Isl. *gunn* prœlium, and Su.G. and A.S. *fana* vexillum; q. the banner of battle. That this funeral custom had originated from the display of the small banners of knights, &c. cannot well be doubted.

GUMPLE, **GUMPLE-FEAST**, *s.* A surfeit, Strathmore.

This term has been viewed as deducible from Fr. *gonfler*, to swell. Isl. *gumme* denotes a glutton, heluo; and *gummaleg-r* vorabundus; G. Andr. p. 100.

GUMPLE-FOISTED, *adj.* Sulky, in bad humour.

—"E'en as ye like, a wilful man maun hae his way; but—I canna afford to lose my sneeshing for a' that ye are *gumple-foisted* wi' me." Redgauntlet, iii. 146.

GUMPS. *To tak the gumps*, to be in ill-humour, to become pettish, Fife.

GUMPTION, *s.* Common sense, understanding, S.] *Add*;

In a note on this article, Sir W. Scott remarks, that "painters call their art of preparing colours their *gumption*."

GUMPTIONLESS, *adj.* Foolish, destitute of understanding, S.; also written *Gumshionless*.

"Haud your *gumtionless* tongue, man,—or we'll maybe stap ane o' the white-gown't gentry in that muckle kyte o' yours." Saint Patrick, iii. 46.

"Come awa, Watty, ye *gumshionless* cuif, as ever father was plagued wi'; and Charlie, my lad, let us gang thegither, the haverel will follow." The Entail, i. 185.

Gawmless, North of E., id.

GUMPUS, *s.* A fool, S.

GUN, *s.* A great gun, one who acquires celebrity, especially as a public speaker; a common figure borrowed from the loud report made by artillery, S.

"Albeit you were nae *great gun* at the bar, you might aye have gotten a sheriffdom, or a commissaryship among the lave." St. Ronan, i. 240.

GUNDIE, *adj.* Greedy; rather as expressive of voracity, Roxb.

Isl. *gyn-a*, hiscere, os pandere. Hence,

GUNDIE-GUTS, *s.* A voracious person, ibid. "A fat, pursy fellow." Grose's Class. Dict.

GUNK, *s.* *To gie one the gunk*, to jilt one, Renfrews.

A' the lads hae trystet their joes:

Slee Willy cam' up an' ca'd on Nelly;

Altho' she was hecht to Geordie Bowse,

She's gi'en him *the gunk*, an' she's gane wi'

Willie. *Tannahill's Poems*, p. 168.

This may be merely an abbreviation of *Begunk*, id.

V. **GANK**, and **BEGEIK**.

GUNKIE, *s.* A dupe, Teviotd.

GUNKERIE, *s.* The act of duping, or of putting a trick upon another, ibid.

GUNMAKER, *s.* A gunsmith, S., Aberd. Reg.

GUNNALD, *s.*

—Thay come golfand full grim,

Mony long tuth it bore—

And mony grit *gunnald*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 161.

This might signify "old favourite," Su.G. *gunn-a* favere, and *ald* old.

To GUNNER, *v. n.* To gossip, to talk loud and long; generally applied to country conversation, Ayrs.

Apparently a cant term; perhaps from the noise made by *gunners* in discharging their pieces.

GUNNER, *s.* 1. The act of gossiping, Ayrs.

2. A volley of noisy talk, ibid.

GUNSTANE, *s.* A flint for a firelock, &c.] *Add*;

In O.E. a bullet was called a *gonne stone*, evidently from the use of stones before that of metal was introduced. "I am stryken with a *gonne stone*; I am but deed: Je suis feru d'une boulle de fonte," &c. Palsgr. B. iii. F. 377, a.

GURANIE, *adj.* Full of small boils, Clydes.

GURGRUGOUS, *adj.* Ugly, Fife. V. **GRUGOUS**, and **GRUOUS**.

GURK, *s.* 1. A fat, short person, Aberd.

A gawsie *gurk*, wi' phiz o' yellow,

In youthood's sappy bud,

Nae twa there wad ha' gart him wallow,

Wi' fair play, in the mud,

On's back that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 131.

It is expl. in Gl. a "fat, clumsy fellow." But this, I learn, is not accurate.

2. "A child rather thick in proportion to his tallness;" Gl. Surv. Nairn.

3. "Any of the young of the live stock thriving and bulky for its age;" ibid.

Shall we suppose that the idea has been borrowed

from a vegetable which shoots up in a rank manner? for the second seems the primary idea. Sw. *gurka*, and Germ. *kurke*, signify a cucumber. Ihre views the term as originally Slavonic, as Pol. *ogorck* has the same meaning. Isl. *gorkula* denotes a fungus; G. Andr. p. 94.

GURGY, *adj.* Fat, short-necked, with a protuberant belly, Roxb.

Fr. *gorgé*, gorged, crammed, Cotgr.

GURL, **GOURL**, *adj.* 1. Bleak, stormy.] *Add*; Teut. *guer*, Belg. *guur*, undoubtedly may be traced to Moes. G. *gaurs*, tristis, moerens. Isl. *garaleg-r saevus*, vehemens, from *gari*, *garri*, saeva tempestas.

To GURL, *v. n.* To growl, Renfr. As applied to the wind, it denotes a sort of growling sound.

Weel may ye mind yon night sae black,

Whan fearfu' winds loud *gurl'd*,

An' mony a lum dang down, an' stack

Heigh i' the air up swirl'd.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 61.

Germ. *groll-en* murmurare.

GURL, **GURLE**, *s.* Growl, snarl, Renfr.

— Round her lugs,

Poor starvin' dogs

Glowre fierce, wi' hungry *gurle*. *Ibid.* p. 102.

"A *gurl* of rage, like the first brush of the tempest on the waves, passed over the whole extent of Scotland." R. Gilhaize, ii. 148.

To GURL, *v. n.* To issue, as water, with a gurgling noise, Roxb.

GURL, *s.* A place where a stream, being confined by rocks, issues with rapidity, making a gurgling noise, *ibid.*

This seems radically the same with E. *gurgle*, if not a mere corr.; Sw. *gurgl-a*, to gargle; Dan. *gurgel* the throat, the gorge, the gullet.

GURLIEWHIRKIE, *s.* Expl. "unforeseen evil, dark and dismal; premeditated revenge;" Ayrs.

It is scarcely possible to know the origin of terms of such uncouth combination and indefinite meaning. Can it be formed from *Gurlie*, as signifying bleak, stormy? Belg. *guur weer* denotes cold, bleak weather.

GURNLE, *s.* 1. "A strange-shaped thick man," Gall. *Encycl.*

2. "A fisher's implement, used in inserting *stobs*, or stakes, in the sand, to spread nets on," *ibid.*

C.B. *garwen* denotes "a rough female; a virago," Owen; *Gwrthun*, gross. *Gwreng*, homo plebeius; *gwron*, heros; Boxhorn.

To GURR, *v. n.* 1. To growl, to snarl as a dog; Berwicks., Roxb.; Loth., Lanarks.

"He was sittin i' the scug o' a bit cleuch-brae; when, or ever he wist, his dog Keilder fell a *gurrin'* an' *gurrin'*, as he had seen something that he was terrified for." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 12.

2. To purr as a cat, *Aberd.*

Shall we suppose this to be a corr. term from the same origin with E. *gnar*, its synonyme? A.S. *gnyrr-en*, stridere; Teut. *gnarr-en*, grunnire. Or perhaps slightly changed from Isl. *kurr-a* murmurare, fremere.

GURR, *s.* The growl of a dog, Loth.

—"That he heard two voices of men, and the *gurr* of a dog as if turning sheep." *Edin. Correspondent*, Dec. 15. 1814.

GURRIE, *s.* A broil, Lanarks.; perhaps from *Gurr*, *v.* to growl; as having been, like *Collyshangie*, primarily used to denote the quarrels of dogs.

GURTH, *s.* Curd, after it has been broken down, or wrought small by the hands, Lanarks. Perhaps merely a limited sense, and transposition, of Ir. *kruth*, curd.

GURTHIE, *adj.* Heavy, oppressive; applied especially to what burdens the stomach, Fife.

Fr. *gourdi* benumbed. Roquefort renders it, pesante; weighty, ponderous, burdensome.

GUSCHET, *s.* 2. The clock of a stocking.] *Add*;

3. A *guschet* o' land, a narrow intervening stripe; a small triangular piece of land, interposed between two other properties, like the *gusset* of a shirt, or the clock of a stocking, S.

GUSEHEADIT, *adj.* Foolish, q. having the head of a goose.

—"Na stranger, except he be of continual conversation with thame, can discern betuix the popular and vsurpit estait of the daft Abbotis, gukkit Prioris, *guseheadit* Personis, asinvittit Vicaris, and the pretland Prebandaris." Nicol Burne, F. 187, b.

GUSEHORN, **GUSSERN**, *s.* The gizzard.] *Add*;

Johns. says; "It is sometimes called *gissern*." This is indeed the ancient form of the word. "*Gyserne* of fowles;" Prompt. Parv.

GUSE PAN, *S.* Gible-pan?

"The air sall haue—anekle and litle pan, ane *guse pan*, ane frying pan, ane copper kettel," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

"Ane speit, lantrane, rostirne chaffer, *gwis pan*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1535, V. 16. *Guispane*, *ibid.*

GUSHEL, *s.* The name given to that small dam which is made in a gutter or stripe in order to intercept the water, Fife.

It is applied both to the dams made by children for amusement, and to those made by masons, plasterers, &c. for preparing their lime or mortar. Probably from Flandr. *gussel-en*, to pour out, (Kilian, D'Arsy); because when these dams are broken down, the water bursts forth. Isl. *gus-a* effusio, aquae jactus; *gus-a* profundere, effundere.

GUSHING, *s.* A term used to denote the grunting of swine.

"Whicking of pigs, *gushing* of hogs," &c. Urquhart's Rabelais. V. CHEEPING.

Isl. *guss-a* is rendered gingrire, as denoting the gagging of geese.

GUSING-IRNE, *s.* A smoothing iron; a Gipsey term, South of S.

GUSSIE, *s.* Insert, as sense

1. A term used to denote a young sow or pig, S.

2. Used also in speaking or calling to a sow of whatever age, Dumfr., Roxb.

GUSTFU, *adj.* 1. Grateful to the taste, palatable, S.

2. Enjoying the relish of any thing, S.

The flocks now frae the snow cap'd hills with speed Down to the valleys trot, dowy an' mute;

An' roun the hay-stack crowding, pluck the stalks O' withered bent wi' *gustfu* hungry bite.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 141.

GUT, *s.* A drop, S.

G U T

"Gut for drop is still used in Scotland by physicians." Johns. Dict. vo. *Gout*.

"Being interrogated, 'How many *guts* or drops of laudanum he was in use to take at a dose;' he refuses to answer this question." Ogilvie & Nairn's Trial, p. 141.

The same term occurs in O.E., notwithstanding the slight difference as to orthography. "*Gowte*, *Gutta*." Prompt. Parv.

Fr. *goutte*, id. It is probable, however, that the medical gentlemen of our country have borrowed it from Lat. *gutta*. V. GOUTTE.

GUT AND GA', a common phrase, denoting all the contents of the stomach, S.

She—naething had her cravings to supplie,
Except the berries of the hawthorn tree.

—But someway on her they fuish on a change,
That *gut* and *ga'* she keest with braking strange.
Ross's Helenore, p. 56. *Ga'* is for *gall*.

GUTCHER, *s.* A grandfather, S. V. under GUD.

GUT-HANIEL, *s.* A colic.

GUTRAKE, *s.* Provisions which have been procured with difficulty and exertion, or by improper means, Fife.

It is possible that this term, from the sense given of it, may be a relique of the *Herschip* or *Black Mail*; and may have had its rise from its being said to one, who had been successful in *lifting* or driving a prey, "You have had or followed a *gude track*;" or "ye have had a *gude raik*," or excursion.

GUTSY, *adj.* *Gusty*, Gluttonous, S.] *Add*;

GUTSILIE, *adv.* Gluttonously, S.

GUTSINESS, *s.* Gluttony, voraciousness, making a god of the belly, S.

GUTTER, *s.* A mire; as, "The road was a perfect *gutter*," S.

This term occurs in a very instructive proverb, addressed to those who pretend to trust to Providence, while they are totally regardless of the use of means; "Ye're no to lie down in the *gutter*, and think that Providence'll come and tak ye out again," S.B.

To GUTTER, *v. a.* 1. To do any thing in a dirty or slovenly way.] *Add*;—It also implies the idea of unskilfulness.

2. To bedaub with mire S.B.

GUTTERS, *s. pl.* Mire, dirt, S.B.] *Add*;

—To the fire he stottit thro',

The *gutters* clypin frae him.

Tarras's Poems, p. 69.

The term, in this sense, might seem allied to Su.G.

G U T

gyttia (sounded *guttia*) coenum; "mud, mire, slime;" Wideg. Ihre remarks the affinity between this and A.S. *gyte*, inundatio.

GUTTER-HOLE, *s.* "The place where all filth is flung out of the kitchen to." Gall. Encycl.

To GUTTER, *v. n.* To eat into the flesh, to fester, Roxb.; q. to form a *gutter* or channel for itself.

GUTTERBLOOD, *s.* 1. One meanly born, one sprung from the canaille; q. one whose blood has run in no purer channel than the *gutter*, S.

"They maun hae lordships and honours nae doubt—set them up, the *gutter-bloods*." Heart M. Loth. ii. 144.

2. The term is also applied to one born within the precincts of a particular city or town, S.

"In rushed a thorough Edinburgh *gutter-blood*,—a ragged rascal, every dud upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other." Nigel, i. 136.

3. One, whose ancestors have been born in the same town for some generations, is called a *gutter-blude* of that place, Roxb.

GUTTERBLOOD, *adj.* Persons are said to be *Gutter-blood*, who have been brought up in the immediate neighbourhood of each other, and who are pretty much on a footing as to their station, Aberd.

GUTTEREL, *adj.* Somewhat gluttonous, Upp. Lanarks.

This is undoubtedly a diminutive from E. *gut*. But the origin of this is quite uncertain. Skinner derives it from Teut. *kutteln* intestinum, Junius from Gr. *κύρος*, concavitas. I would prefer Teut. *gote*, canalis, tubus; E. *gut* being defined "the long pipe—reaching from the stomach to the vent."

GUTTY, *adj.* Thick, gross, S.] *Add*;

"Oigh, what will come o' ye, gin the baillies sud come to get witting—ta filthy, *gutty* hallions, tat they are." Rob Roy, ii. 176.

GUTTY, *s.* "A big-bellied person;" Gall. Encycl.

GUTTIE, *s.* The name given to the small fish in E. called *minnow*, Ayrs.

From its round shape, as it is called the *bag-men*—non for the same reason, Lanarks.

GUTTINESS, *s.* Thickness, grossness, S.

GUTTREL, *s.* A young fat pig, Gall.

"*Guttrells*, young fat swine;" Gall. Encycl.; probably from E. *gut*, like S. *Gutty*. V. GUTTEREL.

H.

HA', HAA, HAW, *s.* 1. The manor-house, S.; synon. with *Ha'-house*.

The hen egg goes to the *haa*,

To bring the goose egg awa.

S. Prov., "spoken when poor people give small

gifts to be doubly repaid." Kelly, p. 316. Elsewhere he writes it *Hall*. V. SLIDDERY, *adj.* slippery.

2. The principal apartment in a house, S.; the same with *Hall*, E.

"All that is said in the kitchen, should not be heard in the *hall*." Kelly's Prov. p. 9.

He followed me for seven year
Frae bour out, and frae *ha'*,
Till the grammar-book frae his bosom
In my gown-tail did fa'. *Old Song*.

HA-BIBLE, *s.* The large Bible, formerly appropriated for family-worship, and which lay in the *Ha'*, or principal apartment, whether of the *Laird*, or of the tenant, *S.*

The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big *Ha-Bible*, ance his father's pride;—
He wales a portion with judicious care,
And "Let us worship God!" he says with solemn air.
Burns's Works, iii. 178.

"The big *ha'-Bible* was accordingly removed from the shelf where it commonly lay undisturbed from the one sacramental occasion to the other," &c. The *Entail*, i. 158.

HA'-CLAY, *s.* Potter's earth, a tough clammy sort of blue clay; viewed as thus denominated because used by the peasantry to whiten the walls of their houses or *ha's*, *Roxb.*; *synon. Cam-stane*.

HA'-DOOR, *s.* The principal door of a gentleman's, or of a respectable farmer's house, *S.*

HA'-HOUSE, HALL-HOUSE, *s.* 1. The manor-house, the habitation of a landed proprietor, *S.*

"Like James the First—the present proprietor—was more pleased in talking about prerogative than in exercising it; and excepting that—he set an old woman in the *jougs* (or Scottish pillory) for saying 'there were mair fules in the laird's *ha'-house* than Davie Gellatly,' I do not learn that he was accused of abusing his high powers." *Waverley*, i. 130.

—"I dare say, Mr. Wauverley, ye never kend that a' the eggs that were sae weel roasted at supper in the *ha'-house* were aye turned by our Davie." *Ibid.* iii. 236.

"Some of the feuars and portioners of Linton, hold their properties of their superior, by the following singular tenure; that they shall pay a plack yearly, if demanded from the hole in the back wall of the *Hall-house* in Lintown." Notes to Pennicuik's *Descr.* Tweedd. p. 161.

"I was just seeking you that you may gang after him to the *hall-house*, for, to my thought, he is far frae weel." The *Pirate*, i. 182.

2. The farmer's house, as contrasted with those of the *cotters*, *Galloway*, *Aberd.*

The halloo rais'd, forth frae the *ha'-house* swarm
A pack of yelpin tykes. The cotter's cur,
At's ain fire-side, roused by the glad alarm
Out o'er the porritch-pingle takes a sten.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 27.

"The cottage, built on an inferior scale, differed in no other respect from the farmer's or *ha'-house*." P. Monquhitter, *Stat. Acc.* xxi. 242.

HA'-RIG, *s.* The first ridge in a field; thus denominated, because it is cut down by the domestics on the farm, i. e. the members of the farmer's family. It is deemed the post of honour, and given to them, as they are generally the most expert and careful reapers. The other

reapers are understood to keep always a little behind those who have this more honourable station, which is therefore also called the *foremost rig*, *Loth.*, *Roxb.*

The *ha'-rig* rins fu' fast awa',
For they're newfangled ane and a'.

The Har'st Rig, st. 12.

HAAF, *s.* The sea, as distinguished from inlets, or fishing-ground on the coast. This term is equivalent to the *deep sea*, *Shetl.*

"The average number of trips to the *haaf* seldom exceeds eighteen in a season." Edmonstone's *Zetl.* Isl. i. 242.

"Much goodly ware will ere now be seeking a new owner, and the careful skipper will sleep sound enough in the deep *haaf*, and cares not that bale and kistare dashing against the shores." The *Pirate*, i. 138.

TO GO TO HAAF, OR HAAVES, to go to the deep sea fishing, *Orkn.*, *Shetl.* V. *Dict.*

HAAF-BOAT, *s.* A boat fit for going out to sea for the purpose of the ling fishing, *Shetl.*

"The farmers pay—casual teinds from their cows, sheep, and *haaf*, or fishing boats,—for every *haaf* boat 12 ling." P. Unst, *Stat. Acc.* v. 196, N.

HAAF-FISHING, *s.* The term used to denote the fishing of ling, cod, and tusk, *Shetl.*, *Orkn.*

"The Udaller invited, or rather commanded, the attendance of his guests to behold the boats set off for the *haaf* or deep sea fishing." The *Pirate*, ii. 194.

TO HAAP, *v. n.* To hop, *S.*; the same with *Hap*. But *haap* expresses the sound more properly.

Frae hallak to hallak I *haapit*, &c. V. *HALLAK*. HAAR, *s.* 2. A chill easterly wind, *S.*] *Add*; This is expl. as denoting a gentle breeze, *Fife*.

Appears full many a brig's and schooner's mast,
Their topsails strutting with the vernal *harr*.

Anster Fair, C. II. st. 6.

"The *harr* is the name given by the fishermen to that gentle breeze, which generally blows from the east in a fine spring or summer afternoon," N.

From *S. haar*, *harr*, perhaps we may derive A. Bor. *harl*, a mist; Ray's *Coll.* p. 35.

The term *Easterly Har* is used in the West of *S.*

"The winds from the easterly points, which, coming from the continent, over a narrow sea, are sharper, blow less frequently, and their force is somewhat broken by the high land on the east side of the country, so that the cold damp called *Easterly-hars*, so prevalent on the east coast, seldom arrive here: consequently the cold is moderate." *Agr. Surv. Clydes.* p. 4.

HAAR, HAUR, *s.* An impediment in speech, *Roxb.*, *E. Loth.*

This is understood as generally applied to some impediment in the throat, which makes it necessary for a person as it were to cough up his words, before he can get them rightly articulated; perhaps expressing the same idea with *E. husky*, as applied to speech. It is also expl. as *synon.* with *Burr*.

I know not whether we should view this as having any connexion with *Haar*, as denoting thickness in the atmosphere, often producing catarrh; or trace it to O. Teut. *harr-en*, *haerere*, *commorari*.

HAAVE, *s.* *Mill-haave*, a name given to the vessel used in a corn-mill for measuring what

is called the *Shilling*, M. Loth. It varies in size at different mills; but is generally less than a *pease-firlot*.

Isl. *haefe*, also *hof*, modus, meta; *haef-a* adaptare.

HAAVERS AND SHAIVERS, a phrase used among children or those at school. If one, who sees another find any thing, exclaims in this language, he is entitled to the moiety of what is found. If he who is the finder uses these terms before any other, he is viewed as having the sole right to the property, Loth.

The phrase more fully is, *Haavers and Shaivers, and hale a' mine ain*. This is pronounced indiscriminately by the finder, and by one who claims a share. But it seems probable that the words, *Haavers and shaivers*, were originally uttered only by the person who did not find the property; and that he who did find it tried to appropriate it by crying out, so as to prevent any conjunct claim, *Hale a' mine ain*, i. e. "Wholly mine." It is also expressed differently.

"So soon as he got into the grave, he struck his pike staff forcibly down. It encountered resistance in its descent; and the beggar exclaimed, like a Scotch school-boy when he finds any thing, *Nae halvers and quarters, hale a' mine ain, and nane of my neighbour's*." Antiquary, ii. 223.

Sharers also is sometimes used for *Shaivers*. *Haavers* is merely the pl. of *Halfer*, *Halver*, still retained in the phrase, *To gang halvers*. V. under **HALF**. *Shaivers* is undoubtedly a corr. of *Savers*; as he who claims a moiety, does so on the ground of their being mutually engaged in *saving* this property. V. **SAFER** and **SEFOR**.

Dan. *halver-er*, to divide in halves, to part.

HAB, HABBIE, abbreviations of *Albert*, or as expressed in S., *Halbert*. V. **HOBIE**.

"James Crawford son to *Hab* Crawford." Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 175.

To HABBER, v. n. To snarl, to gnurr, S.B.; corrupted perhaps from *Habble*.

HABBER, s. The act of snarling or growling like a dog, Aberd.

—Whan fell death had come to see them,

An' gi'en a *habber*,

Wi' solemn air, fu' douce he'd gie them

No more Lochaber. Tarras's Poems, p. 12.

To HABBERNAB, v. n. To drink by touching each other's glasses, S.; *hobnob*, E.

The term was originally used adverbially, signifying what was done at random.

"*By habbe or by nabbe*; Par vne voye ou aultre." Palsgr. F. 439, a.

By Johnson, Stevens, and others, it is thus resolved, *hap ne hap*, i. e. let it happen or not, like *would ne would, will ne will*. V. Reed's Shakesp. v. 369. I would prefer tracing it to A.S. *habb-an*, *habere*, and *nabb-an*, i. e. *ne habb-an*, *non habere*. It might be an old A.S. phrase, formed from these two verbs; q. "have or not have."

HABBLIN, s. Confused talk, as that of many persons speaking at once, Fife.

Sic *habblin'* an' *gabblin'*,

Ye never heard nor saw.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 121.

"Speaking or acting confusedly;" Gl.

This may rather be allied to Fr. *habler*, which Cotgr. explains as signifying to babble. The etymon given, from Teut. *hobbel* nodus, *hobbel-en*, in nodi formam involuere, may perhaps be properly transferred to *Habbie*, having big bones, ill-set, &c.

3. To jangle, to wrangle, South of S.

To HABBLE, v. a. To confuse, or reduce to a state of perplexity, Roxb.

To BE HABBLED, to be perplexed or nonplussed, to be foiled in any undertaking, *ibid*.

HABBLE, HOBBLE, s. A difficulty.] *Add*;

—Let Reason instant seize the bridle,

And wrest us frae the Passions' guidal;

Else, like the hero of our fable,

We'll aft be plung'd into a *habble*.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 41.

2. A squabble, Clydes., Ayrs., Loth., Mearns.

"*Habble*, a mob, fight;" Gl. Picken.

To HABBLE, v. n. To hobble, Ayrs., Gall.

Some, *habblan* on without a leg,

War tholin muckle wrang by't.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 132.

"*To Habble*, to hobble, to walk lamely;" Gall.

Encycl.

HABBOWCRAWS, interj. "A shout the peasants give to frighten the crows off the corn fields, throwing up their bonnets or hats at the same time." Gall. Encycl.

Teut. *habb-en* capture; q. "Catch the rooks."

HABIL, adj. 3. Able.] *Add*;

In this sense it was used by old E. writers, as in a letter of Mary of England, A. 1554.

—"Also to will and requier you to put furthwith in a redynes of your owne servaunts,—as many *habble* men, as well on horsebacke as on foote, as ye ar *habble* to make:—Requiringe you—to have your force in suche redynes, as you maye with the same be *habble* to repress any other tumult that maye fortune to springe, or arrise, in any other parte of that our cuntrye where you dwell." Sadler's Papers, i. 368.

5. A version is said to be *habil*, that does not contain twenty-one, or any other determinate number of, errors, Aberd.

HABILL, adv. Perhaps, peradventure.

"And oure consent to the sade coronatioun, gife it wer interponit thairto, mycht *habill* preiuge ws and remanent rychtuus blude anent the sade successioun." Protest Duke of Chattelherault, Acts Mary 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 507, 508.

This is the only instance I have met with of the use of this term as an adv.; but it certainly indicates the origin of *Able*, *ablins*, S., and A.Bor. *yeable sea*, perhaps, peradventure. V. **ABLE**.

The passage, if resolved, would be, "might be *habill*," fit, sufficient, or able "to prejudice us and the rest of the rightful heirs;" or, it may possibly do so, i. e. it may have power to do so.

Fr. *habile*, able, powerful; sufficient, apt unto. It is used to denote one who has powers proper for doing any thing, or qualities which render him sufficient for filling any situation; whence the phrase, *habile à succéder*. It has thus been transferred to probabilities. The termination *ins*, in *ablins*, seems to be the same with that in *halfins*, *blindlins*. V. **LINGIS**.

HABILITIE, *s.* Ability, bodily strength.

"And siclyk the names—be put in roll & writ,—with the qualitie & *habilitie* of euerie manis person, and quantitie of thair substance & gudis mouable and immovabill," &c. Acts Mary 1556, Ed. 1814, p. 604.

—"In traueilling quhairin, not onlie is our body, spirite, and sencis sa vexit, brokin, and vnquyetit that langer we ar not of *habilitie* be ony meane to indure sa greit and intollerabill panis, and trauellis, quhairwith we ar altogidder veryit," [wearied] &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 12.

Fr. *habilité*, "ableness, ability, lustiness," &c.

To HABILYIE, *v. a.* To clothe, to dress, to array; Fr. *habiller*.

"Yet dois he nocht stand in ony way content, haueand cled and *habilyieth* [*habilyiet*] him selfe with the mantell of the Apostles,—onles moreover he declair him self indewed with the spreit of prophecie," &c. J. Tyrie's Refutation, Pref.

HABIRIHONE, *s.* A habergeon.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Haburion*, Loric." Prompt. Parv.

HABIT-SARK, *s.* A riding-shirt; a piece of female dress, now common to all ranks, Perth.

A *habit-sark*, wi' lace as braid's my loof,

O'erspread a breast, perhaps, o' virtue proof.

Duff's Poems, p. 81.

To HABOUND, *v. n.* To abound. "To habound & multiply." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

O.Fr. *habond-er*, id. Chaucer uses *habundance*.

HACHEL, *s.* A sloven, one dirtily dressed, Ayrs.

"A gipseys character, a *hachel's* slovenliness, and a waster's want are three things as far beyond a remedy, as a blackamoor's face, a club foot, or a short temper." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 149.

HACHT. "A lytill *hacht* hows." Aberd. Reg.

HACK, *s.* *Muck-hack*, &c.] *Define*;—A pronged mattock, used for dragging dung from carts, when it is carried out to the fields for manure, Ang., Mearns. V. **HAWK**.] *Add*;

"Sometime after this, and before the root appears above ground, they loosen all the ground completely with a *hack*, an instrument with a handle of about 4 or 5 feet long, and two iron prongs like a fork, but turned inwards." Stat. Acc. xix. 534.

Sibb. writes it *Hawk*.

"*Hawk*, a kind of hook for drawing out dung from a cart; Swed. *hake*, uncus." Gl.

Dele etymon, and R. Su.G. *hacka*, a mattock.

HACK, HAKE, HECK, HEK, *s.* 1. A rack, &c.] *Add*;

3. The wooden bars used in the *Tail-races* of mill-dams, S.

"That ilk *hek* of the forsaidis cruifis be thre inche wyde, as it is requirit in the auld statutis maid of before." Acts Ja. I. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 5. *Heck*, Ed. 1566 and Skene.

—"To require the said proprietors and tenants—to put their cruive and dam dykes, intakes and canals into the state required by law; and particularly to put proper *hecks* on the tail-races of their canals, to prevent salmon or grilse from entering them; and regularly to shut their sluices every night, and also from Saturday night to Monday morning." Aberd. Journ. Aug. 2, 1820.

4. *Fish-hake*, a wooden frame on which fishes are hung to be dried, S.

5. *Fringe-hake*, a small loom on which females work their fringes, Loth.

HACK, *s.* "A very wild moorish place," Gall.

"*Hacks*, rocky, mossy, black wilds." Gall. Encycl.

This, as far as I can discover, is merely a provincial variety of *Hag*, as denoting moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; from "*Hack*, to hew," *ibid.*; especially as *Hags* is expl. "Rocky, moor ground, the same with *Hacks*."

To HACKER, *v. a.* To hash in cutting, q. to hack small, South of S.

He turned him about, an' the blude it ran down,
An' his throat was a' *hackered*, an' ghastly was he.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 18.

Evidently a frequentative from E. *hack*, like Teut. *hackel-en*, conscindere minutim. Isl. *hiack-a* id. is itself a frequentative from *hugga*, to which our *hack* is immediately allied.

HACKREY-LOOKED, *adj.* Having a coarse visage, gruff; or pitted with the small-pox, Orkn.

HACKS, HATCHES, *s. pl.* The indentations made in ice for keeping the feet steady in *curling*, Dumfr.; synon. *Stells*.

"As the use of crampits is now very much laid aside, a longitudinal hollow is made to support the foot, close by the tee, and at right angles with a line drawn from the one end of the rink to the other. This is called a *hack* or *hatch*." Acc^t. of Curling, p. 6.

"*Hack*, from the Icelandic *hiacka*, signifies a chop, a crack." N. *ibid.* Dan. *hak*, a notch; C.B. *hac*, id. Teut. *hack-en*, fodere.

HACKSTER, *s.* A butcher, a cutthroat.

"At his return into Scotland,—he found Alaster Macdonald, son to Coll Macgillespick, commonly called Coll Kittagh,—with a crew of bloody Irish rebels, and desperat *hacksters*, gathered in the Isles." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 155.

I have not found this word any where else. But it obviously denotes men who *hack* and hew without mercy, whose trade is butchery.

HACKUM-PLACKUM, *adv.* Denoting that each pays an equal share, as of a tavern-bill, Teviotd.; synon. *Equal-aqual*; perhaps from A.S. *aelc* each, dat. pl. *aelcum*, aspirated, and *plack*, (q. v.) q. "every one his *plack*."

HACQUEBUT OF FOUND.

"Item, thrie *hacquebutis* of *foynd*, whole, and one broken:—Item viii. barreillis of *hacquebut* of *foynd* poulder." Bannat. Journal, p. 127. V. **HAGBUT**.

Fauchet derives *hacquebut* from Ital. *arca bouza* the bow with a hole. V. Grose, Mil. Hist. ii. 291.

To HAD, *v. a.* To hold, S.

—"Grantit to the prouelist, &c. to haue and to *had* thairin ane mercatt day ouklie—to haue and to *had* ane vther mercatt ouklie," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. v. 93. V. **HALD**, *v.*

HAD, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Took, taken, or carried.

"They began and spoilyied a number of cattle frae the ground of Frendraught, and avowedly *had* them to Bryack fair." Spalding, i. 34.

"Gilderoy and five other lymmars were taken and *had* to Edinburgh." *Ibid.* p. 53.

"He is *had* to Aberdeen, and warded in the tol-booth." *Ibid.* p. 126.

This seems merely a softened pronunciation of

haefde, haefed, the A.S. pret. and part. pa. of *habban*, *haebb-an*, *habere*. V. HAVE, *v.* to carry.

HA'D, *s.* Restraint, retention; applied with the negative to denote prodigality, Ayrs.

"My people were wont to go to great lengths at their burials, and dealt round short bread and sugar biscuit, with wine,—as if there had been no *ha'd* in their hands." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 365.

HADDIE, *s.* A haddock, Loth.

"Weel, Monkbarns, they're braw caller *haddies*, and they'll bid me unco little indeed at the house if ye want crappit heads the day." *Antiquary*, iii. 216.

"The substantialities consisted of rizzard *haddies*," &c. *Smugglers*, ii. 75. V. RIZAR, *v.*

HADDIN', HAUDING, *s.* 1. A possession, a place of residence, S.; *q.* *holding*.

Tho' her *haddin'* it be sma,
An' her tocher nane ava';
Yet a dinker dame than she
Never bless'd a lover's e'e.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 116. V. HALD.

"And what would harm my bonny bairn in the gloaming near my poor *haddin'*? said Janet," *Blackw. Mag.* July 1820, p. 378.

A wee bit housie to my mind,
Wi' twa three bonny trees confin'd,—
Is a' I'd seek o' *haddin'* kind
To mak me weel.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 168.

2. It seems to be used as signifying the furniture of a house, Ayrs.; *synon.* *plenissing*.

Wad Phillis loo me, Phillis soud possess
A gude bein house, wi' *haudin* neat an' fine;
Sax acre-braid o' richest pasture grass;
The grun' was Ramio's ance, but now is mine.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 104.

3. The *haddin o' a farm*, the quantity or number of scores of stock, i. e. sheep, which a farm is reckoned to maintain or graze, Roxb.

4. Means of support; as, "I wad fain marry that lass, but I fear I haena *haddin* for her," S.

"He said, it was na in my heart—to pit a *puir* lad like himsell,—that had nae *hauding* but his penny-fee, to sick a hardship as this comes to." *Rob Roy*, ii. 232.

5. Used to denote equipments for riding, Ayrs.; *synon.* *riding-graith*.

"Ye maun just let me ride my ain horse wi' my ain *ha'ding*." *Sir A. Wylie*, i. 225. V. HALD, HAULD, *s.*

HADDIN AND DUNG, oppressed, kept in bondage; like one who is *held* that he may be *beaten*. V. DING, *v.*

"My lassie's—*haddin an' dung*, daresna speak to them that I'm sure she anies liket." *Campbell*, i. 334.

HADDYR, HADDER, *s.* Heath.] *Add*;

When April winds the *heather* wave,
And sportsmen wander by yon grave,
Three vollies let his mem'ry crave—

Burns's Works, iii. 121.

HADDISH, HADISCH, *s.* A measure of any dry grain, one third of a peck; according to others, a fourth, Aberd.

"The *Haddish* is one third of a peck.—By Decree Arbitral—one peck of meal to the miller, and 1 *haddish* to the under miller, for each boll of sheeling of increase of all their corn, bear, and other grain." Proof—regarding the mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814.

"Twa *hadischis* of meill," *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

This is evidently the same with *Haddies Cog*, *q. v.* But the measures differ in different counties. I shall venture another conjecture. Perhaps this is *q. half-dish*, as denoting a vessel which contains the *half* of what was held by that called the *Dish*; from *half* and A.S. *disc*, Su.G. *disk*; Teut. *disck*, &c. an ancient term which was in general use among the northern nations.

HADDO-BREEKS, *s. pl.* The roe of the haddock, Roxb. A.S. *bryce*, fructus?

To HAE, *v. a.* To have.] *Add*;

2. To take, to receive, S.

Hae is often used in addressing one, when any thing is offered to him; as, *Hae*, sometimes expl. by *tak that*.

"*Hae*, lad; and run, lad;" S. Prov. "Give ready money for your service, and you will be sure to be ready served." *Kelly's Prov.* p. 131.

"*Hae* will will make a deaf man hear;" *Kelly*, p. 133. Note; "Here, take." More properly, "*Hae* gars the deaf man hear."

This is merely the imperative of the *v.*

Hae is *half full*; S. Prov. "Having abundance makes people's stomachs less sharp and craving." *Kelly*, p. 152.

3. To understand; as, "I *hae* ye now," I now apprehend your meaning, Aberd.

HAE, *s.* Possession, property.] *Add*;

Hence the phrase, S.B. *hae and heil*, "wealth and health." It is thus expressed;

Lord bless you lang wi' *hae and heil*,
And keep ye ay the honest chiel
That ye *hae* been,
Syne lift you till a better beil!

Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 112.

Alliterative phrases of this kind, were very common among the northern nations. Isl. *heill oe holl-din*, illaesus, incorruptus.

HAE-BEEN, *s.* An ancient rite or custom, Dumfr.; from *Have been*.

"Gude auld *hae-beens* should aye be uphauden." *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 1820, p. 660.

HAEM-HOUGHED, *part. adj.* Having the knees bending inwards, S.

She was lang-toothed, an' blench-lippit,
Haem-houghed, an' haggis-fittit,
Lang-neckit, chaunler-chaffit,
An' yet the jade to dee!

The auld man's mare's dead, &c.

A Mile aboon Dundee, Old Song, Edin.

Month. Mag. June 1817, p. 238.

The idea seems to be borrowed from *haims* or *hem*, i. e. a horse-collar, because of its elliptical form.

HA'EN, *part. pa.* 1. Had, *q.* *haven*, S.

Gryte was the care and tut'ry that was *ha'en*
Baith night and day about the bony weeane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 12.

Here, however, it may be for *hadden*, held.

H A F

Chaucer uses *han* in the same manner.

—Ye *han* saved me my children dere.

Clerkes Tale, v. 8964.

2. Often implying the idea of necessity, S. "He had *ha'en* that to do," S.; a dangerous and delusory mode of expression, commonly used as a kind of apology for crime, as if it were especially to be charged to destiny.

HA'F-AND-HA'F, *adj.* Half-drunk, S.

Steeking his ein, big John M'Maff

Held out his musket like a staff;

Turn'd, tho' the chield was *ha'f-and-ha'f*,

His head away,

And panting cry'd, "Sirs, is she aff?"

In wild dismay.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 47.

HAFF, *s.* Distant fishing ground, Shetl.; the same with *Haaf*, q. v.

HAFFMANOR, *s.* Expl. "having land in partnership between two;" Gall. Encycl.

From *half*, and *manor*, L.B. *maner-ium*, villa.

HAFF-MERK MARRIAGE KIRK, the place where clandestine marriages are celebrated, S.

"1663, July.—Bruce, Broomhall's brother, being a student of philosophie in St. Andrews, went away with one Agnes Allane, a comon woman, daughter to the deceased Johnie Allane, taverner ther, to the borders to be married at the *halfe marke church*, (as it is commonlie named." Lamont's Diary, p. 207.

HAFFIT, *s.* *Insert*,—after the word cheek, l. 6 from the bottom;

The same idiom occurs in O.E. although the terms be different. "And you make moche a do I wyll take my fyste from your cheke:—Je partiray mon poyng dauec vostre ioe." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 293, a.

2. Used elliptically for a blow on the side of the head; as, *I'll gie you a haffit, and I'll scum your chafts to you*, Loth.; i.e. give you a blow on the chops.

A GOWF ON THE HAFFET, a stroke on the side of the head, S.

"(Clenching his fist.) Noo could I gi' him sic an a *gowf o' the haffet*!" Deserted Daughter.

TO KAIM DOUN ONE'S HAFFITS, to give one a complete drubbing, S.

Then they may Gallia's braggers trim,

An' down their *haffits kaim*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 139.

In allusion to combing down the hair on the temples.

HAFFLIN, *adj.* Half-grown. V. HALFLIN.

HAFFLIN, *s.* That instrument used by carpenters, which in E. is denominated a *trying-plane*, S.

TO HAFT, *v. a.* To fix or settle, as in a habitation, South of S.

—"I hae heard him say, that the root of the matter was mair deeply *hafted* in that wild muirland parish than in the Canongate of Edinburgh." Heart of Mid Lothian, iv. 28.

HAFT, *s.* Dwelling, S.] *Add*;

"Her bairn," she said, "was her bairn, and she came to fetch her out of ill *haft* and waur guiding." Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 147.

H A G

HAFTED, *part. pa.* Settled, accustomed to a place from residence, S.

"Ye preached us out o' our canny free-house and gude kale-yard, and out o' this new city of refuge afore our hinder-end was weel *hafted* in it." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 206. V. the v. HEFT.

"Animals are said to be *hafted*, when they live contented on strange pastures, when they have made a haunt." Gall. Encycl.

HAFT AND POINT, a phrase denoting the outermost party on each side in a field of reapers, Dumfr.

"Those on the *haft* and those on the *point* of the hook exerted themselves with so much success, that Hamish Machamish was compelled to cheer up his lagging mountaineers by the charms of his pipe.—The Highland sickles—could not prevent the *haft* and the *point* from advancing before them, forming a front like the horns of a crescent." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 402.

TO HAG, *v. a.* To cut, to hew, S.] *Add*;

—"Some friends said to him, 'Sir, the people are waiting for sermon,' (it being the Lord's day), to whom he said, 'Let the people go to their prayers; for me, I neither can nor will preach any this day; for our friends are fallen and fled before the enemy at Hamilton, and they are hashing and *hagging* them down, and their blood is running down like water." Peden's Life, Biographia Scoticana, p. 489.

2. To mangle any business which one pretends to do.

"But let them *hag* and hash on, for they will make no cleanly work neither in state nor church." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 80.

HAG, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. A stroke with a sharp and heavy instrument, as an axe or chopping-knife, S.

2. A notch, S. "He may strike a *hag* i' the post," a proverbial phrase applied to one who has been very fortunate, Lanarks.

3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of copse wood.] *Dele* copse, and *Add*;

"Woods that are extensive are divided into separate lots called *hags*, one of which is appointed to be cut annually." Agr. Surv. Clydes. p. 137.

4. This term is also applied to the wood so cut, Mearns. *Add*, as sense

5. The lesser branches used for fire-wood, after the trees are felled for carpenter-work; sometimes *auld hag*, S.

6. Moss-ground, &c.] *Add*;

"His Honour was with the folk who were getting down the dark *hag*."—"Edward learned from her that the *old hag*, which had somewhat puzzled him in the butler's account of his master's avocations, had nothing to do either with a black cat or a broomstick, but was simply a portion of oak copse which was to be felled that day." Waverley, i. 121, 127.

The term *hugg* was used, in the laws of Norway, in the same sense with our *hag*. Hence the phrase *Hugg oc hamna*, expl. *Limites communis saltus pascui et cædui, jus pascendi et lignandi*. Verelius here transposes the terms in his Lat. version; although he has preserved the natural order when translating

the phrase into Sw. *Scogshugge och Mulebete*, i. e. the felling of wood, and pasture, from *mule* the mouth, and *bet-a* to feed, to *bait*. Isl. *hamna* has properly no immediate reference to pasture, but has the general sense of community of possession; originally applied to the division of inhabitants in a certain district, who were liable to be called out on a predatory expedition by sea, from *hamn* portus, the same with *hafn* a haven.

HAGMAN, s. One who gains his sustenance by cutting and selling wood, S.B.

HAG-WOOD, s. A copse wood fitted for having a regular cutting of trees in it, S.

"A very small number of the remains of ancient oak forests are to be found in a few places on the banks of streams among the hills, which have grown into a kind of copse, or what is termed in Scotland *hag woods*." Agr. Surv. Berwicks. p. 334.

HAG-AIRN, s. A chissel on which the blacksmith cuts off the nails from the rod or piece of iron, of which they are made, Roxb.

From *Hag*, v., to hack, and *airn*, iron.

HAGGER, s. 1. One who uses a hatchet, Lanarks. 2. One who is employed in felling trees, *ibid*.

To **HAGGER, v. a.** To cut, so as to leave a jagged edge; partly to cut and partly to rive, to *haggle*.

Hagger'd, cut in a jagged manner, full of notches, mangled, Buchan, South of S. V.

HACKER, v.

HAGBERRY, s. The bird-cherry.] *Add*;

"The name *haigs* is, in Lancashire, given to the white thornberry;" T. Bobbins. But this signifies haws, from A.S. *hagan*, in pl. *id*.

HAGBUT OF CROCHE.] Add;

In O.E. the term retains more of the original sound.

"Which syde also they fenced with ii. felde peces, and certeyn *hagbuts* a *crok* liynge vnder a turf wal." Patten's Expedition D. of Somerset, p. 41.

HAGBUT OF FOUNDE, the same instrument with *Hagbut of Croche*, q. v.

"It is ordained that every landed man have a *hagbut of founde*, called a *hagbut of crochert*, &c." Pink. Hist. Scot. ii. 407. V. **HACQUEBUT**.

At first view one might be apt to suppose that the term *founde* were from Fr. *fond-er*, to found, to cast metals. But it is from O.Fr. *fonde*, thus defined by Du Cange, *funda*, machina oppugnatoria, qua jactantur lapides. This is the same with L.B. *fundabulum*.

This was probably somewhat different from the *hagbut of croche*; although I find no account of it. I suspect that it was of a larger size than the other.

HAGGART, s. A stack-yard, &c.] *Add*;

This is given in the form of *Hag-yard*.

"*Hag-yard*.—A stack-yard. The phrase *clear the hag*, means, clear all out of the way." Gall. Encycl.

HAGGERDASH, s. Disorder; abroil; Lanarks.

Perhaps from *haggt* to hack, and *dash* to drive with violence.

HAGGERDASH, adv. In confusion, Upp. Clydes.; *synon. Haggerdecash*.

HAGGERIN AND SWAGGERIN, 1. In an indifferent state of health, Loth.

2. Making but a sorry shift as to temporal subsistence, or business, *ibid*.

HAGGERSNASH, adj. 1. A term applied to tart language, Ayrs.

"I maun—lea' them to spaing [Leg. *spairge*] athort their tapseltirie tauntrums an' *haggersnash* pilgatings upo some hairum-skairum rattlescull," &c. Ed. Mag. April 1821, p. 351.

2. A ludicrous designation for a spiteful person, Ayrs.

HAGGERTY-TAGGERTY, adj. In a ragged state, like a tatterdemalion, S. B. *Haggerty-tag, adv.* and *haggerty-tag-like, adj.* are *synon*.

Formed perhaps from the idea of any thing that is so *haggit* or hacked, as to be nearly cut off, to hang only by a *tag* or *tack*.

HAGGIES, s. A dish commonly made in a sheep's maw.] *Add*;

From the attachment of the Scots, who had in former ages resided in France, to their national dish, most probably arose the ludicrous Fr. phrase, *Pain benist d'Escoffe*, "a sodden sheep's liver," Cotgr.; q. "blessed bread of Scotland."

A very singular superstition, in regard to this favourite dish of our country, prevails in Roxburghshire, and perhaps in other southern counties. As it is a nice piece of cookery to boil a haggis, without suffering it to *burst* in the pot, and run out, the only effectual antidote known is nominally to commit it to the keeping of some male who is generally supposed to bear antlers on his brow. When the cook puts it into the pot, she says; "I gie this to—such a one—to keep." *Add* to etymon;

O.E. *haggas*, a puddying, [Fr.] *culiette de mouton*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 38. "*Hagas* puddinge. Tucetum." Prompt. Parv.

HAGGIS-BAG, s. The maw of a sheep used for holding a *haggies*, which is sewed up in it, S.

"It is more like an empty *haggis-bag* than any thing else—and as the old Scotch proverb says, 'an empty bag winna stand.'" Black. Mag. Sept. 1819, p. 677.

HAGGILS, s. pl. In the *haggils*, in trammels, Fife.

I know not whether this be allied to Dan. *hegle*, a flaxcomb; or Teut. *hackel-en*, *haesitare lingua*. The s. *hackelinge* denotes hesitation in general; and may at any rate be viewed as the origin of *haggle*, to hesitate in a bargain.

To **HAGGLE, v. a.** To mar any piece of work, to do any thing awkwardly or improperly, Fife; apparently a diminutive from *Hag*, to hew.

HAGGLIE, adj. Rough, uneven, Clydes., q. what bears the marks of having been *haggit* or hewed with an axe.

HAGGLIN, part. adj. Rash, incautious; as "a *hagglin' gomrel*," Fife. V. **HAGGLE, v.**

To **HAGHLE, HAUCHLE (gutt.), v. n.** To walk slowly, clumsily, and with difficulty; dragging the legs along, and hardly lifting the feet from the ground, Loth., Roxb.

Hechle, is used in a sense very nearly allied, Roxb.

HAGYARD, s. V. **HAGGART**.

HAGIL-BARGAIN, *s.* "One who stands upon trifles in making a bargain;" Roxb., Gl. Sibb.

The first part of the word is obviously the same with *E. haggle*, to be tedious in a bargain. *Eaggle-bargin* is viewed, in Gl. Ramsay, as synon. with *Aurglebargin*. But it more nearly resembles this term.

HAGYNG, *s.* Inclosure, *q.* *hedging*.

"Als gud *hagyng* throucht the cloiss & langous the hous syd." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15, p. 639.

HAGMARK, *s.* A march or boundary, Shetl.

Either from Isl. Su.G. *hag* sepimentum rude, or *haug-r* tumulus, cumulus, and *mark* limes, *q.* a boundary denoted by a hedge, or by a heap.

HAG-MATINES.

His pater-noster bocht and sauld,

His numered Aueis and psalmes tald.—

Their haly *hag matines* fast they patter,

They giue yow breid, and selles yow water.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 189.

There must certainly be an error here; for no reasonable interpretation can be given of the phrase as it stands.

HAGMAHUSH, *s.* A slovenly person, Aberd.; most commonly applied to a female, and expl. as equivalent to "an *ill-redd-up* person."

O! laddy! ye're a' *hagmahush*,

Yer face is barked o'er wi' smush;

Gae wash yersel, an' get a brush;—

Yer head's just like a heather-bush,

Wi' strabs an' straes.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 5.

HAGMAHUSH, *adj.* Aukward and slovenly, *ibid.*

Might we suppose the first syllable to signify, as in *E.*, an old ugly woman, the last might seem to be formed from Isl. *huss-a*, sibilo excipere, Teut. *husschen*, instigare, *q.* one on whom the dogs might be hounded.

HAY, *interj.* 1. An exclamation expressive of joy, and used to excite others.

Italy, Italy, first cryis Achates,

Syne all our feris of clamour mycht not ceis,

But with ane voce atanis cryis *Itale*,

And halesing gan the land, with *hay* and hale.

Hale, *i. e.* *hail*. *Doug. Virg.* p. 86. 2.

Hay; let vs sing and mak greit mirth,

Sen Christ this day to vs is borne—

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 66.

2. Sometimes it is used merely for excitement.

Al ye that bene prophane, away, away,

Swyith outwith, al the sanctuary hy you *hay*.

Doug. Virg. 172. 13.

Hay, hay, go to, than cry thay with ane schout.

Ibid. 275. 2.

In the latter passage Douglas uses it for Lat. *eia*, (*Virg. lib. 9.*) which old Cooper in his Thesaurus explains by *E. eigh*; "an interjection of sudden delight," Johns.

HAICHES (*gutt.*), *s.* Expl. "force," S. B.] *Add*;

Haichess, as used in Aberd., is expl. "the noise made by the falling of any heavy body."

HAICHUS (*gutt.*), *s.* A heavy fall, Mearns.

V. **AICHUS**, and **HAICHES**.

HAID, *pret. v.* Did hide, S.

"There was mony ane i' the days o' langsyne, who *haid* weel, but never was back to howk again." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 329.

HAID NOR MAID. *Neither haid nor maid*, an expression used, in Angus, to denote extreme poverty. "There is neither *haid nor maid* in the house." It is sometimes pron. *q.* *heid, meid*.

Haid signifies a whit. V. **HATE**. *Maid* or *meid* is a mark. V. **MEITH**. The meaning is, "There is neither any thing, nor even the vestige of any thing, in the house."

To HAIG, *v. n.* To butt, or strike with the head, applied to cattle, Moray; synon. *Put*.

The caure did *haig*, the queis low,

And ilka bull has got his cow,

And staggis all ther meiris.

Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, i. 286.

"If-you were to look through an elf-bore in wood,—you may see the elf-bull *haiging* (butting) with the strongest bull or ox in the herd, but you will never see with that eye again." Northern Antiq. p. 404.

Isl. *hiack-a*, feritare, pulsitare; a frequentative from *hoegg-a* caedere, *q.* to strike often; *hiack*, frequens et lentus ictus, expl. by Dan. *stoeden* (Haldorson) a push. *At stoede med horner*, to gore with the horns.

HAIG, *s.* The designation given to a female, whose chief delight is to fly from place to place, telling tales concerning her neighbours, Ayr.

This seems radically the same with *Haik*, *v.*, signifying to go about idly. Isl. *hagg-a*, movere, dimovere, *haggan*, parva motio; Haldorson.

HAIGH, *s.* Used as if equivalent to *Heuch*, a precipice, Perth.

Syne a great *haigh* they row'd him down,

A hideless corse,

A pray to a' the tykes aroun',

That wale o' horse.

The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 87.

To HAIGLE, *v. n.* To walk as one who is much fatigued, or with difficulty, as one with a heavy load on one's back; as, "I hae mair than I can *haigle* wi'"; or, "My lade is sae sad, I can scarcely *haigle*," Roxb.

Haghle, Hauchle, Loth., is very nearly allied. But *Haigle* is also used; and this difference of idea is marked; that *Haigle* properly denotes the aukward motion of the whole body, while *Hauchle* is confined to that of the limbs. *Hechle* is nearly allied in sense, but seems primarily to refer to difficulty in breathing. *Haigle*, Angus, is perhaps originally the same with *Haigle*.

To HAIGLE, *v. a.* To carry with difficulty any thing that is heavy, cumbersome, or entangling, Berwicks., Roxb.

This might seem a dimin. from Isl. *hagg-a*, com-moveo, quasso; G. Andr. p. 104.

To HAIGLE, HAIGEL, HAGIL, *v. n.* "To use a great deal of useless talk in making a bargain;" Border, Gl. Sibb. *Higgle*, *E.* must be originally the same.

"I airghit at keuillyng withe hirr in that thra-ward paughty moode, and baid na langer to *haigel*." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

"I'll ne'er *haigel* wi' my king's officer about three and aughtpence." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 122.

Sibb. refers to Teut. *hackel-en*, balbutire, and *hackelinghe*, difficultates. Isl. *hiegylla* signifies, res nihili; and *heigull*, homuncio segnis, a slow little fellow.

To HAIK, *v. n.* To go about idly, &c.] *Add*;
I find this *v.* used, but apparently in a sense somewhat different.

In that hardy, in hy he *haiket* to that hall
For to wit gif Wymondis wyning was thair.

Rauf Coilyear, C. iij. a.

It would seem here to denote vigorous, expeditious motion forwards. Isl. *hak-r* signifies, vir praeceps, vehemens.

"A *haking* fellow, an idle loiterer;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 329.

To HAIK, *v. a.* To *haik* up and down, To *haik* about, to drag from one place to another to little purpose, conveying the idea of fatigue caused to the person who is thus carried about, or produced by the thing that one carries; as, "What needs ye *haik* her up and down throw the hail town?" Or, "What needs you weary yoursell, *haiking* about that heavy big-coat whare'er ye gang?" South of S.

To HAIK, HAIK up, *v. a.* To kidnap, to carry off by force.

They'll *haik* ye up, and settle ye bye,

Till on your wedding day;

Then gie ye frogs instead of fish,

And play ye foul foul play.

Katherine Janfarie, Bord. Minstr. i. 242.

The term is still used in the same sense by the boys of the High School of Edinburgh.

Teut. *haeck-en*, captare rem aliquam.

HAIK, *s.* A term used to denote a forward, tattling woman, Aberd.

Perhaps from the general custom of tattlers in *haiking* about idly.

HAIK, HAKE, *s.* That part of a spinning-wheel, armed with teeth, by which the spun thread is conducted to the *pirn*, Loth.

HAIK, *s.* A woman's *haik*.

"That William Striuling sall restore—thre sekis price vj s., thre firlois of mele price xij s., a womanis *haik*, price x s., a stane of spune yarne price xvj s.," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 106.

This is in another place conjoined with gowns and cloaks.—"Twa govyns price iij lb., a *haik* price x s., a pare of klokis price x s." Ibid. p. 132.

Teut. *huyk*, denotes an old kind of cloak; Flandr. *heycke*, most probably the same with our *haik*, is rendered by Kilian, toga. Thus a womanis *haik* may denote some kind of gown worn by a woman. Or, V. HAIK of a spinning-wheel.

To HAIL, HALE, *v. n.* To pour down.] *Add*;

"Als sone as hir freindis apperit to hir sicht, the teris began fast to *hale* owre hir chekis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 101.

To *heald*, id. A. Bor. Ray; to *hell*, Cumb.

To HAIL, *v. a.* A phrase used at foot-ball. To *hail the ball*, &c.] *Add*;

— The ba'-spell's won,
And we the ba' hae hail'd.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 133. V. BA'-SPELL.

Perhaps the most simple derivation of the word would be from Teut. *hael-en*, ferre, adferre, accersere.

HAIL, *s.* The place where those who play—strike off, S.] *Add*;

The term is also used in *pl.*

The *hails* is wun; they warsle hame,

The best they can for fobbin.

Tarras's Poems, p. 66.

2. The act of reaching this place, or of driving a ball to the boundary, S.

"Transmittere metam pila. To give the hail. Hic primus est transmissus. This is the first hail." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 37.

This would seem to correspond with Teut. *hael*, latio, adferendisive adducendi actus.

HAIL-BA, *s.* Synon with HAN'-AN'-HAIL, Dumfr.

HAIL-LICK, *s.* The last blow or kick of the ball, which drives it beyond the line, and gains the game at foot-ball, Kinross.

HAILICK, *s.* A romping giddy girl, Roxb.; synon. *Tazie*. V. HALIK, HALOK, *s.*

HAILIS, *s.* "To byg ane commound *hailis*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

Can this denote an oven? O. Teut. *hael*, *haele*, furnus, clibanus.

To HAYLYS, HAYLS, *v. a.* To hail, to address.] *Add*;

Til Schyr Knowt than als fast

Blythely this Traytoure past,

And thowcht rewardyt for to be

On this wys than hym *haylyssyd* he;

"Of all England my Lord and Kyng,

Now Cryst mot grawnt yhow hys blyssyng."

Wyntown, vi. 17. 48.

HAILL, *adj.* Whole, S. V. HALE.

HAILL RUCK, the sum total of a person's property, Teviotdale; like *Hail Coup*, &c.

This is q. "whole heap;" Isl. *hrauk* cumulus. V. RUCK, *s.*

HAILSOME, *adj.* 1. Contributing to health, S.; as, *hailsome air*, a *hailsome situation*.

2. Used in a moral sense, as denoting sound food for the mind, like E. *wholesome*.

"The Confessioun of Fayth,—ratifeit and apprevit as *hailsome* and sound doctrine grounded vpoun the infallibill trewth of Godis word." Acts Mary, 1560, Ed. 1814, p. 526.

By another writer the term is applied to doctrine directly contrary.

"The Minister of thir new sectes hes na vther subterfuge,—bot to reiect the *hailsome* doctrine of thir most lernit and godlie fathers." Hamilton's Facile Traictise, p. 22.

There is no evidence that this word was ever used in A.S. But we have Teut. *heyl-saem* salubris, salutaris, Germ. *heilsam*, and Su.G. *helsosam*, id. V. HEIL.

HAILSCART, *adj.* Without injury. V. HALE-SKARTH.

HAILUMLIE, *adv.* Wholly, completely, S. B.] *Add*;

"For certain," Gl.
For fan I saw you, I thought *haleumlie*,
That ye wad never speak again to me.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

HAIMERT, HAMERT, *adj.* Used as denoting what belongs to home; what is the produce or manufacture of our own country, and what is wrought or made at home, Ang., Mearns, Ayrs. *Haimcart, Haimart*, domestic, home-made, home-bred; Gl. Picken. V. HAMALD.

To HAIN, *v. a.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. To inclose, to defend by a hedge, Galloway.
[For illustrating this sense V. HANITE, which ought properly to be inserted here.]

2. As applied to grass, to preserve from being either cut down, or pastured, S.

"If you live in a soil of ground, dry and early, when the flowers are gone,—carry your hives, especially the weak ones, to a muirish place, at least a mile's distance, that the bees may feed on the flowers of the heath, and late meadows or *hain'd*, that is, kept grass; and, when they have given over work, bring them home again." Maxwell's *Bee-Master*, p. 55.

Wi' tentie care I'll flit thy tether

To some *hain'd* rig,

Whare ye may nobly rax your leather,

Wi' sma' fatigue. *Burns*, iii, 145.

The senses given as 1. and 2. to be viewed as 3. and 4.

4. To save, not to expend, S.] *Add*;

"It's a' ae woo; the world's nae the poorer for't a'—what's been wastit ben the house, has been *hained* but." Tennant's *Card. Beatoun*, p. 168.

This seems to be a proverbial phrase used in Fife.

"The thing that wives *hains*, cats eat;" S. Prov.

"What is too niggardly spar'd is often as widely squander'd." Kelly, p. 326.

5. To save from exertion, in regard to bodily labour or fatigue, S.

"Work legs, and win legs, *hain* legs, and tine legs,"

S. Prov. illustrated by the Lat. adage; *Decrescit requie virtus, sed crescit agendo.* Kelly, p. 342.

6. Used in a metaph. sense, as signifying chaste, *Weel-hained*, not wasted by venery, S.

HAINER, *s.* One who saves any thing from being worn or expended; as, "He's a gude *hainer* o' his claise;" "He's an ill *hainer* o' his siller;" Clydes.

HAIN, *s.* A haven, Ang. "The East *Hain*," the East Haven. In Fife it resembles *heyman*. Isl. *hafn*, Dan. *havn*, id.

HAIBERRIES, *s. pl.* Rasps, or the fruit of the *Rubus Idaeus*, Roxb.

This may be merely a corr. of E. *hind-berry*, which is synon. with *rasp-berry*. A.S. *hind-berian* id. This term corresponds with the Sw. name, at least in Scania, *hinn-baer*, and with the Teut. *hinnen-besie*, *morum rubi Idaei*; *besie* signifying a berry.

HAUNCH, *s.* The haunch, S.

To HAINCH, *v. a.* To elevate by a sudden jerk or throw, Ayrs.

—They aften hae the conscience
To *hainch* a chield aboon the moon,

For speakin' lumps o' nonsense
In rhyme, this day.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 75.

Gude sense to Fate maun aften coure,

Frae vice's biddin' swervan;

While nat'ral fools to rank an' power

She *hainches* undeservan. *Ibid.* p. 158.

"*Hainsh*, to heave;" Gl. *ibid.*

Apparently the *v. hench* or *hainch*, (to throw as making the hand to strike the haunch) used in a figurative sense.

HAINGLE, *s.* A lowt, a looby, an aukward fellow, S.

"I'll gar ye,—ye wilycart *haingle*; an ye gie me sic a fright." Saint Patrick.

HAIR, *s.* A very small portion, &c.] *Add*;

"*Hair*. A small quantity of anything." Gall. *Encyc.*

It is used very nearly in this sense in E.

HAIR, *s.* A hair of the Dog that bit one, a proverbial phrase, metaph. applied to those who have been intoxicated, S.

"Take a hair of the dog that bit you. It is suppos'd that the hair of a dog will cure the bite. Spoken to them who are sick after drink, as if another drink would cure their indisposition." Kelly, p. 318.

This phrase is not unknown in England; although I have met with no example of the use of it except in the Dictionaries of Cotgrave, Ludwig, and Serenius. They all give the same sense with that above mentioned. Cotgrave, (or Howell,) renders it by the analogous Fr. phrase, *Prendre du poil de la beste*; of which he adds the following amusing explanation: "To take a remedy for a mischief from that which was the cause thereof; as to go thin cloathed when a cold is taken; or in [after] drunkenness to fall a quaffing, thereby to recover health or sobriety, neare unto which sence our Ale-knights often use this phrase, and say, Give us a *haire* of the dog that last bit us." Vo. *Beste*.

That this Prov. is used in France, appears beyond a doubt from what is said by Leroux; *Quand quelq'un a mal à la tête le lendemain qu'il a fait la débauche, on dit qu'il faut prendre du poil de la bête, qu'il faut recommencer à boire.*

It is thus given by Serenius, vo. *Hair*: "To take a hair of the same dog, *supra sig full af samma win*." This, however, seems to be merely a translation of the proverb. I find no proof that the figure is used in any of the northern languages.

So absurd did this phrase seem, that I would never have thought of investigating it, had I not accidentally met with a passage in a publication, the writer of which could have no end to serve by relating what was totally unfounded, and so unlike the apparent simplicity of the rest of the narrative.

Having mentioned that, when at Wampoa in China, his dog Neptune had bit a boy, who was meddling rather freely with the articles belonging to him, and that he "dressed the boy's hurt, which was not severe," he adds; "In a short time after I saw him coming back, and his father leading him. I looked for squalls, but the father only asked a few *hairs* out from under Neptune's fore leg, close to the body; he would take them from no other part, and stuck them all over the wound. He went away content. I had often heard,

when a person had been tipsy the evening before, people tell him to *take a hair of the dog that bit him*, but never saw it in the literal sense before." J. Nicol's *Life and Adventures*, Edin. 1822, p. 100.

It may seem unaccountable that there should be any connexion between a proverbial speech of the western nations, and a custom among the Chinese. But this will not appear incredible, when it is recollected that mankind migrated from the east towards the west, and that the traces of very ancient affinity may be discovered in customs that might otherwise appear ridiculous, or destitute of any foundation but the gross ignorance of the modern vulgar. Who could suppose that any of the customs of our children might be traced to the borders of the Caspian sea? Yet this cannot be doubted by any one who will look into the article THUMBlicking; where it has been shewn that this practice must have been traduced from the ancient Scythians. It is highly probable that the person, whom this mariner met with, was a Tartar; and we know that this is only another name for a Scythian. At any rate, there must be a great similarity of customs and rites between the Tartars and Chinese.

Pliny, when speaking of the cure of the bite of a mad dog, obviously refers to a process nearly of the same kind.

"There bee some againe, who burne the *haire*s of the same mad *dogg's* taile, and conveigh their ashes handsomely in some tent of lint into the wound." Hist. B. xxix. c. 5.

In both instances, the hair of the offending animal is viewed as the means of cure; this hair being taken from a particular part of the body, and applied to the place that had been bitten.

This does not appear to have been viewed in the light of a charm, but as an application that possessed a real physical virtue; like that employed for healing the bite of a serpent, scorpion, &c.

"If the same scorpion [that gave the bite] or another be bruised and laied to the wound, it is the wholesomest remedie, for the vennome of stinging *turneth againe into the body that it came out of*." Batman vpon Bartholome, B. vii. c. 70.

* **HAIR**, *s.* To *hae* a hair in one's neck, to hold another under restraint, by having the power of saying or doing something that would give him pain, *S.*

"I canna but think I maun *hae* made a queer figure without my hat and periwig, hinging by the middle like baudrons.—Baillie Graham wad *hae* an unco hair in my neck an' he got that tale by the end." Rob Roy, iii, 266.

I see ye hae hair on your head, a proverbial phrase signifying, "You are clever, cautious, or wise," Fife. **HAIR**, **HAR**, **HARE**, *adj.* 1. Cold, nipping.] *Add*;

I have met with one instance of *hair* being used as a *s.* in O.E., precisely in the same sense with the Teut. word, and very nearly allied to our *Haar*.

This place has too much shade, and looks as if It had been quite forgotten of the Spring,
And sun-beams love, affect society,
And heat; here all is cold as the *hairs* of winter.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Coronation*, p. 3207.

To **HAIR BUTTER**, *v. a.* To free it of impurities by passing a knife through it in all directions, to which the *hairs*, &c. adhere, *S.A.*

"About 30 years ago, very little attention was paid to cleanliness; and after the butter was taken from the churn, a large knife, hacked saw-ways (*r.* saw-wise) on the edge, was repeatedly passed through it in all directions, that *hairs* and other impurities might be removed, by their adhering to the ragged edge; this practice, then universal, was called *hairing the butter*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 81.

HAIR-KNIFE, *s.* The knife which was formerly appropriated to the work of freeing butter from *hairs*. V. Cottagers of Glenburnie.

HAIR'D, *part. adj.* A *hair'd* cow is one whose skin has a mixture of white and red, or of white and black hair; i. e. a grisled, or gray cow, Fife.

Isl. *haera*, capillus canus, Dan. *graa haar*, i. e. gray hair; *haerd-r*, canus, (Dan. *grachardet*); *haer-ar* canescere, canitiem induere; Haldorson.

HAIREN, *adj.* Made of hair, Aberd.

A.S. *haeren* id., cilicius.

HAIR-FROST, **HAIRE-FROST**, *s.* Hoar-frost, Ang.

There God the Lord did feed that numbrous hoast
With sweet Mannah, round, small as the *haire frost*.

Z. Boyd's *Garden of Zion*, p. 60.

A.S. *har*, *hare*, canus.

HAIRIE HUTCHEON, the sea urchin, Mearns.

HAIRIKEN, *s.* The mode in which the term *hurricane* is pronounced by the vulgar in some parts of S.

"I wish the prince o' the air be nae fa'en a brewing some o' his hellish storms and *hairikens* on us." Perils of Man, ii. 81.

To **HAIRM**, *v. n.* To dwell upon a trifling fault or misfortune, so as continually to refer to it, and to upbraid the defaulter or sufferer with it, Clydes.

HAIRMER, *s.* One who acts in this manner, *ibid.*

HAIRMIN', *s.* A continuation of the action denoted by the verb, *ibid.*

Isl. *iarm-a* signifies balare, to bleat, and *iarm-r*, bleating; also, lamentation. It signifies, besides, garritus avium, the chattering of birds. *Hairm* is synon. with *Chirme*; and they may have both primarily denoted the chirping or chattering of birds.

HAIR-MOULD, *adj.* Moulded in consequence of dampness, *S.*

—I was musin i' my mind,—

In a wee hut mouse-webb'd, and far frae clean.

On *hair-mould* bannocks fed—

Taylor's *Scots Poems*, p. 3. V. **HAIR**, *adj.* sense 3.

HAIRSE, *adj.* Hoarse; a term applied only to the human voice, *S.*

HAIRSELIE, *adv.* Hoarsely, *S.*

HAIRSENESS, *s.* Hoarseness, *S.*

The E. and S. differ from almost all the other northern dialects in the insertion of the letter *r*: A.S., Isl. *has*, Su.G. *haes*, *hes*, Germ. *heisch*, Belg. *heesch*, id. The O.Flemish, however, has *heersch*, and *haersch*; Kilian.

To **HAIRSHILL**, *v. a.* To damage, to injure, to waste, Ettr. For.

"I boud haye bein dementyde to kicke ane stoure, to the skaithinge of his preclair pounyis, and *hair-shillynge* myne ayin kewis." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 41.

Isl. *herskiolld*, clypeus bellicus. *Fara herskilldi*, bello persequi; or from *har* exercitus and *skil-ia* disjungere, *q.* to separate by means of war.

HAIRST, **HARST**, *s.* Harvest.] *Add*;

To *awe* one a day in *hairst*, to owe a good deed in return for one received, *S.*

"Heark thee, man, I owe thee a day in *harst*—I'll pay up your thousand pund Scots," &c. Rob Roy, ii. 216.

Q. I will give you a day's work, when you have most need of it, for cutting down your crop.

HAIRST-MUNE, **HARVEST-MOON**, the designation given to the moon during her autumnal aspect, when she appears larger than at other seasons, *S.*

'Twas in the bonny *harvest-moon*,

Right fair an' dry the day,

—Lads an' lasses frae the toun,

Fu' bent on sport an' play,

Did to the hazle bank repair, &c.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 118.

M'Taggart writes it *Harrist-Moon*, Gall. Encycl. V. **MICHAELMAS**.

HAIRST-PLAY, *s.* The vacation of a school during the time of *harvest*, *Aberd.*

HAIRST-RIG, *s.* 1. The field on which reaping goes on; as, "Will ye gang out and see the *hairst-rig*?" *S.*

Hence the name of the humorous Scottish Poem, "The Har'st Rig."

2. The couple, man and woman, who reap together in harvest, *Clydes.*

To **HAISK**, *v. n.* To make a noise as a dog does when any thing sticks in his throat, Ettr. For.

From O. Su.G. and Dan. *haes*, Germ. *heisch*, hoarse; or a frequentative from Su.G. *hwaes-a*, A.S. *hweos-an*, Isl. *hwas-a*, sibilare, *q.* to wheeze.

HAIST, *s.* The harvest, *Moray.* V. **HAIRST**.

To **HAISTER**, *v. n.* 1. To speak or act without consideration, *Roxb.*

2. To do any thing in a slovenly manner; as, "A *haisterin'* hallock," a careless or slovenly gill-flirt, *ibid.*

Probably from the idea of doing every thing in *haste*; like the Dan. phrase, *i hast*, cursorily.

To **HAISTER**, *v. a.* 1. Applied to bread, when ill toasted, *Roxb.*

2. Any work, ill done, and in a hurried way, is also said to be *haister'd*, *ibid.*

HAISTER, *s.* 1. A person who does things confusedly, Ettr. For.

2. Often used to denote a slovenly woman, *Roxb.*

3. A confusion, a hodge-podge. It is sometimes applied to a great dinner confusedly set down, *ibid.*

HAISTERS, *s.* One who speaks or acts confusedly, *ibid.*

Isl. *hastarleg-r* repentinus, *hastarlega* subito, repente. V. **HASTARD**.

To **HAISTY**, *v. a.* To haste, to hasten.

—"Thay will *haisty* thameself to here thir novelties and recent dedis done in our dayis." Bellen-den's T. Livius, p. 2.

HAISTLIE, *adj.* Hasty, expeditious.

"We humlie beseik your Grace and noble L. for your princelie honour and nobiliteis, to gif your *haistlie* help and remeid in thir behaluis." Supplication, 1546, Keith's Hist. p. 62.

From *haste* and *lic* similis.

HAIVER, **HAIVREL**, *s.* A gelded goat, *Lanarks.* V. **HAVEREL**.

HAIVRELLY, *adj.* Uttering foolish discourse, talking nonsense, *Aberd.* V. **HAIVREL**.

HAIZERT, *part. pa.* Half-dried, *Ayrs.*

As A.S. *sear-an* signifies siccare, arefacere, this may be *q.* *half-sear'd*.

HAKE, *s.* 1. A frame for holding cheeses, &c.] V. **HACK**.

HALBRIK, *s.*

"That those of smaller income in the low-lands have a jack of plate, *halbrik* or brigantine;—that unlanded gentlemen and yeomen have jacks of plate, *halbriks*, splents," &c. Pink. Hist. Scot. ii. 406.

Mr. Pinkerton, doubtless supposing the *hauberk* to be meant, has twice altered the term to *halbrik*. The act referred to is that of Ja. V. c. 87. He has quoted either from Skene or from Murray. Both, however, have *halkrik*; as also Ed. 1566. In that of 1814, it is *halkrek*.

To **HALD**, *v. a.* To hold, *S.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. To **HALD** *aff* o' one's *sell*, to protect or defend one's self; pron. *had aff*, *Aberd.*

3. To **HALD** *again*, to stop, to arrest, *S.*

HALD-AGAIN, **HA'D-AGAIN**, *s.* Opposition, check, *Aberd.*

4. To **HALD** *at*, to persist in, *S.*

5. To **HALD** *at*, not to spare, as in striking, &c. *S.*

8. To **HALD** *down*, to suppress, to keep under, *S.*

"They hae been well *hauden down* in regard to this, sin the Proclamation." St. Johnstoun, i. 99.

9. To **HALD** *Fit*, to keep pace with; used both literally and metaph., *S.B.*

11. To **HALD** *hand*, *v. n.* To cooperate equally with another in using means for effecting any purpose, *q.* to hold hand with another.

"The queene of England directit Sr Johnne Forrester, warden of the middle marches, desyring him to mak sum incursiounes againes the borderers on the syde of Scotland, and she should *hald hand* upoun hir syde that they should not escape butt capituitye or punishment." Hist. of James the Sext, p. 237.

Teut. *hand-houden* is given by Kilian as synon. with *hand-haven*, asserere manu.

12. To **HALD**, or **HAUD** one's *hand*. It is used in relation to desisting from eating, *S.*

When hunger now was slak'd a little wee,

She taks hersell, and aff again she'll be;

Nor cou'd she think of sitting langer here;

—She *hads* her *hand*.—

Ross's Helenore, p. 30.

14. To HALD *in*, *v. a.* To confine, to keep from spreading, S.

—They ran on the braes sae sunny,
That *haud in* the river Dee.

Galk. Encycl. p. 272.

15. To HALD *in*, *v. a.* To save, not to expend; as, "He *hauds in* the siller weel." S.

"Little wats the ill-willy wife, what a dinner may *had in*." Ferguson's S. Prov. p. 23. "For a handsome treat may procure good friends and great interest." Kelly, p. 236.

This term is viewed as somewhat more forcible than the *v. to Hain*.

To Hald *in* is also used in this sense as a *v. n.* Hence,

HALDER-IN, HAUDER-IN, *s.* A niggard, Aberd.

16. To HALD *in*, *v. a.* To save, to render unnecessary, in regard to fatigue, S.

"Ilk presbyter had given up—the names of the disaffected ministry within their presbytery—whilk *held in* their travels frae coming to Turriff to the meeting." Spalding, ii. 195.

17. To HALD *in about*, to curb, to check, to keep in order, S. *Insert*, as sense

19. To HALD *on*, *v. a.* To continue to supply a fire by still adding very combustible fuel, as dried furze, broom, &c., S.

Hadd on a cow, till I come o'er the gate,
An' do the best ye can to hadd you hett.
The lasses bidding do, an' o'er they gaes,
An' of bleech'd birns pat on a canty blaze.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 70.

Hence the phrase, *Inhaddin Eldin*, q. v.

20. To HALD *on*, a phrase used in sewing, when two pieces are sewed together, to keep the one side fuller than the other, S.

23. To HALD *out*, to attend regularly, to frequent, Aberd.

24. To HAUD *sae*, *v. n.* To cease, to give over; applied in a variety of ways, as, "I think I'll *haud sae* for a' night," S.; equivalent to *hold myself so*.

HAUD-SAE, *s.* A sufficiency, in whatever respect. "Ye've gotten your *haud-sae*," i. e. your allowance, Roxb.

28. To HALD *up wi'*, to keep pace with; synon. with *Hald fit*.

29. To HALD *wi'*, or *with*, &c.] *Add*, as sense

30. To HA'D or BIND, used negatively. *He was neither to had nor bind*, a proverbial phrase expressive of violent excitement, whether in respect of rage, or of folly, or of pride, S.; borrowed perhaps from the fury of an untamed beast, which cannot be so long *held* that it may be *bound* with a rope.

They wistna fum to send upon the chase,
Or how to look the squire into the face,
That wadna be, they kent, to *hadd nor bind*
When he came back, and her awa' sud find.

Fum, whom. *Ross's Helenore*, p. 72.

"A lord came down to the Waal [well]—they will be *neither to haud nor to bind now*—ance wud and aye waur." St. Ronan, ii. 44.

"The folk in Lunnun are a' clean wud about this bit job in the north here—neither to *haud nor* to *bind*—a' hirdy-girdy." Rob Roy, ii. 9.

The corresponding E. phrase is, "neither to tie nor to hold." Rosina, ii. 189.

To HAUD, HOLD, *v. a.* To preserve for stock; applied to cattle. *A haudin' calf*, one not fed for sale, but kept that it may grow to maturity, S.A.

"The whey is used instead of water, for making the oat-meal porridge, to the considerable saving of meal, and the residue is given to pigs; sometimes, instead of water for drink, to weaned calves for *holding stock*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. N. p. 82.

HALD, HAULD, *s.* 2. A habitation.] *Add*;
OUT OF HOUSE AND HALD, destitute, ejected, stripped of every thing, S.

"The Laird never throve after that day, but was just careless of every thing—though, when his daughter Miss Lucy grew up, she tried to keep order within doors—but what could she do, poor thing?—so now they're *out of house and hauld*." Guy Mannering, i. 193. *Add*, as sense

5. The projecting bank of a stream, under which trouts lie; q. their *hold*, South of S. *Hauld*, *haul'*, is applied to a stone under which fishes flee for safety, Clydes. Hence,

To HAULD, HAUL', *v. n.* To flee under a stone or bank for safety, applied to the finny tribes; as, "The trout has *haul't* under that stane;" Dumfr.

HALD, HAULD, *s.*

"All & haill the salmond fischeing—within the watter of Annane,—comprehending the garthis and pullis vnderwritin, &c. with all vtheris garthis, pullis, *haldis*, laikis, and nettis within the boundis foirsaidis.—The salmond fischeing—of the skarris and cowpis of Cummertreis,—with all vtheris skarris, drauchtis, *hauldis*, laikeys, and nettis within the boundis abovewritten," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 432.

This seems to denote a place of resort for fishes; nearly allied to the use of the term in sense 5.

HALDING, *s.* Tenure.

"And findis and declaris that the changeing of the auld *halding* of the saidis landis,—fra waird to blenche—is weill and lauchfullie done be his maies-tie," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 219.

HALE AND FEER, whole and entire; in perfect health, and enjoying the use of all the corporeal powers, S. V. FERE.

HALE-HEADIT, *adj.* 1. Unhurt, applied to persons; q. coming off without a broken head, S. 2. Whole and entire; said of things, Aberd.

HALE-SKARTH, *adj.* or *adv.* Wholly safe.] *Add*;

"Upon the 13 of Apryle 1596, the laird of Balcleuch accompanied with threescoir personis or thear-by past to the castle of Carlell, ledderit and clame the walis thearof and tuik furthe of the same Will. Armstrang called of Kynmonthe, being theare in prisoun, as taken immediatlie befor be the Inglicshemen at a meeting at a day of trew of the opposit warden with Balcleuche, being lord and keipar of

Liddisdeall, and his dishonour as he comptit, cause blaw his trumpet on the hicht of the castell wall, and then brocht the said Will. away *hailscart* slaying and hurting in the meantyme three of the watches," &c. Belhaven MS. Moyse's Mem. James VI. p. 71.

HALEUMLIE, *adv.* Wholly. V. HAILUMLIE.
HALEWARE, *s.* 1. The whole assortment.]

Add;

3. The whole amount.

"This first and special part, and almaist the *hale wair* is, that thai confessit thameselfis to hef bene afore, in the preching of the hevinlie and eternal word of almychty God, contrare baith thair conscience and science, schameles learis, and be fals doctrine wilfull dissavearis and poyssounaris of the peple of God, forgeing thair sermonis for the plesuir of every auditour, efter the fassoun of schipmenis breiks, mete for every leg." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 219.

HALE WATER, a phrase denoting a very heavy fall of rain, in which it comes down as if poured out of buckets, *S.*

"The rain, which fell almost in *hale water*, as we say, has washed away half the school-master's kail-yard." Glenfergus, i. 203.

HALEWORT, *s.* The whole, *Ettr.* For.

"The half of the expencis there wad lye to him at ony rate; and if he made weel through wi' his hides, mayhap he wad pay the *halewort*." Perils of Man, iii. 283.

"Ye shoot fock for praying an' reading the Bible, an' whan ane curses an' damns ye, ye ca' him a true honest man! I wish ye be nae the deil's bairns, the *halewort* o' ye." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 25.

This may be from A.S. *hal* totus, and *worth* fundus, praedium, *q.* the whole property; or *nyrt* herba, *q.* the whole produce. But it seems rather corr. from *Hale-ware*, *q.* v.

* HALF, *s.* This term frequently occurs in a Scottish idiom, which affords mirth to our southern neighbours. If you ask, "what's o'clock," when it is half-past three, a Scotsman replies, *Half four*. "Ha!" says the Englishman, "then I must wait dinner a long while, for it is only two o'clock!"

But this is a good Gothic idiom, yet common in Sweden; *half fyra*, "half past three, half an hour after three;" Wideg.; literally "half four."

To HALF, HAUF, HAUF, *v. a.* To divide into two equal parts, *S.*

To HAUF and SNAKE, to divide, especially applied to a tavern bill or *lauwin*; as, "We'll *hauf and snake*," we shall pay equal shares, *Loth.*

This is obviously from E. *snack*, a share, and equivalent to the phrase, "to go *snacks*." Johns. derives this from the *v.* to *snatch*. If there be any connexion, it more nearly resembles Teut. *snack-en* capture, the synonymous verb. But I would prefer *snoeck-en*, Germ. *schneck-en*, scindere. V. SNECK, *v.*

HALF-FOU, *s.* Two pecks, or half a bushel, *Lanarks., Roxb.*

"There was some *half fous* o' aits, and some tait

o' meadow-hay, left after the burial." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 179.

For I brought as much white monie,

As gane my men and me;

And I brought a *half-fou* o' gude red goud,

Out o'er the sea wi' me.

Sir Patrick Spens, Minstrelsy Border, i. 66.

Expl. by mistake, "the eighth part of a peck," *Gl.*

HALF-GAITS, HALF-GATES, *adv.* Half-way, *S.*

"I wud be verie happy,—verie weel-pleased to meet him *half-gates*." Glenfergus, iii. 231.

HALF-GANE, *adj.* About the middle period of pregnancy, *S.*

It is singular that this is completely the Sw. idiom.

Hon aar halfgongen; "She is quick with child;"

Seren. Past halfgongen, "Gone with child about twenty weeks;" Wideg.

HAFFLIN, HAFLIN, HAAFLANG, *adj.* Not fully grown.] *Add;*

"A man cam jingling to our door, that night the young Laird was born, and my mother sent me, that was a *hafflin* callant, to shew the stranger the gate to the Place." Guy Mannering, i. 185.

Sw. *halfslangd* is used in the same sense.

2. This term is applied to *scripture*, as apparently accusing the Protestant versions of puerility and imperfection.

I vil not say bot braggand Ferguson

Vith *halfslang* suord sould claim to this degrie.

—Thou with thy scripture callit *halfslang* I vene,
The peperit beif can tailye be the threid.

N. Burne's Admonition.

HALFLANG, HALFLING, *s.* 1. A stripling, *S.*

"A man servand, of younger yeires, commonlie a *halfslang*, is to have, for fie and bounteth, ten merkes, termly, with a paire of shooes and hoise, and no more." Act Counc. of Rutherglen, A. 1660, Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 65.

2. A person who is half-witted, *Sutherl.*

HALFLIN, *s.* The plane that is used after the *Scrub* or *Foreplane*, and before the *Jointer*, *Aberd.*

HALF-LOAF. To leap at the *half loafe*, to snatch at small boons; or to be fully satisfied with a mean or dependent state.

"The Barron of Fowles, of worthy memory, thought it no disparagement at first to follow my Lord of Rhey and his regiment, as a volunteer,—coming at last with credit to be Colonell over horse and foote, and that to animate others of his name and kindred to follow his example, rather to live honourably abroad, and with credit, then to encroach (as many do) on their friends at home, as we say in Scotland, *leaping at the half loafe*, while as others through vertue live nobly abroad, served with silver plate, and attendance." Monro's Exped. P. i. p. 36.

This expression seems anglicised a little. In *S.* it must have been, *loupin' at the half-laif*.

The phrase, "loupin at the half-loaf," is still used, *Roxb.* This is half a loaf which happens to exceed the number of loaves allotted for the reapers; which, being divided, the one is thrown up for a scramble, among the women, and the other among the men.

HALF-ROADS, *adv.* The same with *Half-gaits*.
HALFNETT, *s.*

"Ane halfnett & half hawnett of the Pott water,"
&c. *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.*

Halfnett seems to signify the right to half the fishing by means of one net: *Half hawnett*, the same to a net for fishing in the deep sea, a net of a larger kind. *V. HAAF, HAAF-BOAT, &c.*

HALY DABBIES, *s. pl.* *V. DAB, v.*

HALIDOME, *s.* 1. Sanctity.

"I swear to ye," said the Highlander, 'upon the *halidome* of him that sleeps beneath the gray stane, at Inch-Cailleach." *Rob Roy, ii. 217.*

"By my *halidome*, he is drunken with wine, and comes to our presence with his jolly catches in his throat." *Monastery, i. 201.*

A.S. halig-dome, sanctimonia; res sacrae; sanctuarium; Lye.

2. The lands holding of a religious foundation.

"Simon Glendinning was soon under the necessity of marching with the men of the *Halidome*, as it was called, of Saint Mary's, in that disastrous campaign which was concluded by the battle of Pinkie." *Monastery, i. 100.*

HALIEDAY, *s.* A holiday.

"In the hinderend of thai dayis that are callit the *Haliedayis* of Yuill, past he, by the consent of the gentilmen, to Hadingtoun." *Knox's Hist. p. 51.*

A.S. halig dag, holy day.

HALY-HOW, *s.* *V. HELIE-HOW.*

HALIKIRK, *s.* Used in our old Acts as one word, to denote the Catholic Church, as she denominates herself.

"In the First, to the honour of God and *halikirk*, that the ministeris of it joiss and bruk their auld privilegis and fredomys." *Acts Ja. I. A. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 3.*

A.S. halig sanctus, and cyric ecclesia.

HALIEFLAS, HALYFLEISS. *Halieflas lint.*

"He bocht & reseawit fra him certane *halyfleiss* lint & hardis." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, 1563, V. 24, 25.* Perhaps the name of a place.

HALIS, *s.* A measure for grain.

"The townis consent to mak a *halis* to mett the wyttal that hapenis to cum to this burgh to sell," &c. *Aberd. Reg. V. 16.*

This seems to be the same with *Haddish, Hadisch*, *Aberd.; q. half dish.*

HALK HENNIS.

"xxx cunningis tantum [as many] skynnys for Sanday; with xxiiij cunningis tantum skynnys for Sandisend, & xxiiij *halk hennis*." *Rentall Book of Orkney, p. 11.*

This, I think, must either denote cribbed hens, from *Su.G. haekte* carcer, or rather *haeck*, locus cancellis clausus, Ihre; locus clathris septus, ubi gallinae enutriuntur, Seren.; or brood-hens, from *Dan. hekk-er*, to hatch, to breed, *hekke af fuggle*, a breed.

HALLACH, *adj.* Crazy; the same with *Hal-lach'd*, *Aberd.*

HALLAK, *s.* A provincialism for *hillock*, *Perths.*

Frae *hallak* to *hallak* I haapit,

My heart was as light as a strae;

But now I'am grown auld an' bald-scapit.

Duff's Poems, p. 133.

HALLAN, HALLON, HALLAND, *s.* 1.] For—

A mud-wall—to—backwards, l. 4—*R.*

"In old cottages, an inner wall built between the fire place and the door, and extending—

Add, after—opened, l. 6.

It is generally composed of stone and clay to the height of the side walls and brace. At this height the mud or *cat* and *clay* wall begins, and is carried up to the chimney top.

3. "More properly, a seat of turf at the outside" of a cottage; *Gl. Burns.*

I have not observed that it is used in this sense by *Burns*. The following passage cannot well be understood as bearing it.

The soupe their only Hawkie does afford,

That yont the *hallan* snugly chows her cood.

Cotter's Saturday Night, st. 11.

HALLENS, *s. pl.* *To goe [gae] by the hallens*, to go by holds as a child, *Aberd., Gl. Shirrefs.; q. by the haldings.*

HALL-HOUSE. *V. HA' HOUSE*, under *HA'.*

HALLY-BALLOW, *s.* An uproar, *Banffs.*

V. HALLOO-BALLOO and HILLIEBALOW.

HALLIE, HALLYIE, *s.* Romping diversion, *Aberd.*

HALLIRACKIT, *adj.* Giddy, hare-brained, *ibid.*

HALLIRAKUS, *s.* A giddy hair-brained person, *Aberd., Mearns.* It is also used as if an *adj.*

Fat keeps that *hallirakus* scum,

The tailor, 'at he winna come

An' mend the bairns' duds.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 32.

Fancy might trace it to *Isl. hala* a tail, and *rek-a* to drive, as if in allusion to a dog that is still moving its tail.

HALLIK, HALOK, *s.* A giddy young woman, *Roxb.*

"*Halok, Halayke*, light wanton wench;" *Gl. Sibb.*

HALLION, HALLIAN, *s.* 1. A clown, *Gall., Roxb.*

But should some rustic *hallion* see thee here,

In thy luxuriant pastime, tent him well;

Against thy life he lays the noosing grin

Of hair, well twisted, frae the filly's tail.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 26.

2. A clumsy fellow, *Lanarks.*

3. A slovenly drivelling fellow, *Banffs.*

"*Hallyon*, a lubberly fellow." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 692.*

4. A good-for-nothing idle fellow; *synon. with Scurrie-vaig, Roxb.*

Perhaps it is in this sense that it is used in the following passage.

They lay aside a' tender mercies,

And tirl the *hallions* to the birsies.

Burns, New Monthly Mag.

"*Hallion*, a blackguard." *Gall. Encycl.*

5. A gentleman's servant out of livery, *Roxb.*

6. An overbearing and quarrelsome woman; in-

cluding the idea of vulgarity of manners; Berwicks.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Hullion*, Fife, rendered "a sloven." V. vo. The word is also pronounced *hallion* in that county. This term, I strongly suspect, is originally the same with E. *hilding*, "a sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow," Johns. This has been deduced from A.S. *hinderling*, a term of contempt applied to one viewed as remote from all that is excellent or honourable. Dr. Johns. mentions Sax. *hild* as denoting a lord, conjecturing that *hilding* might originally "signify a little lord in contempt," &c. But I find no proof that A.S. *hild* was used in this sense. A.S. *hilde* is rendered *Prælium*, pugna; also *Bellona*. Isl. *hild-r* has the same meaning. From the same origin is Teut. *held*, heros, vir fortis et strenuus; A.S. *haeleth* id., Dan. *hold*, a general. From Isl. *hild-r* is formed *hillding* a king, q. one entitled to supreme authority from his warlike qualities. But it must be acknowledged, that it is not easy to conceive how these terms should come to denote a mean person, unless at first applied in the way of derision. It is worthy of notice, however, that as E. *hilding* is also used for a mean woman, that Teut. *heldinne*, evidently formed from *held*, denotes a heroine; heroina, virago; Kilian. Becanus views *hel*, high, as the root. **HALLIOR**, *s.* A term applied to the moon in her last quarter, when much in the wane, Aberd.

"It is a saying among our people in Scotland, whenever they mistake one object for two; that the moon is in the *hallior* or clouded, and at such times they are winnel-skewed, or their eyes deceive them." Penrose's Journal, iii. 83.

Su.G. *haelare* signifies occultator, q. that which conceals. But it seems rather to suggest the same idea with Isl. *hall-a*, Su.G. *haell-a*, Dan. *held-er*, inclinare, declinare. Isl. *hallar ut degi*, dies in vesperam vergit; Dan. *dagen helder*, id., *solen helder*, the sun is going down.

HALLYOCH, **HALY OCH** (gutt.), *s.* "A term used to express that strange gabbling noise people make, who are talking in a language we do not understand;" Gall; synonym. *Glabbering*.

"A club of Manxmen together are said to haud an unco gabbie labbie o' a *halyoch* wi' ither." Gall. Encycl.

From its form, this word seems to claim a Celtic origin. But the only term I have met with, which may be viewed as a cognate, is C.B. *chwal-u*, to babble, or talk idly. Its primary signification is to disperse, to diffuse.

HALLOKIT, *adj.* Giddy, foolish.] *Add*;

Hallagad, Orkn. is used as a *s.*, and expl. "a person somewhat foolish."

HALLOO-BALLOO, *s.* A great noise and uproar, Renfr.

The first part of the word seems to be the same with E. *holla*, Fr. *hola*. For the latter, V. **BALOW**.

To HALLOP, *v. n.* To frisk about, at the same time conveying the idea of precipitation; as, a *hallopin* creature, Fife. Hence,

HALLOPER, *s.* One who is giddy and precipitate, *ibid.*

Apparently from the same origin with E. *gallop*,

which Serenius deduces from Su.G. *leop-a* currere, with the Moes.G. prefix *ga*, equivalent to A.S. *ge*.

HALLOPIN, *part. adj.* Unsteady, unsettled; foolish; as, "a *hallopin* gowk," a giddy senseless fellow, *ibid.*

HALLOW, *adj.* Hollow, Aberd.

"The witch mark is sometimes like a blew spot, or a little tate [teat], or reid spots, like flea biting; sometimes also the flesh is sunk in, and *hallow*." Bell's Trial of Witchcraft, Law's Memor. Pref. xxxii.

To HALLOW, *v. a.* To make hollow, *ibid.*

HALLOW-DAY, *s.* The day of All-saints, S.B.

HALLOWFAIR, *s.* A market held in November, S.

"*Halow-fair* is held on the day of all saints." Gl. to Wynt. Cron.

HALLOWMASS, *s.* Allhallows, S.

HALLOWMASS RADE, the name given to a general assembly of warlocks and witches, formerly believed by the vulgar to have been held at this season, S.

"Trystes where the whole warlocks and witches of a country were assembled, are yet remembered among the peasantry with terror; they were wont to date their age from them; thus—'I was christened o' the Sunday after Tibbie Fleucher's *Hallow-mass Rade*.'"

"Apart from these general meetings or *Hallow-mas Rades*, as they are yet called, there were trystes of friendly converse and of consultation, held between a few of the presiding Carlins, where the private emolument of the parties, or the revenge of injury offered them, was amply discussed." Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 282.

The term *Rade* evidently refers to their riding by virtue of their enchantments to these meetings. It is borrowed from a military expedition. V. **RADE**.

HALLUM, *s.* The woody part of flax, Loth.

A.S. *halm*, *haelme*, *healm*, stipula, E. *haum*.

This is also called the *Bune*; q. v.

HALS, **HAWSE**, *s.* 1. The neck.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Halce* or *necke*. Amplexatorium." Prompt. Parv.

2. The throat, S.] *Add*;

"*Halce* or throte. Guttur." Prompt. Parv.

A.Bor. the *hause* or *hose*, the throat; Ray.

3. A narrow entry or passage.

Through out the moss delyuerly thai yeid;

Syne tuk the *hals* quharoff thai had most dreid.

Wallace, vii. 808, MS.

It is used to denote a defile, a narrow passage between hills or mountains, S.

"A storm is coming down from the Cairnbrae-hawse, and we shall have nothing but a wild night." Lights and Shadows, p. 114.

In Iceland it has a sense very nearly allied. "I proceeded—up a short, but very steep mountain-road, called *Tröllaháls*, or the Giant's Neck." Henderson's Iceland, ii. 58.

5. "A shallow in a river;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

To HALS, **HAWSE**, *v. a.* To embrace.] *Add*;

"*Halsyn* or *ben halsed*. Amplexor, amplexus.—Amplexor. *Halsinge*. Amplexus." Prompt. Parv.

Palsgr. mentions *halsyng*, rendering it by Fr. *ac-*

collée; B. iii. F. 38. "To *hose* or *hause*; to hug or carry in the arms, to embrace;" Ray's Coll. p. 36.

The term is still used in vulgar language. The nurse says to her child, "*Hass* and go;" Roxb.

HALS, *s.* To hold one in the *hals*, to keep one in a state of suspense, and at the same time of expectation.

I find this phrase used only by Andro Hart.

"Edward had spoken often times seuerally, & long time holden them in the *hals*, vpon vain hope of the kingdome, and so vsed their means in the conquest of the same, being both men of great power and friendship." Pref. to *The Bruce*, Ed. 1620, p. 14.

Perhaps it strictly signifies, *q.* "retained in his embrace," as if he had a peculiar favour for them.

HALVE-NET, **HAUVE-NET**, *s.* A standing net, placed within water-mark, to prevent the fishes from returning with the tide, Galloway. It seems to be *q.* "sea-net." V. **HAAF**, *s.*, and **HAAVE**, *v.*; also **HALF-NETT**.

"*Halve-nets* are a kind of bag-net which catch salmon, gilse, and sea-trout. They are about fourteen feet long, with three perpendicular rods under them, one at each end, and one in the middle to keep down the nets. In this manner they are held by men in the current of the flowing or ebbing tide, to intercept the fish." Agr. Surv. Dumfr. p. 603.

"A few nights after his marriage, he was standing with a *halve-net*, awaiting the approach of the tide." Cromek's Nithsdale Song, p. 305.

To **HALVER**, *v. a.* To halve, Aberd.

This *v.* has apparently been formed from the *s.* V. **HAAVER**.

To **HAM**, *v. a.* To hang up in the smoke; applied to beef, mutton, &c. hung up, after being salted, in order to its being dried; as, "To *ham* the leg of a sheep;" Tweedd.

HAMALD, **HAIMALD**, *adj.* 1. What belongs to one's house, &c.] *Add*;

6. Vulgar, as opposed to those who possess rank, S. B.

But now and then to spin a line

Or twa, nor fash the tunefu' nine,

I'm seir, there's nae man needs repine,

Whae'er he be,

Critic, or bard, or *hamil kine*,

Or high degree.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 179.

"Homely kind, vulgar," Gl.

To **HAMALD**, *v. a.* 2. To domesticate.] *Add*;

Haldorson expl. the Isl. term in language strictly analogous to the sense of the *v.* to *Haymhald* in our law. *Heimil-a*, jus impertire; vel, auctor alicui esse; illustrating it by Dan. *heimle*, which he renders, "to confer a perfect right to any thing."

He gives a similar interpretation of the *s.* *Heimilld*. Auctoritas, jus, titulus possessionis. *Hann var ecki heimilldar vandr*; De jure acquirendi non erat sollicitus.

HAMART, **HAMERT**, **HAIMART**, **HAMEWARD**, *adj.* 1. Domestic, of or belonging to home; as, *hamert claiith*, cloth made at home, Ang., Ayr. *Haimilt*, id., South of S., and *haimilt-made*.

"It was conducted with all that crafty dexterity, with which the infidel and jacobin spirit of the French Revolution had corrupted the honest simplicity of our good old *hameward* fashions." Ann. of the Par. p. 376.

2. Plain, without ornament, *ibid.*

Thou sonsiest, *hamart*, auld, clay biggin,

That ever wore a wa' or riggin',

Whar ance thou stood, clown chieles are diggin'

Wi' pick and shool.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 180.

3. Unpolished, or in the vernacular tongue, S.

—Fortune has gie'n him a darle

O' *haimart* rhyme. *Ibid.* ii. 39.

—I score them down in *haimart* rhyme,

To please mysel'. *Ibid.* ii. 40.

A lang epistle I might scribble,

But aiblins ye will grudge the trouble,

Of reading sic low, *hamert* rhyme,

And sae it's best to quat in time.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 103.

4. Childishly attached to home, Lanarks.

5. Condescending in manner, not haughty. It is said that a person of rank is *hameart*, who is courteous, Ang. *Hamely* synonym.

I am at a loss whether this should be viewed *q.* *hameward*, which would properly denote motion towards home; or as compounded of *hame* and *art*, a termination expressive of quality or disposition. V. **ART**, **ARD**.

HAIMARTNESS, *s.* Childish attachment to home, *ib.*

HAMBRO BARREL, a barrel of a particular description, of a large size.

"That James erle of Buchane sall restore to—George bischop of Dunkeld—thre malvysy bocis,—a *hambro barrel* price iij s." Act. Dom. Conc. 1489, p. 129.

"Thir great barrells," says Skene, "ar called *Hamburgh* trees, and ar in greatnes not vnlike to our Salmond trees, and suld contene fourteene gallons." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplaith*.

HAME, **HAIM**, *s.* Home, S.] *Add*;

HOUSE NOR HAME; a redundant phrase, which, as far as I have observed, occurs only in a negative form, used to denote in the most forcible manner the destitute situation of any one, S. *He had neither house nor hame.*

Another term is sometimes conjoined for still greater emphasis; as in the old song:

In Scotland there lived a humble beggar,

And he had neither *house*, nor *hald*, nor *hame*.

This is a northern idiom. Sw. *Gaa fraan hus och hem*, "to go from house and home;" Wideg.

To **BRING HAME**, *v. a.* To import any commodity, S. V. **HAMEBRINGING**.

To **GANG HAME**, the technical phrase used when a person, engaged as a servant, goes to the master or mistress's house, S.

HAME-BRED, *adj.* Unpolished, S.

But it is mair nor strang what ane like you

Sud hae with sic a *hame-bred* man to do.

Ross's Helenore, p. 97.

HAMEBRINGARE, *s.* One who brings home goods from a foreign country.

"That quhatsumeuer persoun—that will cum, reuele, and declair the names of the *hamebringaris* of sicklyke fals cuinyie—sall haue the ane half of all the eschet," &c. Acts Mary 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 538.

"That nane of thame tak vpoun hand to by or bring hame—to be sauld ony kind of Inglis claith,—vndir the pane of confiscatioun of the same claith—and all vthiris the mouable guidis of the *hamebringaris* to his maiesties vse." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 149.

HAMEBRINGING, *s.* The act of conducting home, S.

"And attour the thre Estatis hes grantit for the augmentatioun of the said taxtis to give ane thousand pund for the honorabill *hamebringing* of a Quene," &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 234.

2. The act of importing or bringing into a country.

"Our souerane Lady—appreuis all actis maid of befor twiching the *hamebringing* of fals cuinyie of gold or siluer," &c. Acts Mary 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 538.

"His Maiestie—hes thocht meit and conuenient to restreane the *hamebringing* within this realme off all Inglis claith," &c. Acts Ja. VI., ut supra.

HAMECUMMING, *s.* The same with *Hame-come*, return, S. *Haymecumyng*, Reg. Aberd. vol. 20.

—"The burrowis of this realme, and merchandis within the samin, quha hes thair traueilling in the eist partis,—ar maist heuylie hurt and extremelie handillit be the lait impositioun and custume rasis vpone thame be the king of Denmark, his officiaris and subiectis, quha causis be tane, in the passing and *hamecumming* of thair schippis, the fyft penny of all thair gudis, quhairof befor na thing was crauit and desyrit of thame and thair haill schip bot ane Rois Nobill allanerlie, without ony forther troubill, serching, or demand," &c. Acts Mary 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

HAMEGÄIN', HOME-GOING, *s.* The act of going home, or returning to one's own habitation, S.

Thus, it is said ironically, when one meets with something very disagreeable on one's return, *I gat a bonny walcom for my hamegäin*, Ang.

I need scarcely say that *gäin* corresponds with E. *going*. Isl. and Su.G. *hemgong* suggests a very different idea, being equivalent to *hemsokn*, and signifying "violence offered to a man at his own house or home;" Wideg.

Spalding uses *home-going*, giving the term an E. form. "The masters being under fear that the committee holden at Turiff would come and visit their college in their *home-going*, therefore they set their haill students to liberty, closed up the gates, and ilk man went a sundry way." Troubles, i. 110.

"The highlandmen got away, and in their *home-going* plundered the earl Marischal's lands of Strath-auchan," &c. Ibid. p. 172.

HAMEIL, *adj.* 1. Domestic, Roxb.

2. Intestine, *ibid.*

Our grumblin' reachin' some folk's ears,
Of *hameil* brulies rais'd their fears.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 15.

HAMELAN, *adj.* Domestic, Loth.

The *hamelan*' servants tak' the lead;
The cottars next come on wi' speed.

The Har'st Rig, st. 18.

Isl. *heimalinn*, indigena, domi natus et educatus: perhaps from *heim* domus, and *linni* servus. It is here given as if it properly were *hameland*. But I would suppose *hamelin* the preferable orthography.

HAMELY, *adj.* 5. Destitute of affectation, S.

"*Hamely*,—unaffected in manner;" Gl. Picken.

Add, as sense

7. Coarse, not handsome, South of S.; E. *homely*.
Wad ye hang sic a brisk and a gallant young heir,
And has three *hamely* daughters ay suffering neglect?

Though laird o' the best o' the Forest sae fair,
He'll marry the warst for the sake of his neck.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 59.

HAMELY-SPOKEN, *adj.* Having no affectation of refinement in language, S.

"She is sae plain put on, and sae *hamely spoken*, I kent every word she said." Saxon and Gael, i. 34.

HAME-O'ER, *adv.* Homewards, S.

Barefoot horse, like pedlar's packs,
Boot bear the middens on their backs;—
An' cadge the craps, fan cuttit down
In hairsd, *hame o'er* unto the town.

Piper of Peebles, p. 5.

Gin he shou'd rise, and *hameo'er* gang,

Lang was he in a swidder;

For bleed frae's mou' and niz did bang,

And in gryt burns did bludder

His face that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 128.

It is improperly printed *hame o'ergang*, which totally loses the sense, and indeed makes nonsense of the passage. This *adv.*, which is very commonly used, especially in the north of S., is evidently compounded in the same manner as *Attour*, *Outour*, &c. from *hame* and *over*, like Su.G. *oefwer*, signifying trans; as denoting change of place, or a passing over the intermediate space. *Outour* expresses a similar idea; as, "Gae *outour*," i. e. "go out from the place presently occupied, so as to go beyond certain limits which must be kept clear."

HAME-OWER, *adj.* 1. Rude, rustic; applied to manners, Ang.

"Wha, I wid like to ken, has a better richt to mak' ye his ain than ye'r ain cusin, though he be a gay *hame ower* loun, Edy?" St. Kathleen, iii. 192.

2. Coarse, homely; respecting food, *ibid.*

"Will ye tak' a cup o' tea? for ye'll no like our *hame ower* meal, I doot. Here, Edy, fill him out a drap, for he's no used wi' north country fare, honest fallow!" Ibid. p. 232.

HAME-SICKNESS, *s.* *Maladie de pais*, Roxb.

HAMESPUN, *adj.* 1. Spun at home, S.

2. Mean, contemptible, vulgar, S.

HAMESUCKEN, *adj.* Greatly attached to one's home.] Add;

The Isl. term *heimsaekinn* is nearly allied to this, as signifying "greatly attached to one's home." For it is rendered by Haldorson; Avidus domum redeundi.

2. Of a selfish disposition, Ayrs.

HAME-THROUGH, *adv.* Straight homewards, S.

—Beand scapit of that danger,

Hame through he past, and wald not spair.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 232.

HAMEWARD, HAMEWART, *adj.* Domestic, native; opposed to what comes from a distance; perhaps abbreviated to *Hamart*, q. v.

HAMEWARD, *adv.* Homeward, S.

Their anxious leaders—*hameward* speed

In grand procession.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 77.

A.S. *hamweard*, id.

HAMIT, *adj.* What has been produced in our own country. *Hamit linjet*, flax-seed which has been raised at home, Ang.

— Nane but meadow girs was mawn,

An' nane but *hamit linjet* sawn.

Piper of Peebles, p. 6. V. HAMALD, *adj.*

HAME-BLADE, *s.* The half of a horse-collar, Loth. V. AWEBAND, also HAMES.

HAME-HOUGH'D, *part. adj.* A term applied to a horse when it is straiter above than below the *hough*; from the resemblance of its hind legs to a pair of *hames*. V. HAMES.

HAMERSTAND, *s.* Understood to signify an anvil, but now obsolete.

"ij *hamerstandis* and an *brewyne falt* [vat]."

Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, XVI. 535.

HAMMELS, *s. pl.* Open sheds, Berwicks. V. HEMMIL.

HAMMER, BLOCK, AND STUDY; "a school game. A fellow lies on all fours. This is the *block*; one steadies him before, this is the *study*; a third is made a *hammer* of, and swung by boys against the block." Gall. Encycl.

HAMMIT, *adj.* Define; Used to denote corn growing very close, but short in the straw. It is also applied, &c. as in Dict.

To HAMMLE, *v. n.* To walk in an ungainly manner, so as to be constantly in danger of stumbling, Ettr. For.

This is certainly allied to A.S. *hamel-an*, to hamstring, poplites scindere, suffraginibus scissis mutilare, q. to walk as if hamstrung; especially as E. *hamble* is given, both by Johnson and Todd, as signifying to cut the sinews of the thigh, though without any example. Chaucer writes it *hamele*, using it metaphorically;

Algate o fote is *hameled* of thy sorowe.

Troilus, ii. 964.

i. e. "at any rate one foot of thy sorrow is cut off."

As this *v.* may be traced to *hampoples*, it might reasonably be supposed, from analogy, that *Hochle*, a synon. *v.*, was in like manner formed from *hoh*, E. *hough*, id. But Germ. *hammel-n* mutilare, is, according to Wachter, a frequentative from *hamm-en* caedere, secare. Isl. *haml-a*, cohibere, impedire. This is probably the secondary sense of the *v.* as primarily signifying to mutilate. For Verelius says; In legibus passim, *Hamla* est membri alicujus laesione vel mutilatione alium impedire quo minus facultatem habeat quod velit efficiendi. Su.G. *haemm-a*, impedire, cohibere, might seem the more ancient form.

To HAMP, *v. n.* Insert, as sense

1. To halt in walking, Tweedd.

This seems the primary sense. Add, as sense

3. To read with difficulty, frequently mistaking or mispronouncing the words, Clydes.

HAMP, *s.* A halt in walking, Tweedd.

HAMPER, *s.* One who cannot read fluently, but frequently mistakes or mispronounces terms, Clydes.

HAMREL, *s.* One who stumbles often in walking, one who walks heedlessly, Ettr. For.

This would seem to have a common origin with Sw. *haemt-a i uttalet*, id. balbutire; perhaps from *haemma*, impedire.

To HAMSH, *v. n.* To eat in a voracious way, like a dog, with noise.] Add;

The origin may be Isl. *kiams-a*, buccas volutare, forcibly to move the cheek-bones; from *kiammi*, maxilla, *kiamt*, motio maxillarum; Haldorson. V. HANSH.

HAMSHOCH, *s.* A sprain, &c.] Add;

2. It is also used to denote a severe bruise in general, especially when accompanied by a wound, Fife. It is often pron. *Hamsheugh*.

The same term, pron. *haumshock*, denotes a severe laceration of the body, Ayrs.

3. A harsh and unmannerly intermeddling in any business, Fife.

HAMSHOCH, HAMSHEUGH, *adj.* Much bruised; often referring to a confusion accompanied with a wound, Fife.

HAMSHOCH, *adj.* Severe, censorious, as applied to critics, Ayrs.

"Thae *haumshoch* bodies o' critics get up wi' sic lang-nebbit gallehooings," &c. Edin. Mag. April 1821, p. 351.

HAMSHOGH, *s.* A misfortune, an untoward accident, Fife; pron. *hamsheugh*, Kinross.

"Wat ye na that we're gaun straught the gate we pactioned about, afore thir *hamshoghs* dang a' our plans heels-o'er-head." Saint Patrick, ii. 77.

Evidently the same with AMSHACH, q. v.

HAN'-AN'-HAIL, *s.* A game common in Dumfr.

Two goals called *hails*, or *dules*, are fixed on, at about the distance of four hundred yards from each other, or as much farther as the players can agree on. The two parties then place themselves in the middle between the goals, or *dules*, and one of the persons, taking a soft elastic ball about the size of a man's fist, tosses it into the air, and as it falls strikes it with his palm towards his antagonists. The object of the game is for either party to drive the ball beyond the goal which lies before them, while their opponents do all in their power to prevent this. As soon as the ball is *gowf't*, that is, struck away, the opposite party endeavour to intercept it in its fall. This is called *keppan' the ba*. If they succeed in this attempt, the person who does so is entitled to throw the ball with all his might toward his antagonists; if he *kep* it in the first bounce which it makes off the ground, called a *stol*, he is allowed to *haunch*, that is to throw the ball by bringing his hand with a sweep past his thigh, to which he gives a stroke as his hand passes, and discharging the ball at the moment when the stroke is given. If the ball be caught in the second bounce, the catcher may *hoch* the ball, that is, throw it through below one

of his houghs. If none of the party catch the ball, in these circumstances, it must be *gonf't* in the manner before described. As soon as either of the parties succeeds in driving the ball, or, as it is called, *hail-in' the dules*, the game then begins by one of the party which was successful throwing the ball towards the opposing goal, and the other party striving by every art to drive it back. The first part is only preliminary to the game to determine which shall have the advantage of getting the first throw. The game is played in the very same manner as the preliminary part.

HANBEAST, *s.* "The horse a ploughman directs with the left *hand*." Gall. Encycl.

HAND, *s.*] *Add*;

AHIN THE HAND, in arrears, in debt, Aberd.; elsewhere more commonly *Ahint*; *E. behindhand*, *id.*

ATWEEN HANDS, in the intervals of other engagements, *S.*

BY HAND.] *Add*;

2. Out of the way; applied to a person, at times in relation to marriage, *S.B.*

But the wooers ran all mad upon her,
Because she was bonny and bra';
And sae I dread will be seen on her,
When she's *by hand* and awa'.

Ross, Song, Woo'd and married and a'.

OUT OF HAND, forthwith, immediately.] *Add*;

"For which purpose we have written *out of hand* for the remanent noblemen now absent to be here with all speed." *Answ. Lords of Scotland, 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 417.*

HAND O'ER HEAD. "*Han owre Head*, a phrase signifying choosing [*r. purchasing, or receiving*] without selecting." Gall. Encycl.

"Others will take the lot as it is, this is buying them *hand owre head*." *Ibid.*

HAND TO NIEVE, singly opposed, Gall.; equivalent to *E. hand to hand*.

—Some *han' to nieve*,
Wi' manly pith o' arm, beyond the mark,
Far fling the pond'rous mell.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 87.

For never was there curler yet
Of village or of brae,
That e'er wi' channelstane did come,
But if he would submit
To *hand to nieve*, I'd pledge this crag,
I should his winner hit. *Ibid. p. 163.*

This phraseology receives light from the language of Shakespear:

In single opposition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the best part of an hour.

TO HALD HAND, to concur in, to support; with the prep. *to*.

—"His Maiestie promittis to vse and follow thair counsale, and to *hald hand* to the executioun of quhat-sumeuir thing sall be concludit and determinat in this caiss be thame." *Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 53.*

Sometimes it is used without the preposition.

"As your Lordschip findis opportunitie, it will pleis your Lordschip remember on my business; the quhilk I dout not bot my Lord Cardinall of Lorraine

will solisit and *hald hand*, gif his Lordschip be remembrit thairupoun." *B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasg. Keith's Hist. App. p. 135. V. HALD HAND.*

Perhaps it is meant as the resolution of the word *maintain*, *Fr. maintenir*, *L.B. manuten-ere*, to hold in hand. *Matth. Paris* has a phrase nearly allied to that of the Bishop of Ross; *Archiepiscopum contra me manutenere praesumunt. V. Du Cange.*

TO HALD ONE'S HAND, to stop, to pause, *S.*; in allusion as would seem, to one's desisting for a time from *manual* exertion.

"Because ye hef biggit up your tour of Babel sa, that nane understandis utheris, I thocht I wald yit anis agane bid yow *hald your hand*.—Quharefor, my freind, *hald yit your hand*, and luke a litle upon your werkmanship." *N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 255.*

TO HALD IN HAND, *v. a.* To keep in a state of expectation; to carry on correspondence with opposite parties in a clandestine manner.

"The admiral Hamilton,—revealed the king's projects and secrets,—as was thought, to the covenanters, of whom also he politically made his own use, and *held both the king and them in hand* for his own ends, not yet known." *Spalding, i. 182.*

TO PUT HAND IN. 1. To commit murder upon.

—"All law and justice salbe contemned, and everie man sall *put hand* in the kingis awne persone." *Pittcottie's Cron. i. 31.*

2. It is used in *pl.* as signifying to seize forcibly, to lay hold of with violence.

—"Tending to have *put handis* in his persoune, &—drawin his grace to thar invtile gydschip and evill wais." *Acts Ja. V. V. GYDSCHIP.*

TO PUT HAND IN ONE'S SELF, to commit suicide.

The prep. *to* or *till* is now used. *To put hand till himsell, S.*

"We find mention made of the Kings of Orkney, and Buchanan tells us of one Belus, who having invaded Scotland, was defeated and put to flight by Ewen II. King of Scots, killing most of his army, upon which Belus being much discouraged and broken in spirit, despairing of life, *put hand in himself*, and became his own executioner." *Brand's Orkney, p. 14.*

This phrase only expresses the crime generally. When it is by hanging, one is said to *put himsell down*. *V. TO GAE DOWN.*

"Bot these euill men that sought the death, and *put handes in themselves*, in their appearance they soght it for a better." *Bruce's Eleven Serm. F. 8, a.*

Belg. de handen dan zich selven slaan, to make away himself; *Sewel.*

TO PUT HANDS ON ONE'SSELF, used in the same sense.

"William Mearnes, a notorious warlock,—being to be tryed, *put hands on himself* at the devill's instigation." *Law's Memor. Pref. LVIII.*

TO TAK THROW HAND, to take to task, *S.*

IN HANDS WITH. 1. *To be in hands with*, to possess in a certain way.

"It is a rejecting and opposing of it, which importeth, 1. That men have once, some way at least, been *in hands with* it, or had the offer of it, as is true of the Pharisees. 2. That they do reject, even with con-

tempt, what they had of it, or in their offer." Guthrie's Trial, p. 212.

"If by all thou hast ever heard of that matter, thy heart loveth it, and desireth to be *in hands* with it, thou hast it already performed within thee." Ibid. p. 217.

This phraseology is obviously different from that of the E. of having a thing *in hand*.

2. To be in a state of courtship with; as, "He's *in hands* wi' Jean; do ye think they'll mak it out?" S.

HANDCLAP, *s.* A moment; *q.* as much time as is required for *clapping* the *hands* together. *In a handclap*, in a moment, S.B., Roxb.; sometimes *handlaclap*.

"It is God speed, or spulyie wi' thee in three *handclaps*." Perils of Man, iii. 205.

In a clap, id. V. CLAP, *s.*

HAN'-FOR-NIEVE, *adv.* Expl. "cheek by jowl," abreast; walking as in a very friendly manner, Ayrs.

—*Han'-for-nieve*, the hawkies stan' Wha live by dissipation.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 53.

HAND-FRANDIE, *s.* The name given, in Fife, to a hand-rick of corn, or small stack no higher than can be reached with the *hand*.

Isl. *froon* denotes any piece of ground that is elevated above the adjacent soil. Belg. *fron*, *vron*, *summus*. These ancient terms denoting elevation, may perhaps point out the original sense of this provincial designation.

HAND-HABBLE, *adv.* Business that is done quickly, summarily, without any previous plan, or without loss of time, is said to be done *hand-habble*, Roxb. It often includes the idea of something haughty or imperious in the mode of acting. Perhaps from *hand*, and Fr. *habile* quick, nimble, expert.

HAND-HAUAND, *part. pr.* Having in possession.] *Add*;

The same phrase occurs in Fleta, though erroneously printed.—Ubi aliquis latro deprehensus seisitus de aliquo latrocinio *haud habbende & backberynde*, &c. Lib. i. c. 38, § 1. *Haud* is obviously for *hand*.

HAND-HAP, *s.* Chance, hazard. *At hand-hap*, by chance; the same with E. *hap-hazard*, Fife.

HANDICONEIVE, *adv.* In company, conjunctly; as, "We'se gae *handiconeive* about it," Teviotd.

From *hand* and *neive*, *q.* hand in hand. The connective *co* might be traced to Lat. *con* with, or Gael. *comh* id., sounded *co*, were it not to suppose an anomalous composition.

HANDICUFFS, *s. pl.* Blows with the hand, S.; *handy blows*, E.

HANDIE, *s.* 1. A milking-pail, Lanarks. It is often corruptly pron. *Hannie*.

2. A wooden dish for holding food, South of S. "I flang the *hannie* frae me, flew into the byre, and claucht her just as she was sinkan' in a swoon." Edin Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.

It seems thus denominated, because it has an ear or *hand* for holding by; like that elsewhere called, for the same reason, a *Luggie*, from *lug*.

HANNIE-FU', *s.* The fill of a milk-dish, Lanarks.

"I had gane into the milkhous—to teem a *hannie-fu'* o' milk, whan I heard my dochter cryan' out, 'O mither, mither.'" Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.

HANDIE-WARK, *s.* 1. Occupation, calling.

"That na maner of person be sufferit to use merchandice, or occupy the *handie-wark* of ane free craftsman within this burgh,—without he be burges and free-man of the same." Blue Blanket, p. 125.

2. The work made by a tradesman, S.

"That any ane craft may convey—for—making of masters, and trying of thair *handie-wark* allanerly." Ibid. p. 123.

A.S. *hand-weorc*, "a handicraft; also, workmanship." Somner.

TO HAND-KILL, *v. a.* To slaughter, a term applied to butchers.

"Gif ony fleshour, beand burges, slayis or *handkillis* ony beif or flesh with his awin *handis*," &c. Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract. p. 583.

This term seems to allude to the A.S. designation for a butcher; *cweller* carnifex, lanio, from *cwell-an* mactare.

HANDLAWHILE, HANLAWHILE, *s.* A little while, Ettr. For., Peebles.

"*Handwhile*, vulg. *Hanla-while*, a short time;" Gl. Sibb.

This resembles *Handlaclap*; and is evidently corr. from A.S. *handwhile*, "momentum, a moment of time;" Somner.

As we have several metaphors, expressive of brevity, borrowed from the motion of the eye, *Blink*, *Glint*, &c. so also some from that of the hand; as *Hand-clap*. The A.S. term *handhwyrft* seems to convey an idea quite analogous to *Handwhile*. It is expl. "Articulum temporis; the turning of an *hand*, an instant of time;" Ibid. Flandr. *hand-wijle*, momentum temporis, *hand-wijligh*, momentarius.

TO HANDLE THE DUST, to receive money, a cant phrase, Kinross.

*HANDLESS, *adj.* 1. Aukward in using the hands; as a *handless taupie*, a woman who exerts herself in so slovenly a way, that she still lets her work fall out of her hands, S.

2. Slow, tardy in manual operation, S.

*HANDLING, *s.* 1. Interference, some degree of intermeddling; as, "He wad fain hae a *handling* in that affair," S.

2. Abundance, store, fulness, Aberd.

HAND-PAYMENT, *s.* A beating, Aberd.

HAND-PLANE, *s.* The tool used by carpenters, which in E. is called a *smoothing plane*, S.

HANDPUTTING, *s.* Violence used to another with the *hands*.

"Maisterfull & violent *handputting* in his dekin." Aberd. Reg. V. 15; i. e. "attacking the deacon of the trade in a violent manner."

HAND-RACKLE, *adj.* 1. Properly, rash in striking, S.

"With him rode the gentlemen of his own name, the *hand-rackle* Homes, the dorty Dumbars, the strait-laced Somervilles, and the Baillies." Perils of Man, iii. 312. Printed, by mistake, *hard-rackle*.

2. Careless, acting without consideration, Roxb.; the same with *Rackle-handit*.

3. Active, ready; as, "He's as *hand-rackle* a fallow as is in a' the parish," *ibid*.

HANSEL, *s.* 1.] *Add*;—Those who are under the influence of superstition, are unwilling to receive their first money from sales for the day, from an unlucky hand. If the money be laid down on the board, they also refuse to accept it in this way; saying to the purchaser, "Gie me't out of your hand," *S.*

2. A piece of bread given before breakfast, Galloway.] *Add*;

"*Hansle*, a morning lunch;" *Gall. Encycl.*

HANDSHAKING, *s.* 1. Close engagement, grappling; *q.* to be as near as to *shake hands*, Roxb.

"My blood boiled when I saw them burning the houses o' Scotsmen, and fain wad I hae had a *hand-shaking* wi' them." The book not marked, but supposed to be the *Brownie of Bodsbeck*.

2. An intermeddling in whatever way; as, "I wad like naething better than to hae a *handshakin'* wi' that business," Roxb.

HAND-SPAIK, *s.* A bar or spoke used in carrying the dead to the place of interment, *S. V. SPAIK*.

HAND-STANE, *s.* A term which had been formerly used in *S.* for a small stone, or one that could be easily lifted and thrown by the *hand*, in contradistinction from one which required much greater exertion.

"There is a cairn, or great heap of small *hand-stones*, with five or six high stones erected." *Symson's Descr. Galloway*, p. 27.

HAND-WAIL'D, *adj.* After the word—prodigal.] *Add*;

"Many good men—form'd that regiment called the Cameronian Regiment,—thinking thereby to be in a better capacity to drive away the prelati cal curats, to apprehend and bring to condign punishment our *hand-wail'd* murderers." *Walker's Passages*, p. 58.

HAND-WAILLING, *s.* Particular or accurate selection.

"I believe tho' ye be a singular wail'd companie that is in this place, and the best that by *hand wailing* can be wail'd out of Clydsdale, yet it were not a great difficultie to gar the greater part of you raise [raze] the foundation of your closing with Christ." *W. Guthrie's Serm.* p. 15.

HANSENYIE, *s.* 1. An ensign or standard.] *Add*;

3. An ensign or standardbearer, denoting a person.

"Item, that the capitane of men of warre underwritten, with the members of thair cumpanies, shal be comprehendit in this presente pacificatioun:—they are to say, capitane James Bruce, Johnne Hamiltoun of Albowye his Lieutenent, Jon Robiesoun, in Braidwoodsye his *handsenyie*." *Hist. Ja. VI.* p. 226.

HANDSLEW CUTTHROT, a piece of ordnance formerly used in *S.*

"Sevin *handslew cutthrottis* of forgit yron wanting all thair chalmeris." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 252.

Teut. handslagh, colaphus, alapa, from *hand manus*, and *slagh*, *slach*, ictus. *Slew* is the pret. of the old *v. slay*, to strike. *V. SLEW FYR*.

* HANDSOME, *adj.* Elegant in person, but not applied to the face, *S.* We indeed say, "She's a very *handsome* woman, but far frae being bonny."

HANDVARP, *s.* The city of Antwerp, *Aberd. Reg. passim*.

HANG-CHOICE, *s.* That state in which a person is under the necessity of choosing one of two evils, *S.*

"I hope St. Patrick sung better than Blattergowl's precentor, or it would be *hang-choice* between the poet and the precentor." *Antiquary*, iii. 35.

The term is evidently borrowed from the idea of *hanging*, or the gallows, being the only alternative, as opposed to something scarcely less ungrateful.

According to the tradition of the South of *S.*, the term had its origin from the alternative which Murray of Elibank proposed to young Watt Scott of Harden, who had given him mortal offence by driving the cattle of so near a neighbour as his prey. Old Murray overtook him, recovered his cattle, and consigned the daring freebooter to his dungeon; determined that he should be released from it only to be led to the gallows. When he communicated this resolution to his good and prudent lady, "Na, na," said she, "Elibank, ye'll do nae sic thing. Ye hae three unmarried dochters, and aone of thae is muckle-mow'd Meg, whase price naeboddy 'ill speir. Gie Watt his *choice* o' her, or o' being *hangit*." Watt was accordingly brought forth, with the rope about his neck, while the gallows and the *unluesum* lass were both presented to his view. Although to the young laird neither of the objects was by any means alluring, he wisely preferred the matrimonial noose to the other: and to this *hang-choice*, it is said, the present family of Harden owe their descent.

HANGIT-FAC'D, *adj.* Having a look that seems to point to the gallows, Roxb.; *synon. Gallows-fac'd*.

HANGIT-LIKE, *adj.*] *Add*;

This term generally includes the idea of reluctance and constraint as visible to others, *S.*

"We have skill of many things, but we have no skill of present duty. There is many of us, when we go about duty, we go about it so *hanged-like*, we disgrace ourselves and the duty both." *Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation*, p. 6.

HANG-NET, *s.* A species of net, *Dumfr.*

Hang-nets are larger in the mesh than any other nets, and are stretched upright between stakes of about ten feet long, placed at regular distances of about eight feet." *Agr. Surv. Dumfr.* p. 605.

HANIEL, HANYEL, *s.* 1. Properly, a greedy dog, *Ettr. For*.

2. Transferred to an idle slovenly fellow; often thus expressed, "a lazy *haniel*," Roxb.

"Sae little kend the *haniel* about fencing, that instead o' sweeing aff my downcome wi' his sword, he held up his sword-arm to save his head." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 42. *V. HANYIEL SLYP*.

To HANYEL, *v. n.* To have a jaded appearance from extreme fatigue. To *gang hanyellin*, to walk with the appearance of slovenliness and fatigue, *Upp. Lanarks*.

This is merely a variety of the *v. Haingle*, *q. v.*

It may be added, that Isl. *hengileg-r* signifies vacillans, cernuus; Haldorson.

HANING, HAINING, *s.* Hedges.] *Add*;

I hesitate whether *haining*, as used in Ross's Helenore, may not rather mean grass preserved from being pastured. For in the first edition the line reads:

As ever grass wet with the morning dew.

The phrases, *hain'd ley*, and *hain'd rig*, are still used to denote a piece of ground on which cattle are not allowed to graze, *S.* This phraseology is transferred to a man who is plump and well grown; "Ye've been on the *hain'd rig*," Fife.

2. Any field where the grass or crop is protected from being eaten up, cut, or destroyed, whether inclosed or not, Aberd.

Here *insert* the proof from Helenore. *V. Dict.*

3. In *pl.*, what is saved by frugality or parsimony, *S.*

"It would be a black burning shame to allow a daft man any longer to rule—us—wi' a rod o' iron, pooking and rooking me, his mother, of my ain lawful jointure and honest *hainings*." The Entail, ii. 145.

HANK, *s.* 2. A skain, *S.*] *Add*;

"In the bleaching of your yarn, you must first open each *hank*, and lay it in your bucking keeve or tub:—After rinsing it, you must wring out all the water, by wringing three or four *hanks* at a time." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 344.

HANKIE, *s.* A bucket narrower at top than at bottom, with an iron handle, used in carrying water, Dumfr. A bucket with a wooden handle is called a *Stowp*.

Isl. *hank-a*, tracto funiculo tenere; *hanki*, funiculus; because let down by a rope.

To HANKLE, *v. a.* To fasten by tight tying, *S.*; a dimin. from *Hank*, *v.*

HANNIE, *s.* A milk-pail, &c. *V. HANDIE.*

HANNY, *adj.* Light-fingered, Lanarks.

This is undoubtedly the same word as *E. handy*, dexterous. But although the latter be used in Lanarks. and pronounced with the *d*, the term, when it bears a bad sense, is uniformly pron. without it.

To HANSH, HAUNSH, *v. a.* To snap or snatch at, &c.] *Add*;

2. To eat up greedily as dogs do, Ettr. For.

C.B. gwanc-ian, to swallow greedily, to devour; *gwanc*, voracity, greediness.

To HANT, *v. a.* Used as equivalent to the *E. v.* to practise.

"And attour that in na place of the realme be visit fut bawis, gouff or vthir sic vnprofitable sportis, bot for commoun gude & defence of the realme be *hantil* bowis schvting, and markis tharfore ordinit." Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 226.

"That nae barbar, master nor servant within this burgh, *hant*, use nor exerce the craft of surgery, without he be expert," &c. Seal of Cause, A. 1505, Blue Blanket, p. 55.

Mr. Todd has inserted, as the first sense of the *E. v. to Haunt*, "Originally to accustom," giving Wiclif as his authority. "*Haunte* thyself to pitee." 1 Tim. iv. 7. This corresponds with our use of the term.

That this is immediately from *Fr. hant-er*, to frequent, to resort unto, cannot well be doubted. But

I cannot agree with Roquefort in tracing this to *Lat. habitare*. It seems highly probable that it is a word transmitted by the Franks. It is pretty nearly allied in signification to *Su.G. haent-a*, capere, accipere, and still more to *A.S. hent-an* perquirere, persequi. The root would thus be *hand manus*.

In Prompt. Parv. *Hawnten* is expl. not only by *Frequento*, but as equivalent to "*ofte vsen*."

HANTIT, *part. pa.* Accustomed, wont.

"Horacius, consull, held his army in sic exercioun,—that thay ware mare *hantit* to confide in him, than to remember ony shamefull harmis fallin to thame be unhappy chance of ten men." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 294. *Assuefecerat*, *Lat.*

An oblique use of the *v.*, as properly signifying to frequent, to be familiar with.

HANTY, *adj.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. Convenient, handy, *S.O.*

Thou wast the *hantiest* biel, in truth,

That e'er I saw.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 180.

2. Not troublesome; often applied to a beast, *S.*

"*Hanty*,—manageable with ease;" Gl. Picken.

Give, as sense

3. Handsome, &c. *deleting* convenient.

Add to etymon;

C.B. hawnt signifies, alacrity, briskness; and *hawntiang* full of alacrity, brisk, hearty; Owen.

HANTLE, *s.* 1. A considerable number, *S.*] *Add*;

In one instance it would seem to be used as a denomination for a certain number: "Ane *hantill* of hides," i. e. skins; Aberd. Reg. *Add* to etymon;

It may, however, seem in favour of the other etymon, that Lancash. *hontle*, which is undoubtedly the same with our *hantle*, is expl. by T. Bobbins, "handful."

To HAP, *v. a.* 1. To cover.] *Add*;

"A. Bor. to *happe*, to cover for warmth, North." —"Hap, to tuck in the bed-clothes, North." Grose.

Add to etymon;

Haldorson renders Isl. *hiup-r* velamen vel indusium.

HAP, HAPPIN, HAPPINGS, *s.* A covering of whatever kind, *S.*] *Add*;

The spring-gowan's cald wi' its *happin* of snaw, But it keeks lovely out whan the sun'gins to thaw.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 119.

It is often used in *pl.* to denote the means used to protect one from the effects of a cold day or night; or the additional clothes one puts on in winter; as, "Ye hae nae thrown aff your winter *happins*," *S.*

"*Happin*, a coverlid;" Westmorel. Gl.

HAP-WARM, *s.* *V. HAP, s.*

HAP-WARM, *adj.* What covers so as to produce heat, *S.B.*

Wi' brows I seldom cock my brisket,—

Thinkin it best to be owre-laid in

A suit o' sonsy *hap-warm* plaidin.

Tarras's Poems, p. 22.

To HAP, *v. n.* To hold off, to go towards the right, *S.* *V. HAUP.*

HAP, *interj.* A call to horses to turn to the right, *S.*

HAP, *s.* An instrument for scraping up sea ooze to make salt with, Dumfr.

"His first care is to collect the sleet proper for his purpose; this he effects by means of an imple-

ment named a *hap*, a kind of sledge drag, furnished with a sharp edge at that part which touches the ground, and drawn by a single horse." Agr. Surv. Dumfr. p. 527.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *happ-en* apprehendere, arripere; as it is meant to take hold of the sleech or ooze.

HAPPEN, *s.* The path trodden by cattle, especially on high grounds, Ayrs.

Su.G. *hap* signifies, portio terrae separata, jugurum. But *happen*, in its meaning, seems rather to claim affinity to Isl. *hwappin*, ultro citroque vagari, G. Andr.; *hwapp*, lacuna, vallicula; expl. in Dan. "a little dale or low place amidst higher ground;" Hal-dorson. It can scarcely have been denominated from *hap* chance, as a place that the cattle have *happened* to fix on.

HAPPER, *s.* The hopper of a miln, S.] *Add*;
"The symbols for land are earth and stone; for mills, clap and *happer*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. Tit. iii. § 36.

To the extract from Chalmerlan Air, *Add*;

This cannot apply to the *hopper*, as the size of this cannot benefit the miller. What is now called the *Hupes* must be here meant by *hopper*.

HAPPER-ARS'D, *adj.* Shrunk about the hips.

And there will be *happer-ars'd* Nansy,

And fairy-fac'd Flowrie by name.

Blythsome Bridal, Herd's Coll. ii. 25.

HAPPER-HIPPIT, *adj.* 1. Synon. with the preceding word, Roxb.

2. Also applied metaph. as equivalent to *E. lank*, ib.

My cauldrie muse, wi' age decripit,

Looks e'en right lean and *happer-hippit*,

Wi' neither mast nor sails equippit,

Like some auld coble.

Ruickbie's Way-Side Cottager, p. 175.

These terms are viewed as containing a reference to the shape of the *happer* of a miln.

HAPPER, *s.* A vessel made of straw, for carrying grain when the ploughman is engaged in sowing, Mearns.

Teut. *happ-en* apprehendere, capere.

To **HAPPERGAW**, *v. a.* To sow grain unequally, in consequence of which it springs up in patches; *happer-gaw'd*, unequally sown, E. Loth.; *Hoppergaw*, Teviotd.

As this defect is said to be occasioned by the *hop-ping*, or unequal motion of the sower, the term is traced to this origin. By others, however, this defect is ascribed to another cause,—the want of skill in the sower, in not opening his fingers sufficiently when quitting the seed. It may be allied, however, to Teut. *haper-en* haesitare, haerere.

HAPPERGAW, *s.* A blank in growing corns, caused by unequal sowing, Berwicks.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY, *adv.* At all hazards; as, "*Happy-go-lucky* I'll venture," Roxb.

In Gael. the particle *go*, put before an adjective, makes an adverb. But this combination cannot well be supposed to exist here, the rest of the word being Gothic. It seems to be a conjunction of the E. adjectives *happy* and *lucky*; unless it should be resolved,

Hap I go lucky, *q.* "Let it chance," or "happen that I succeed,"—an elliptical speech, the alternative being understood although not mentioned.

To **HAPSHACKLE**, *v. a.* 1. To bind the fore feet of cattle together, to prevent them from straying, Ettr. For.

2. Applied also to the binding of a fore and hind foot together, Galloway.

"*Hapshackled*. An horse is said to be so when an hind and fore foot are confined by a rope fixed to them; this is to hinder them to *hop* or *leap*." Gall. Encycl.

Although Sibb. gives *Habshaikel* and *Hobshackle* as varieties of the *v. to Hamschakel*, he expl. the term as denoting a different mode of restraint. V. **HAM-SCKAKEL**.

HAPSHACKLE, *s.* A ligament for confining a horse or cow, Ettr. For., Galloway.

An intelligent correspondent from Ettr. For. informs me, that he "never saw the operation of *hapshackling* performed otherwise than by fastening the *hapshackle* round the *fore* feet of the animal."

HAP-THE-BEDS, *s.* The game called Scotch-hop, Gall.

"*Hap-the-beds*, a singular game gone through by hopping on one foot, and with that foot sliding a little flat stone out of an oblong *bed*—divided into eight parts, the two of which at the farther end of it are called the *kail-pots*," &c. Gall. Encycl. V. **PALLALL**.

HAP WHEEL, **RAP WHEEL**, a provincial expression, Gall.

"*Hap wheel*—*Rap wheel*, a phrase meaning 'Hit or miss.'" Gall. Encycl.

The literal meaning undoubtedly is; "He is most likely to succeed, or to have a good *hap*, who does not spare his stroke;" from *E. to rap*, to give a smart blow.

HAR, **HAUR**, *s.* The pivot on which a door or gate turns, Dumfr.

A coarse proverbial phrase is used in this district, *To ruse one's arse out o' har*, to praise a person till he be too much elated. The use of this term illustrates Bp. Douglas's phrase, *out of har*, and also confirms the etymon given.

HARBERIE, **HARBERY**, *s.* A port, a harbour. "The said burgh of Pittenweyme—hes ane guid and saiff *harberie*," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 95.

"Portus, an haven or *harbery*." Despaut. Gram. C. 8, b.

"You must resolve to stay two or three days at least, for the more commodious seeing and observing the following things. 1st. The *harbory* or port, which is very spacious and deep, and exceedingly well guarded," &c. Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 46. V. **HERBERY**.

HARBEROUS, *adj.* Providing shelter or protection; from *Herbery*, *q. v.*

"Ane bischope sould be gentle,—poore and humble in spirit, *harberous* to the poore," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 459.

HARD, used as a *s.* 1. *To come through the hard*,

to encounter difficulties, to experience adverse fortune, S.B.

2. *Hard* is said to *come to hard*, when matters proceed to extremity.

"This implicit faith—would have made melancholly suffering, when *Hard came to Hard*, of Boots, Thumbkins, and Fire-matches, the bloody rope to the neck, and bullets to the head." Walker's Passages, p. 120.

***HARD**, *adj.* When two pieces of wood, &c. that are to be fitted together, are close or strait at one place and not at another, they are said to be *hard* where they thus come into close contact, Aberd.

HARD, *s.* The place where two pieces of wood meet as above described, *ibid.*

HARD GAIT, literally, hard road. This phrase is used in a S. Prov. "The hare maun come to the *hard gait*," matters must take their course, whatever be the consequence.

It is generally addressed to those who appear wilful, and also are determined to take their own way apparently against their interest.

HARDENS, *s. pl.* The thin *hardcakes* that come off the sides of a pot in which *sowens*, porridge, &c. have been prepared; also *Hards*, and *Gersels*, Upp. Lanarks.

HARD-HANDED, *adj.* Not signifying, as in E., coarse, &c. or exercising severity; but stingy, niggardly, close-fisted, S.B.

HARD-HEAD, *s.* Sneezewort, *Achillea ptarmica*, Linn., S.O. Agr. Surv. Ayr. p. 675.

HARDHEAD, **HARDHEID**, *s.* A small coin, &c.] *Add*;

If, however, we can depend on Birrel's testimony, there must have been, several years after this, an importation of money of this description from the continent, either struck as counterfeits of the Scottish coin, or equivalent in value, although properly a foreign coin.

"1567. Dec. 31. The last day of December, Robert Jacke merchant and burges of Dundie, ves hangit and quartred for fals cunye, called *hard heads*, quhilk he had brought out of Flanders.—And this for the yeir 1567. Diarey, p. 14.

This passage may be viewed as amounting to a proof, that the coin referred to, whether at first imported from France or from the Low Countries, had at least received its denomination from one of a similar value, at that time current in one or other of these countries.

The name of this coin in L.B. is *Ardic-us*. We learn from Du Cange, in vo., that it was a coin, in value three deniers, denominated in Guienne *Hardie*, and in Languedoc *Ardic* and *Ardie*. He describes it as the same with the *Liard*; and even supposes that this name was formed from the other, quasi *Liard*, (perhaps rather *Le hardie*). This he gives as the more general denomination in France. He mentions the opinion, that the name originated from Philip le *Hardi*; but thinks that as the term was equivalent to *black money*, it might be derived from O.Fr. *ards*, which was opposed to *blanc* or *white*, as

applied to money; silver being called *argentum album*, and brass *argentum nigrum*, *argentum arsum*, Gall. *ards*. But this is no proof as to the origin of the name. For it does not appear that *ard* ever signified *black* by itself. It is rather a presumption that the term came to receive this distinctive denomination, in consequence of the coin, called *hardie*, being made of copper. V. Du. Cange, vo. *Argentum Album*. Cotgr. mentions *ardil* and *ardy* as synon. with *liard*.

HARDHEAD, *s.* One of the names given to the Grey Gurnard, Frith of Forth.

"*Trigla Gurnardus*. Crooner or Crointer.—It is known by a variety of other names, as Captain *Hard-head*," &c. Neill's List of Fishes, p. 14.

HARD-HEADED, *adj.* Unyielding, stubborn, not easily moved, Ettr. For.

"The *hard-headed* Olivers could be led, but never driven.—He was ane o' the *hard-headed* Olivers. What cares an Oliver for a man's life, or a bairn's either?" Perils of Man, ii. 243. 272.

HARDIN, *adj.* Applied to cloth made of *hards*, &c.] *Add*;

HARDEN POCK, a bag made of *hards* or *harn*.

"The particular evidents mentioned therein are bund in a string with the inventar, except the charters, sasines & reversions which are put in ane *harden pock* with the rest of the annual evidents." Acts Cha. II. v. VII. p. 146.

HARD-MEIT, **HARD-MEAT**, hay and oats, as food for horses, in contradistinction from grass, and sometimes from boiled bran, refuse of barley, &c., as opposed to *Soft meat*, S.

"Amangis the monie vtheris occasionis of derth of victuallis,—is—the halding of horses at *hard meit* all the somer seasoun," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581. V. COWPAR.

This is what is called *horsmeit*, in the "Lament of a Pure [Poor.] Courtman;" in which he evidently complains of the high price demanded for baiting at *hostillaries*.

All men makis me debait,

For heirischip of *horsmeit*, &c.

Maitland Poems, p. 198.

I am surprised that neither Dr. Johns. nor Mr. Todd has attended to this phrase. If not classical English, it is certainly used in E. For Serenius introduces it. "*Hard meat* (for horses)," rendering it in Sw. *Stadig mat foer hestar, hoe och hafre*; i. e. "Solid meat for horses, hay and oats."

HARDS, *s. pl.* That part of boiled food that adheres to the pot, Lanarks. V. **HARDENS**.

HARD-WOOD, *s.* The name given to close-grained trees, or to the timber of these trees, S.

"The whole of this is thickly planted with deciduous trees, or what is here called *hard wood*; in distinction from the evergreens or firs, whose timber is comparatively softer and of less value." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 343.

"Sir Charles Edmonstone has planted on the Duntreath estate upwards of 200,000 trees of various kinds, but chiefly *hard wood*, that is oak and ash," Agr. Surv. Stirl. p. 220.

HARE, s.

Borlase concludes, from the conduct of Boadicea queen of the Britons, as recorded by Dion Cassius, that the Druids were wont to divine by means of the hare. Before a battle with the Romans, she opened her bosom, and let go a hare which she had concealed there, that according to the turnings and windings of the animal in its course, the augurs might divine concerning the issue of the intended enterprize. V. Borlase's *Antiq. of Carnwath*, p. 135.

The hare has still been considered as a beast of evil omen. The Roman augurs viewed it as an inauspicious circumstance to meet a hare. The Greeks had a similar idea. Hence we find that Archidamus, when besieging Corinth, having observed that a hare ran off from the vicinity of the walls, endeavoured to turn this important event to his own advantage, by assuring his soldiers that it was a presage that his enemies, as actuated by the constitutional fear of this animal, would become an easy prey. V. Pier. *Hieroglyph. F.* 95, E.

In latter ages, this idea may have in fact originated from another equally ridiculous, that witches have the power of transforming themselves into the likeness of hares. Brompton, who wrote in the reign of Edward III. of England, says that, "in Ireland and Wales, certain old women transmute themselves into the leporine form, and suck the udders of cows, that they may thus carry off the milk of their neighbours, and that by their swiftness they fatigue the harriers of the nobles;" adding, "truly an ancient and to this day a common complaint." *Dec. Script.* col. 1076.

See a curious article on the strange whims that have been entertained concerning this animal, in Archdeacon Nares' *Glossary*, vo. *Hare*.

Not the hare only, but the more puny *rabbit* is viewed as a quadruped whose movements are linked with the destiny of rational beings.

"By good luck, neither Clawson's boat, nor Peter Groat's are out to the haaf this morning, for a *rabbit* ran across them as they were going on board, and they came back like wise men, kenning they wad be called to other wark this day." *The Pirate*, ii. 277-8.

HARE-SHARD, s. A hare-lip, Aberd., Mearns.; the same with *Hareshaw*, of which see the etymon.

HARESHAW, s. A harelip.] *Add*;

The term used S.B. is *hareshard*. As Germ. *seharte* signifies a gap, Isl. *skard* is used precisely in the same sense, *Skard i voer*, a notch or gap in the lip; Dan. *hareskaar*, id.

HAREIN, s. Herring. "Ane harein nett;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

HARYAGE, HAIRYCHE, s. V. HAURRAGE.

HA'RIG s. V. RIG, RIGG, a ridge.

HARING, s.

"Ane uther lang lows gowne of yallow satine pasmentit with silver and a *haring* of martrikkies." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 219; i. e. *hairing*, q. a little of the marten's hair or fur used as a facing, as distinguished from a lining or complete furring.

HARI NOBIL, a gold coin of one of the *Henries* of England, formerly current in S.

"Item, in *Hari nobilis* and salutis, fourti & ane." Inventories, p. 1.

"Fourti *Hare noblis*." Ibid. p. 14.

This is the same coin that in our old Acts is denominated *Henri Nobill*. "The *Henri Nobill* to xxvii. s. vi. d." Ja. III. A. 1467, c. 22.

HARIT, *part. pa.* Apparently equivalent to E. *furred*, q. "haired," or "having hair."

"Item, ane coit of blak taffiteis, lynit with tod pultis, and *harit* with martrik sabill." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 37. V. HARING.

Perhaps it merely signifies "edged," or "bordered;" as the coat is said to be lined with fur. For we find "twa schort coitis of blak satyne, lynit with quhit *furring*, and *harit* with martrikis sabill." Ibid.

To HARK, v. n. To whisper, S.] *Add*;

"To *hark*, to whisper and listen;" Cumb. Gl. Relph.

HARK, s. A secret wish or desire, Roxb.

Take heart till I tell you the *hark* of my mind. *Wint. Ev. Tales*, ii. 207.

It is merely a secondary use of the word as denoting a whisper.

HARKER, s. A listener, S.

Although the v. *to hark* is used by Shakespear and Butler, and therefore given by Johns. as an E. word, it is not to be found in Huloet, Barret, Phillips, Junius or Skinner. Bailey is the first who gives it. The s., as far as I can observe, does not occur at all.

It is still commonly used in the S. Prov., "*Harkers* never heard a gude word of themselves."

To HARLE, v. a. 4. To roughcast, &c.] *Add*;

—"On the outside they fill up those interstices by driving in flat stones of a small size; and, in the end, face the work all over with mortar thrown against it with a trowel, which they call *harling*." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S., i. 65.

To HARLE, HAURL, v. n. "To peel;" Gl. Burns.

He taks a swirlie, auld moss-oak,

For some black, grousome carlin;

An' loot a winze, an' drew a stroke,

Till skin in blypes came *haurlin*

Aff's nieves that night. *Burns*, iii. 136.

This is merely an oblique use of the v. as signifying to drag. The skin "came *haurlin*;" i. e. it was dragged off by the force of the stroke.

HARLE, s. 1. The act of dragging.] *Insert*, as sense

2. An instrument for raking or drawing together soft manure; used especially in the cow-house, Roxb.; synon. *Clat*, *Claut*, S.

3. Money or property, &c.] *Add*;

4. A small quantity of any thing; as, "Gie's a *harle* o' meal;" Give me a little meal; Fife.

5. Any thing attained with difficulty, and enjoyed only occasionally, South of S.

"Indeed, ony *haurle* o' health I had was aye about meal-times." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 400.

"For a sign of his condition, I would say,—ony *harle* of health he has is aye about meal-time." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 244.

HARLE, s. "The reed or brittle stem of flax separated from the filament;" S.B., Gl. Surv. Moray.

"The advantage of crushing and rubbing before swingling is this: The straw being crushed and broke in different places of the stalk, these broken pieces

of straw, hanging in a great measure loose upon the *harle* or flax, and as it were projecting a little from it, receive each stroke with the scutching handle, and are thereby stripped off, while the flax itself is but slightly touched, and remains entire." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 335.

Perhaps allied to Sw. *hoer*, flax; a word commonly used in the province of Scania. Or should we rather view it as a diminutive from Teut. *herde* the *hards* or refuse of flax? The word is used in E.; but I take notice of it in relation to its origin.

HARLOT, *s.* 1. A scoundrel.] *Add*;

In this sense it is used by Wiclif.

"And if it be so, as I am sure, that the flesh and blood of Christ ascended, then ye be false *harlots* to God and to vs: for when we shalbe housled, ye bring to vs the dry flesh and let the bloud be away: for ye giue vs after the bread wine and water, and sometimes cleane water vnblest (rather coniured) by the vertue of your craft, and yet ye say, vnder the hoost of bread is the full manhood of Christ; then by your owne confession must it needs be that we worshipping a false God in the chalice, which is vnconiured when we worship the bread, and worship the one as the other." Wicket, p. 12.

HARNES, *s. pl.* The brains, S.] *Add*;

"*Hernys* or brayns. Cerebrum. *Herne panne* of the hed. Cranium." Prompt. Parv.

HARNESS, **HARNESSED**. A *harness cask*, one that has a lid, guarded by a rim which comes a small way down on the outside of the vessel, Aberd.

"On Monday night last, some thieves went on board the smack, London packet, at the Waterloo Quay, and breaking open a *harness cask* on deck, stole about one cwt. of beef." Aberd. Journ. Dec. 2, 1818.

HARNESS-LID, *s.* A lid of this description, *ibid.*

HARP, *s.* An instrument for cleansing grain.] *Add*;

Belg. *harp*, *kooren-harp*, an engine to sift corn.

2. That part of the mill, which separates the *dust* from the *shilling*, is thus denominated, Aberd.

To **HARP**, *v. a.* To sift with a *harp*, *ibid.*

Belg. *harp-en*, to purge the corn with a corn-harp; *harper*, he that purges the corn with such an engine; Sewel.

HARR, *s.* A breeze from the east. V. **HAAR**.

HARRIAGE AND CARRIAGE.

—"That, though he had right to their feu-duties till redeemed, yet he had no right to exact the services in their charters of *harriage* and *carriage*, or the like; but the same belonged to the King, their superior." Fountainh. iv. 358. Suppl. V. **ARAGE**.

To **HARRIE**, *v. a.* To pillage. V. **HERRIE**.

HARRO, *interj.* An outcry for help.]

Add, col. 2. to l. 11, before the word—Caseneuve—

The old orthography, both in Fr. and E., might seem to favour this derivation. "My mother was a frayde there had ben theues in her house; and she kryed out *haroll* alarome.—Elle se scria *harol* alarome." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 200, a. But

2. Used also as equivalent to *Huzza*, or *Halloo*, S.

In some places pron. q. *Hirro*.

To **HARRO**, **HIRRO**, *v. n. and a.* To huzza, to halloo, S.

HARROWS. To *rin awa'* with the harrows.

1. A phrase applied to those who do not reason fairly; especially, when they go on, with a great torrent of language, still assuming what ought to be proved, or totally disregarding any thing that has already been said in reply, S.

The metaphor is evidently borrowed from unruly cattle, that run off with the harrow, instead of proceeding with that sober step that is necessary for breaking up the ground, and clearing away the weeds.

2. Used as signifying to carry off the prize, to acquire superiority, Ayrs.

'Twad be a guid joke, if a rough, kintry chiel
Soud *rin aff wi'* the harrows frae Hector M'Niell.

Picken's Poems, ii. 132.

To have one's *leg o'er the Harrows*, to break loose; a phrase borrowed from an unruly horse or ox, S.

"She has her *leg over the harrows* now," said Cuddie, 'stop her wha can—I see her cocked up behind a dragoon on her way to the Tolbooth.' Tales of my Landlord, ii. 191.

HARROW-SLAYING, *s.* A term used to denote the destruction of grass-seeds by rain, before they have struck root, when the mould has been too much pulverized.

"Then sow grass-seeds;—and touch again gently with the *harrows*; but be sure you do not exceed. If you do, the mould—made so very small, will be in danger of being washed from the grain, if rain comes before it strikes root fully; which in that case will malt, then be scorched by the sun, and killed; which is what no doubt you have heard called *Harrow-slaying*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 251.

Q. *slain* by the harrow.

HARSHIP, *s.* Ruin, Gl. Picken. V. **HERSCHIP**.

HARTLY, *adj.* 1. Hearty, cordial.] *Add*;

Chaucer uses *hertly* in the same sense.

—But swiche thing as I can

With *hertly* wille, for I wol not rebelle

Agein your lust.—Squire's Prol. v. 10319.

2. It also occurs as denoting sincere affection. Thus it is applied to our Saviour.

Thairfoir, my *hertlie* Sonne so deir

Goe fetch them from the feindis feid;

Thou man ouerthrow sinne, hell, and deid,

Syne man restoir baith haill and feir.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 45.

In this sense it very closely corresponds with the sense of the Teut. term.

HARTLINESS, *s.* Cordiality, warmth of heart.

Hartlines, *Hartliness*, Aberd. Reg.

"By the example of this Apostle we learne,—when we enter in to speake of any church,—to make a declaration in the entresse, of that loue, that beneuolence, that *hartliness*, that we beare to that people, to the end that they may be prepared againe to heare with alike loue, beneuolence, and *hartliness*." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 3.

"O.E. *Hertlynesse*. Cordialitas." Prompt. Parv.

HARVEST-HOG, **HOG IN HARST**, a young

sheep, that is smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be a lamb, S.

"But the central dish was a yearling lamb, called a *hog in harst*, roasted whole. It was set upon its legs, with a bunch of parsley in its mouth." Waverley, i. 307.

A sort of proverbial saying is used in the South of S. "Ask a thief, what's the best mutton, he'll answer, *A hog's the best mutton in harst*;" meaning that a young sheep, called a hog, can be eaten sooner after being killed than one that's older.

It is evident that this designation is at least nearly three centuries old, from its appearing in the Complaint of Scotland. V. HOG.

HARVEST MOON. V. HAIRST-MUNE.

HASARDOUR, s. A gambler.

—A hangman, a *hasardour*—

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 76. Chaucer, id.

HAS-BEEN, s. *A gude auld has-been*, a good old custom, Dumfr.; synon. *Hae-been*.

"There are so many relics of ancient superstition still lingering in the land, and worshipped under the deluding and endearing names of 'Gude all [auld] *has-beens*,' that the amount disturbs the repose of those unfortunate peasants before whom the will-o'-wisp lantern of the Antiquarian Society has been glimmering." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 405.

The term would seem to have been formed in allusion to that of the poet, *Troja fuit*.

HASH, s. Low raillery, ribaldry, Loth.; synon. with *Jaw*, sense 3.

HASH, s., as synon. with *Coof*.] *Add*;
But what think ye of the poor simple *hash*,
Though he by marriage might have muster'd cash?
He link'd with one for whom the people say,
He had baith debts and wedding brows to pay.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 97.

HASHY, adj. 1. Applied to a slovenly person, or one who is careless of dress, who abuses it by carelessness, S.

2. Applied to the weather. *A hashy day*, one in which there are frequent showers, so as to render walking unpleasant, from the dirtiness of the streets or roads, Loth., Berwicks.

I know not if this term owes its origin to the idea of such a day *hashing* or abusing one's clothes.

HASH-A-PIE, s. A lazy slovenly fellow, and one who pays more attention to his belly than to his work, Roxb.

Perhaps from the good use he would make of his knife and fork in cutting up a *pie*; for although the term resembles Fr. *hausse-pied*, an engine for catching foxes, &c., also an engine of war, there is no analogy of signification.

HASHRIE, s. Destruction from carelessness, Roxb.

HASHTER, HUSHTER, s. Work ill arranged or executed in a slovenly manner, Ayrs.

HASHTER'T, part. pa. "I'm *hashter't*," I am hurried, *ibid*.

This, however, may be from *haste*, as allied to *hastard*, of a hasty temper.

To HASK, v. a. To force up phlegm, E. to *hawk*, Dumfr.

I see no nearer term than C.B. *hoch-i*, id., to which the E. v. is traced. In Su.G. *harkl-a* signifies scree, which Ihre traces to Isl. *harck* strepitus.

To HASK, v. n. To produce the gasping noise made in forcing up phlegm, Dumfr.

HASK, adj. 1. Hard and dry; used in a general sense, Roxb., Berwicks.

2. Applied to food that is dry and harsh to the taste, *ibid*.

"*Hask*, dry, parched. North." Gl. Grose.

3. Harsh, rigorous.

"The Lords inclined to repel the allegiance, and find the goods pointed, though *bona fide* alienated, might *quoad* their value be repeated. But this were to make it a very *hask* privilege." Fountainh. iii. 33. Suppl. V. HASKY.

HASLOCH, s. "Waste, refuse," &c., Gall. Encycl.; perhaps q. what is *hashed* or abused.

V. HASH, v.

HASLOCK, adj. Descriptive of the finest wool, &c.] *Add*;

Hashlock seems to be the pron. of Buchan.

Right weel we wat they're *hashlock* oo,

The best 'at e'er was creesh't, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 94.

HASP, s. A hank of yarn, S.

"When they spin in their own houses, they get 4d. for 12 cuts, or a *hasp*, which is reckoned a day's spinning." Stat. Acc. x. 65. V. HESP.

HASPAL, HASPLE, s. Expl. "a sloven, with his shirt-neck open," Dumfr.

"*Hasple*, a sloven in every sense of the word." Gall. Encycl.

C.B. *gwisg* denotes clothes, dress, and *pal*, a spreading; q. *gwisgpal*, one who has clothes hanging loosely and carelessly about him.

HASPAN, HASPIN, s. A stripling, South of S.

"The love of me," said the gipsy damsel, "and bear the budgets of a Cameronian psalmsinger—a raw *haspan* of a callan! he might mind o' that—he'll be aulder gin simmer, as the sang says." Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 164.

"That sang-singing *haspin* o' a callant—and that light-headed—widow-woman, Keturah, will win the kirk o' Crumacomfort." *Ibid*. Jan. 1821, p. 402.

Evidently synon. with S. *halfin*, i. e. half-long. It might seem to carry an allusion to insufficient yarn, q. *half-spun*. But as Ray gives, as a North Country word, "*haspat* or *haspenald* lad, between a man and a boy," it is more probably the same word a little varied. Or shall we view it as a C.B. word, borrowed from the pastoral life? In Welsh, *hespin* denotes a ewe of a year old, and *hespwrn* a young sheep.

HASS, s. The throat, S. V. HALS. Hence, *Hass of a Hill*, a defile, q. the throat or narrow passage, Tweeddale; synon. *Slack*.

Hass is used, in a general sense, to signify any gap or opening, Loth.

Hass of a Plough, the vacuity between the mould-board and the beam, Loth.

A SPARK IN *one's* HASS, a phrase used to denote a strong inclination to intemperance in drinking; borrowed, as would seem from the smithy, where, in consequence of the *sparks* flying from the an-

vil, it is waggishly supposed that the smith has got one in his *throat*, the heat of which he finds it necessary to alleviate by frequent ablution, S.O.

"Surely it was to be expectet, considering the *spark* in my *hass*, that the first use I would mak o' the freedom of the Reformation would be to quench it, which I never was allowed to do afore; and whenever that's done, ye'll see me a geizent keg o' sobriety, —tak the word o' a drowthy smith for't." R. Gilhaize, i. 157.

The phrase, *drowthy smith*, is evidently expletive of the other.

To HASS, *v. a.* To kiss. V. HALS, *v.*

HASSIE, *s.* A confused mass, a mixture of heterogeneous substances, Loth.; probably corr. from *hashie*, a hash. Fr. *hach-er* to mince.

HASSLIN, ASLIN-TEETH, *s. pl.* The back-teeth, Ayrs.

This, it has been conjectured, may be from *Hass*, because of their greater vicinity to the throat. But the term is obviously the same with *Asil*, *Asil-Tooth*, q. v.

HASTY, HEASTY, *s.* The murrain, S.B.

"The most formidable of these distempers is called the murrain, (provincially *hasty*), because the animal dies soon after it is seized with it. The symptoms are these: the animal swells, breathes hard, a great flow of tears from its eyes; it lies down, and in some cases is dead in the course of a few hours. The carcass should be buried in the earth as soon as possible, for the contagion is apt to spread among the cattle on the same ground or pasture." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 200.

"The disease called murrain or *heasty*, prevailed among the black cattle of this county when the valleys were covered with wood; since these woods have decayed, this distemper is little known." Agr. Surv. Sutherl. p. 101.

HASTREL, *s.* A confused person, who is always in *haste*, Roxb.

The termination *el* seems at times to denote continuation or habit. V. the letter *L*.

HAT, HATT, *pret.* Did hit, S.

"The chancellor—hearing the grose and ruid speach, and scharp accusation of lord David Lindsay,—thought he *hat* thame ovir near." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 234.

"He knew not quhom he *hat* nor quhat he *hatt*." Ibid. p. 353.

HAT, *s.* A heap, Roxb. V. HOT.

To HAT, *v. n.* To hop, Ettr. For. V. HAUT, *v.*

HATCH, *s.* A jolt, S.

"Carry a lady to Rome, and give her one *hatch*, all is done." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 79. V. HOTCH, *v.* HATE, HAIT, HAID, *s.* Any thing, &c.] *Add*; *Haid* had been the old orthography.

"The d—l *haid* ails you," replied James, 'but that you would be all alike; ye cannot abide ony to be abone you.' M'Crie's Life of Knox, ii. 299, N.

HATTER, *s.* 1. A numerous and irregular assemblage or collection of any kind; as, "a *hatter* of stanes," a heap of stanes; "a *hatter* of berries," a large cluster or great quantity crowded together, a confused heap, S. The face is said to be "a' in a *hatter*," when entirely covered with any eruption, as of small-pox, &c., Dumfr.

2. The term is also applied to a great number of small creatures, as maggots, &c. crawling together in a confused manner, Fife.

3. A state of disorder, S.

This might seem to claim affinity to A.S. *hadrian* angustare, or *heather-ian* cohibere; as a cluster or crowd naturally suggests the idea of confinement in consequence of pressure.

HATERAL, HATREL, *s.* A dirty and confused heap, Ayrs., Fife.

"He threeps that the body is no his wife's, and ca's it a *hateral* o' clay and stones." The Entail, i. 307.

V. HATTER, *s.*

To HATTER, *v. n.* 1. To gather, to collect in crowds; as, "to *hatter* in the eaves" of a house, Fife.

2. To be in a confused but moving state; as "A' *hatterin*," all stirring in a confused mass, Dumfr.

V. HOTTER, *v.*

To HATTER, *v. n.* To speak thick and confusedly, Ettr. For.

To HATTER, *v. a.* To batter, to shatter.] *Add*;

This *hatters* and *chatters*

My very soul wi' care:

It racks me, it cracks me,

And dings me to despair.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 49.

HATTIE, *s.* "A game with preens (pins) on the crown of a *hat*; two or more play; each lay[s] on a pin, then with the hand they strike the side of the hat, time about, and whoever makes the pins, by a stroke, cross each other, lift[s] those so crossed." Gall. Encycl.

HATTITKIT, *s.* A bowl full of sour cream.] *Add*;

This is undoubtedly the same dish with that mentioned by Wedderburn; "Lac coagulatum, a *kit* of milk." Vocab. p. 14.

"Thaireftir I suld meit your lo. in Leith or quietlie in Restal., quhair we sould haue preparit ane fyne *haitit kit* with suckar and comfettis and wyne, and thaireftir confer on materis." Lett. Logan of Restalrig, Acts Ja. VI. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 421. *Hatted Kit*, Cromerty's Trial of Logan, p. 101.

"He has spilled the *hatted kit* that was for the Master's dinner." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 275.

In M. Lothian this dish has also a local designation, *Corsterphin Creem*.

HATTOCK, *s.* A diminutive from E. *hat*.

Horse and hattock, "be covered and ride."

Now horse and *hattock*, cried the laird,—

Now horse and *hattock*, speedelie;

They that winna ride for Tellfer's kye,

Let them never look in the face o' me.

Border Ballad, Tales of my Landlord, i. 153.

HATTOU. *What hattou.*] *Add*;

It is a common phraseology in Sweden, *Hvad hette*, what called?

To HAUCHLE, *v. n.* To walk as those do who are carrying a heavy burden, Upp. Lanarks.

V. HAIGLE, *v.*

HAUCHLIN, *part. adj.* Slovenly, Mearns.

HAUD, *s.* "A squall," Gl. Surv. Moray; pron. as if *houd*, like E. *loud*.

Teut. *haude* a whirlwind. Perhaps we may trace the original idea in Isl. *hwida* impetus, fervida actio.

To HAUD, *v. a.* To hold, S.

Neither to haud nor bind. V. under HALD, *v.*

To HAVE TO DO, To be in trying circumstances, to be under the necessity of making great exertions.

"He knew him to be both hardie and treu to his grace, sundrie times befoir, when he *had to doe*." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 216. *Had a do*, Ed. 1728.

To HAVE OVER, *v. a.* To carry over, to transfer, to transmit, S. *to hae ouer*.

"The rental was given up by virtue of ilk heritor's oath, subscribed by the Oldtown Baillies, and *had over* by Mr. Thomas Gordon their commissioner, to the master of Forbes' lodging, and produced before Patrick Lesly provost of Aberdeen." Spalding, i. 254.

HAVEAR, *s.* A possessor, Aberd. Reg.; *haver*, E.

To HAVER, *v. n.* To talk foolishly &c.] *Add*;

"He kep'd weel the first pose was o' his ain hiding, and how could he expect a second. He just *haver'd* on about it to make the mair o' Sir Arthur." Antiquary, iii. 322.

HAVEREL, HAVREL, *adj.* Foolish in talk.] *Add*;

Sometimes twa *havrel* wives cast out,

Wi' tongues sae gleg might clip a clout.

The Har'st Rig, st. 59.

To HAVEREL, *v. n.* To talk foolishly, Ayrs.

"Some of the ne'er-do-weel clerks of the town were seen gaffawing and *haverelling* with Jeanie, the consequence of which was, that all the rest of the day she was light-headed." The Provost, p. 279.

HAVER, *s.* An old term for oats, Ettr. For.

Hence,

HAVER-BANNOCK, *s.* A *bannock* of oatmeal, *ibid.*

HAVER-MEAL, *s.* Oatmeal, South of S.; A. Bor. *id.*

Dr. Johns., when he gives this as a word of the northern counties, says; "Perhaps properly *aven*, from *avena* Lat. But had he looked into Kilian, he would have found that Teut. *haveren meel* has the same signification, Farina avenacea; *Haver*, avena, oats; Su.G. *hafra*, Sw. *hafre*, Belg. *hauer*, Germ. *haber*, *id.*

This both Ihre and Du Cange trace to L. B. *aver*, *aver-ium*, a beast employed in labour. The latter observes that *avercorne* occurs in a charter of 1263; which, he says, is from *aver* jumentum, and *corne* granum. He seems to think that it has this name, as being carried by horses to the granaries of the landlord or superior. I should rather think, that it is named from being the food allotted to horses when engaged in labour. V. ARAGE.

HAVER-MEAL, *adj.* Of or belonging to oatmeal, Roxb.

O whar got ye that *haver-meal* bannock?

Song, Bonny Dundee.

HAVER-SACK, *s.* A bag hung at a horse's mouth, containing his oats, *ibid.*, Fife.

HAVER-STRAW, *s.* The straw of oats, Dumfr.

"Gin they had to hurkle down on a heap o' *haver straw*, wi' a couple o' cauld sacks on their riggin—gin they wad gang to bed wi' sic a wauf wamefou," &c. Black. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 146.

HAVEREL, *s.* The name given in some parts of S. to a castrated goat.

"Capra Hircus.—Mas, Scot. The *Buck*. Castratus, Scot. A *Haverel*." Dr. Walker's Essays on Natural History, p. 509.

This term, I am informed, is used in E. Loth. as well as in Lanarks. V. HEBURN.

HAVES, *s. pl.* Goods, effects.] *Add*;

Teut. *have*, facultates, opes, bona mobilia; Kilian.

HAUGH, *s.* Low-lying flat ground, &c.] *Add*;

It deserves to be remarked that old Teut. *auwe* seems radically the same with our *haugh* and Gael. *augh*. It is rendered pratum, pascuum; et insula; et ager; et Tempe: locus pascuus et convallis: qualia loca inter montes ac amnes visuntur: hinc multa oppidorum et paganorum nomina. Kilian. Germ. *au*, *auf*, *id.*

Schilter has also observed that Teut. *awe* and *auge* denote a plain hard by a river; hence the origin of the names of many places from their situation corresponding with this description; as *Reichenaw*, *Picaw*, &c. He even thinks that *Bet-aw*, Batavia, is to be traced to this origin, ob pascuorum praestantiam. V. *Awe*, Lex. Teut.; also Wachter, vo. *Ach* and *Aum*.

HAUGH-GROUND, *s.* Low-lying land, S.

"The *haugh-ground* is generally ploughed 3, and sometimes 4 years, for oats, and then allowed to lie as long in natural grass." P. Pettinain, Lanarks. Stat. Acc. xii. 34.

HAUGHLAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to low-lying ground, Roxb.

An i' the night, whan mortals sleep,
Comes Tweed red down wi' vengefu' sweep,
An' his braid fields o' *haughland* corn,
On flood red tumbling waves are borne.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 19.

HAUGH, *s.* The ham or hough, Roxb. Hence,

HAUGH-BAND, *s.* A cord used by those who milk cows, by which the hams are *bound* together, to prevent the cows from kicking, *ibid.*

To HAUGH, *v. a.* To propel a stone, with the right hand under the right *hough*, Teviotdale.

HAUGULLIN', *part. adj.* Applied to the weather, Fife. "A *haugullin'* day," a day marked by a good deal of drizzling. V. HAUGULL.

HAUK, *s.* A pronged instrument for dragging dung from a cart, Loth. Hence,

To HAUK, *v. a.* To drag out dung with this instrument, *ibid.*

Isl. *hack*, uncus, a hook; Dan. *heckle*, *hegle*, *id.* Teut. *haeck*, harpago, a grappling hook; Belg. *haaken* to hook; Su.G. *hak-a* unco prehendere. Hook is indeed radically the same word, although like many others in the E. language, it has varied in form from all the cognate terms.

HAUKIT, *adj.* Having a white face. V. HAWKIT.

HAUKUM-PLAUKUM, *adj.* Every way equal, Berwicks. *Equal-aqual*, *Eeksie peeksie*, *synon.*

As it is used to denote that every one pays the same, the last part of the word might seem to refer to the *plack*, a small piece of Scottish money, anciently much used in reckoning, q. "*plack-about*," A.S. *umb* signifying circum. V. HACKUM-PLACKUM.

HAVINGS, &c. *s.* 1. Carriage, behaviour.] *Add*;
Havings is often used, in the same sense, by O.E. writers.

—"I assure you, although no bred courtling, yet a most particular man, of goodly *havings*, well fashion'd 'haviour," &c. B. Jonson's *Cynthia's Revells*.
 HAVINGS, *s. pl.* Possessions, Dumfr.

Having is used in the same sense by Shakespear.

HAVIOUR, *s.* Abbrev. of E. *behaviour*, Aberd., Gl. Shirrefs.

Archdeacon Nares has observed that this form of the word is very frequently used by Shakespear.

HAULD, *s.* Habitation. V. HALD.

HAULING, a mode of fishing. V. HAAVE, *v.*

HAVOC-BURDS, *s. pl.* "Those large flocks of small birds, which fly about the fields after harvest; they are of different sorts, though all of the linnet tribe." Gall. Encycl.

Apparently denominated from the *havoc* they make among grain.

To HAUP, *v. n.* To turn to the right, S.] *Add*;
 But he could make them turn or veer,
 And hap or wynd them by the ear.

Meston's Poems, p. 16.

Hence the proverbial phrase,

HAUP WHEEL, RAKE WHEEL, i. e. try every way, rather than be disappointed; a phrase borrowed from ploughing, Fife. The literal meaning is, "If the horse will not go to the right hand, let him take the opposite direction." V. RAKE.

We say of a stubborn person, by allusion to a horse, *He will neither haup nor wynd*, S. In provincial E. there is a similar allusion: "He will neither *heit* nor *ree*; he will neither go backward nor forward. *Heit* and *Ree* are two words used in driving a cart. North." Grose. In Clav. Yorks. *height* is the orthography.

HAUP, HAP, *interj.* A word to make a horse turn to the right, S.

"Formerly, in speaking to their horses, carters employed *hap* and *wynd* in ordering them to either side, now mostly *high-wo* and *jee*." Agr. Surv. Berwicks. p. 503.

To HAUR, *v. n.* To speak with what is called a *burr* in the throat, Lanarks.

HAUR, *s.* The act of speaking in this way, *ibid.*

To HAURK, *v. n.* Apparently, to lay hold of, to seize, Gall.

This term is thus illustrated:

"*Haurk*—a term much used by Scotch fox-hunters, when the bounds find the scent of Reynard in one of his keeps, or challenge him. The terriers—are brought to the place; and desired to go below:—and keep up a continued barking. When the hunter hears by them the situation they are in, he bawls to them to *haurk* to him;—so, in defiance of the tusks of the fox, they seize on, and drag out the crafty villain." Gall. Encycl.

O. Teut. *herck-en* is expl. Rastello corradere, to gather together with a rake, and the same word in Sax. and Fris., *inhiare*, capture. But it seems rather from C.B. *herc-ian*, "to reach forward quickly, *herc* a reach, a thrust forward; *herc-u* to reach, to fetch," Owen.

HAURL, *s.* "A female careless of dress." Gall. Encycl.; probably an oblique sense of *Harle*, *s.*, the act of dragging, q. *harling* her clothes.

To HAURN, *v. a.* To toast or roast on the embers; also, to toast on the *girdel*; a common term in Nithsdale.

"The Brownie does not seem to have loved the gay and gaudy attire in which his twin-brothers, the Fairies, arrayed themselves: his chief delight was in the tender delicacies of food. Knuckled cakes, made of meal, warm from the mill, *haurnd* on the decayed embers of the fire, and smeared with honey, were his favourite hire; and they were carefully laid so that he might accidentally find them. It is still a common phrase, when a child gets a little eatable present, There's a piece would please a Brownie." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 336, 337.

She *haurnd* it weel wi' ae blink o' the moon,
 She *haurnd* it weel wi' ae blink o' the moon,
 An' withreshines thrice she whorled it roun'.

Ibid. p. 283.

It is spoken of the witch's cake.

"All reflection forsook him, he cried, 'Oh to be *haurning* bread at my aunt's hearthstane.'" Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 165.

This might seem, at first view, to be merely softened from the E. *v. to harden*, as denoting induration by means of heat. But we are not reduced to the necessity of making this supposition; as not only Isl. *hiarn-a* signifies calescere, to wax hot, but *orn-a* has an active sense in the closest connexion, signifying calefacere; G. Andr., Haldorson. This provincial term appears to be merely old Gothic *orn-a* aspirated. Indeed, Isl. *hiarne* signifies nix densata et congelata, ac *indurata*; G. Andr.

HAURRAGE, *s.* "A blackguard crew of people." Gall. Encycl.

O. Fr. *herage*, race, lignée, extraction; Roquefort. He deduces it from Lat. *haereditas*. Cotgr. gives as the primary sense, "An airie of hawks; and hence," he adds, "a brood, kind; stock, lineage."

This, however, may be the same with *Haryage*, *Hairyche*, "herd of cattle, a collective word; as of sheep we say, a hirsell or flock." Gl. Sibb. He refers to O. Fr. *haraz*, a troop.

HAUSE, HAUSS, *s.* A hug or embrace, Roxb. V. HALS, *s.*

To HAUSE, *v. a.* To take up in one's arms, Ettr. For.

HAUSS-SPANG, *s.* An iron rod, which surrounds the beam and handle of the Orcadian plough at the place where the one is mortised into the other.

To HAUT, *v. a.* Properly, to gather with the fingers, as one collects stones with a garden-rake. *To haut the kirn*, to take off all the butter, Ettr. For. Hence the phrase,

Hautit the kirn, i. e. skimmed off the cream; perhaps, q. took the *hat* off it, from the name of that dish called a *Hattit Kit*, q. v., but improperly used. C.B. *hwda*, however, signifies a taking, a taking off.

He steal'd the key, and *hautit the kirn*,
 And siccan a feast he never saw.

Jacobite Relics, i. p. 97.

H A W

To HAUT, *v. n.* 1. To limp, Clydes.
 2. To hop, *ibid.* *Hat*, Ettr. For.
 HAUT, *s.* 1. An act of limping, Clydes.
 2. A hop, *ibid.*
 HAUTER, *s.* One who can hop, *ibid.*
 HAUT-STAP-AN'-LOUP, *s.* Hop, skip and leap,
ibid.
 HAUT-STRIDE-AND-LOUP, *s.* A very short distance;
 literally, the same with *Hap-stap-an'-loup*, the
 sport of children, Ettr. For.
 "But, my maisters, it's nae gate ava to Gorran-
 berry,—a mere *haut-stride-and-loup*." Perils of Man,
 i. 60.

These terms, in the exclusion of the letter *l*, most
 nearly resemble Teut. *hoult-en*, claudicare.

HAUVE-NET, *s.* A kind of bag-net, Dumfr.
 V. HALVE-NET.

To HAW, *v. n.*

And when they chance to mak a brick,
 Loud sound their *hawing* cheers;
 While Colly tents his master's stick,
 And tugs, and takes, and wears,
 Fu' staunch that day.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 54.

HAW-BUSS, *s.* The hawthorn-tree, Niths.

"We had na suttan lang aneath the *haw-buss*, till
 we heard the loud laugh of fowk riding, wi' the
 jingling o' bridles, an' the clanking o' hoofs.—We—
 sune saw it was the *Fairie fowk's Rade*." Remains
 of Nithsdale Song, p. 298.

HAWY, *adj.* Heavily.

HAWELY, *adv.* "*Hawely* menit and exponit."
 Aberd. Reg. A. 1525. V. 15.

HAWICK GILL, the half of an english pint, S.
 And weel she loo'd a *Hawick gill*,
 And leugh to see a tappit hen.

Herd's Coll. ii. 18.

HAWKATHRAW, *s.* A country wright or car-
 penter, Teviotd.; perhaps from the idea that he
caws or drives *through* his work, without being
 nice about the mode of execution.

HAWK-HEN, *s.* A duty exacted in Shetland.
 V. REEK-HEN.

HAWKIE, HAWKEY, *s.* 1. Properly a cow with
 a white face, S.

2. Often used as a general name for a cow, S.

3. "An affectionate name for a favourite cow;"
 Gall. Encycl.

4. A term applied to a woman of the town, S.O.
 Whan han'-for-nieve, the *hawkies* stan',
 Wha live by dissipation,
 I'm red ye'd tine yer self-comman'.—

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 53.

The term, as expressive of contempt, seems trans-
 ferred from a cow.

5. *Brown Hawkie*, a cant term for a barrel of ale, S.
 But we drank the gude *brown hawkie* dry,
 And sarkless hame came Kimmer an' I.

Nithsdale and Galloway Song, p. 95.

V. HAWKIT, and Cow—*Brown Cow*.

HAWKIT, *adj.* Having a white face, &c.] *Add*;
 I watna bit I've gotten a fley,
 I gatna sic anither,

H A W

Sin Maggie flait the *hawkit* quey
 An' reeve her o' the tether.—

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

HAWK, *s.* "A kind of hook for drawing out
 dung from a cart. V. HACK, and HAUk.

HAWKIN' AND SWAUKIN. 1. In a state of
 hesitation or irresolution, wavering in mind; a
 common phrase, Loth.; *synon. in a dackle*,
Ang.; *in the wey-bauks*, S.

It can scarcely be doubted, that the part. *hawkin'*
 is radically the same with Isl. *hwik-a* cedere, recedere,
 whence *hwik-ull* tergiversans, (G. Andr. p. 126) and
hwik inconstantia, instabilitas, (Verel.) Su.G. *hwek-a*,
 also *wek-a*, vacillare, to move backwards and forwards.

Swaugin is undoubtedly a *synon.* term which has
 many cognates in the Goth. languages. Isl. *sweig-ia*,
 flectere; Su.G. *swig-a*, cedere; Germ. *schwaech-en*,
 debilitare. But perhaps it is more immediately al-
 lied to Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare, to poise. All these
 terms are, by lexicographers, traced to the same foun-
 tain with those mentioned as allied to *Haukin*; the
 letter *s* being prefixed.

Thus it appears, that this phrase consists of two
 synonymous words, both containing an allusion to the
 wavering motion of external objects; and perhaps
 immediately, like the *synon.* phrase given in the de-
 finition, to the fluctuation of the scales of a balance:
 or the second may be allied to Teut. *swack-en*, vi-
 brare; or rather in the sense of debilitari. From the
 apparent origin of the term, it would seem that its
 primary application had been to a person in an in-
 firm state, but not under positive disease; q. "still
 ejecting phlegm and moving about feebly." Accord-
 ing to this view, it corresponds with the expressions,
stappin' about, *shoggin' about*, &c.

2. Denoting an indifferent state of health, Loth.
 3. Used with respect to a man who is struggling with
 difficulties in his worldly circumstances, Loth.

The phrase, as used in Roxb., is *Hawkin' and*
Swappin'; applied to a person falling back in the
 world, who uses every means to keep himself up, by
 borrowing from one to pay another.

If we might view this as the proper form, it would
 suggest a different origin; as alluding, perhaps, to
 the custom of attempting to push off goods by *hawk-*
ing them through the country, and *swapping*, or bar-
 tering them for others.

HAWKIT, *part. adj.* Foolish, silly, without un-
 derstanding, Aberd.

Most probably signifying that one is as stupid as
 a cow. V. HAWKIE.

HAWNETT, *s.* A species of net. V. HALFNETT.

HAWK-STUDYIN, *s.* "The way hawks *stead-*
dily hover over their prey before they pounce
 on it;" Gall. Encycl.

It would appear that in Galloway *steady* is pron.
q. study; and that M'Taggart views the name of the
stithy as formed from the idea of making *steady*. V.
Hammer, Block, &c. Ihre, indeed, considers it as pro-
 bable that Su.G. *staed*, a stithy, and *stadig*, stable,
 firm, are both from *staa*, stare.

* HAWS, *s. pl.* The fruit of the hawthorn.

As it is an idea commonly received, that, if there
 be a great abundance of haws, it is generally indica-

tive of a severe winter, food being thus provided for the small birds; it is a vulgar saying in Ayrshire, that the devil threw his club over the hawthorn berries on *auld Halloween* night, so that they are not fit to be eaten after. This seems to have been invented by some sage in days of yore, for the purpose of deterring young people from eating of them; that they might be preserved for the birds.

HAWTHORNDEN, *s.* A species of apple, S.

"The *Hawthorndean*, or White Apple of Hawthorndean, derives its name from the romantic seat, in Mid-Lothian, of the poet and historian Drummond, at which he was visited by the celebrated Ben Jonson." Neill's *Hortic. Edin. Encycl.* p. 209.

HAZELY, *adj.* A term applied to soil which in colour resembles that of the *hazel*-tree, Banffs.

"*Hazely* ground being naturally loose and light, will not admit of clean ploughing twice for one crop, unless it be overlaid with very binding dung."

"Our own soil—is most part *hazely*, and made up of sand and light earth, where sometimes one, and sometimes another, has the ascendancy in the composition." *Surv. Banff, App.* p. 37, 38.

HAZEL-OIL, *s.* A cant term, used to denote a drubbing, from the use of a twig of *hazel* in the operation, S. V. **STRAP-OIL**.

HAZEL-SHAW, *s.* An abrupt flat piece of ground, at the bottom of a hill, covered with *hazels*, Teviotd.

A place of this description is also called *Birkinshaw*, *Braken-shaw*, according to the wood or plants which it bears. *Shaw*, in this use, nearly corresponds with Flandr. *schauw*, umbra. Dan. *skov* and Isl. *skog*, denote a wood, a thicket, a bush. Some might, however, prefer, *skaga*, isthmus prominens, *skag-a* prominere, as the origin; as tallying more strictly with the sense given of the term.

HAZY, *adj.* Weak in understanding, a little crazed, Roxb., Loth.

HAZIE, **HAZZIE**, *s.* A stupid thick-headed person, a numskull, Roxb.

Isl. *haus* signifies the skull. This, however, seems to be an oblique use of E. *hazy*, as denoting mental mistiness.

HE, *adj.* Having masculine manners; as, "She's an unco *he* wife," Clydes.; *Manritch*, *synon.* S.B. A.S. *he man*, *sexus virilis*.

* **HEAD**, *s.* To be in *head o'*, to fall foul of, to attack, Aberd.

This figure might seem to be borrowed from the mode of attack used by an animal that butts; and also to resemble the Belg. phrase, *Met het hoofd tegen*, to run full butt at one; Sewel.

HEADPEER, *adj.* Equal in tallness, applied to persons, Lanarks. V. **HEDY PERE**.

HEADCADAB, *s.*

"I suppose, mother, that you and that wily *headcadab* Geordie has made naething o' your false witnessing." *The Entail*, ii. 189.

Perhaps *q.* an adept in understanding, one who is a *dab* for a *head*.

HEAD-DYKE, *s.* A wall dividing the green pasture from the heath, S.

"The *head-dyke* was drawn along the *head* of a

farm, where nature had marked the boundary between the green pasture, and that portion of hill which was covered totally or partially with heath." *Agr. Surv. Invern.* p. 108.

HEAD-ILL, **HEAD-SWELL**, *s.* The jaundice in sheep, South of S.

"Jaundice, or *Head-Ill*, or yellows.—Yellowses or *Headswell*, Mr. Beattie.—*Head ill*, Mr. W. Hog."

Mr. Beattie mentions, "that there is a great swelling and falling down of the ears, and that when too long neglected, the *head swells*, and the sheep dies." *Essays Highl. Soc.* iii. 439. 441.

HEADY-MAUD, *s.* A plaid that covers both head and shoulders, *q.* a *maud* for the *head*, Ettr. For.

This is larger than what is called a *Faikie*, *ibid.*, which denotes a small bit of plaid for wrapping round the shoulders (V. **FAIK**, *v.*); as the term *Maud*, used by itself, denotes a plaid of the ordinary size for covering the whole body.

HEADING, *s.* Scorn.

"If one, presentlie, writing a storie, should therein affirme, that in Italie all universally did now hold the Roman religion; the future ages could have no reason but to esteeme it true: but we, who now live, would laugh him to *heading* as a shameless liar; if hee but denied that many hundreth were even in Rome, who hold the Pope to be Antichrist." *Forbes's Defence*, p. 35. V. **HEYDIN**.

HEAD-MAN, *s.* A stalk of rib-grass, Perth.; *Carldoddie*, *synon.* Angus; *Kemps*, *Kemps-seed*, Ettr. For.

I know not if denominated from the use made of them by children in their play, one stalk being employed to strike off the head of another; so as perhaps to have suggested the idea of the victor resembling a *heads-man* or executioner. V. **KEMPS**.

HEAD-MARK, *s.* 1. Observation of the features, &c.] *Add*;

2. The natural characteristics of each individual of a species, S.

"*Head-mark*, or, in other words, that characteristic individuality stamped by the hand of Nature upon every individual of her numerous progeny." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.* p. 191.

3. Sometimes used to denote thorough or accurate acquaintance, S.

"K. James VI.—knowing them all by *head-mark*, having been with them who were his greatest opposites, retaining their zeal and faithfulness, he sent for eight of them to London, and ten he banished to Holland." *Walker's Passages*, p. 169.

HEADRIG, **HETHERIG**, **HIDDRIG**, *s.* The ridge of land at the end of a field, on which the horses and plough turn, S.; i. e. the *head ridge*. "It's gude, when a man can turn on his ain *head-rig*."

"*Headrigg*, the ridge which runs along the ends of the others;" *Gall. Encycl.*

HEADUM AND CORSUM.] *Dele*—topsy-turvy, &c. and *substitute*;

1. Used of objects which lie transversely, some with their heads the one way, others with their heads the other, Dumfr.

2. A game with pins, Galloway.

" Pins are hid with fingers in the palms of the hands; the same number is laid alongside them, and either *headim* or *corsim* called out by those who do so; when the fingers are lifted, if the heads of the pins hid, and those beside them, be lying one way, when the crier cried *Headim*, then that player wins; but if *Corsim*, the one who hid the pins wins." Gall. Encycl.

Um is certainly the proper termination of both words; originally used perhaps like Germ. and O. Su.G. *um*, Sw. *om*, as an adv. denoting overturning. Dicitur—de eversione rerum, & conversione superi et inferi; Wachter.

HEADS. *A shower i' the heads*, a flood of tears; a ludicrous phrase used by those in a pastoral district, and borrowed from the proof that rain is falling in the high grounds, or at the *heads* of rivulets, by their swelling below, Selkirks.

" He's takin a pipe to himsel at the house-end—there's a *shower i' the heads* wi' Barny—his heart can stand naething—it is as saft as a snaw-ba', an' far mair easily thawed, but it is aye in the right place for a' that." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 155.

HEADS OR TAILS, a species of lottery used by young people, and by the lower classes, especially in the low game called *Pitch and Toss*, S. A halfpenny or penny-piece is tossed up, one cries *Heads* or *Tails*; if it lie on the *head-side*, he who called *Heads* gains, and *vice versa*.

M'Taggart has undoubtedly given a just account of the origin of *Tails*, as here used.

" *Heads and Tails*.—The one cries *Heads*, (when the piece is a whirling in the air,) and the other *Tails*; so whichever is up when the piece alights, that settles the matter; *heads* standing for the King's head, *tails* for—Britannia." Gall. Encycl.

I need scarcely add, that the latter refers to the *skirts* appearing in the female dress; the very same figure that marks the *Britannia* of Hadrian.

This is the same with *Cross and Pile* in England, where, as we learn from Strutt, the phraseology, *Head or Tail*, is also used. This was once a court-game. Edw. II. spent much of his time at it, and other diversions of a similar kind, and sometimes borrowed from his barber to pay for his losses. "*Cross and pile*," says Strutt, "is evidently derived from a pastime called *Ostrachinda*, known in ancient times to the Grecian boys, and practised by them upon various occasions; having procured a shell, it was seared over with pitch on one side for distinction sake, and the other side was left white; a boy tossed up this shell, and his antagonist called *white* or *black* (*Νύξ* et *ἡμέρα*, literally *night* and *day*) as he thought proper; and his success was determined by the white or black part of the shell being uppermost." Sports and Pastimes, p. 250, 251.

We learn from Macrobius, that the Roman boys used a piece of money for this purpose. "This people," he says, "preserved the memory of Saturn on their first brass money; a ship appearing on one side, as the emblem of his mode of conveyance to Italy, and his head on the other." "That the brass was struck in this manner," he says, "is evident in the game of hazard at this day, in which boys, throwing *denarii* aloft, cry, *Capita* aut *Navim*," i. e. *Heads* or *ship*, "the game attesting its own antiquity." Sa-

turnal. lib. i. c. 7. His meaning is, that although the *denarius*, or Roman penny of silver, the coin used in his time for this purpose, had no ship on the reverse, they still retained the old language.

HEADS-AND-THRAWS, *adv.* 1. With the heads and feet, or heads and points, lying in opposite directions, S.

Two persons are said to be lying *heads and thraws* in a bed, when the one lies with his head at the head of the bed and his feet towards the bottom, while the other lies with his head at the bottom, and his feet towards the head of the bed, S.

Pins are said to lie *heads and thraws*, when they are placed parallel to each other with the point of the one directed towards the head of the other, S. Isl. *thra*, quod adversum est.

TO PLAY AT HEADS AND THRAWS, to play at push-pin, S.

HEADS AND THRAWARTS, in a state of disorder, S. Yarn is said to be so, when *ravelled*; also corn cut down, when disordered in the sheaf, &c.

HEADSTANE, *s.* An upright tombstone; one erected at the place where the *head* of the corpse lies, S.

HEAD-WASHING, **HEIDIS-WESCHING**, *s.* An entertainment given as a fine by those who newly enter on any profession, or are advanced to any situation of trust or dignity; or who, like those who for the first time *cross the line*, have made an expedition they never made before, S.

"The bankat of the *heidis wesching* of the merchandis that sailit in the Danskin schip." Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21, p. 235.

TO HEAGUE, *v. n.* A term applied to bulls or oxen, when they "try their strength by the pressure of their heads against each other;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

This is undoubtedly the same with **HAIG**, *q. v.* To the etymon there given, we may add, Isl. *hagg-a* commovere, quassare.

TO HEAL, **HEEL**, *v. a.* To conceal, Aberd.; the same with **HOOL**. V. **HEILD**.

HEALING LEAF.

"Mr. James Hogg—mentions the uniformly successful treatment of sheep affected with this disorder [Trembling Ill]—by giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and *Healing leaf* boiled in buttermilk." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 389.

TO HEALLY, *v. a.* To "take an affront in silence;" Gl. Surv. Moray. That is, to conceal; evidently the same with *Heal*. V. **HEILD**.

TO HEALLY, *v. a.* To abandon, to forsake, S.B. "A bird forsaking her nest and eggs, *heallies* it;" *ibid*.

Su.G. *haall-a* up signifies to cease, to give over.

TO HEALTH, *v. n.* To drink *healths*.

"Because *healthing* and scolding is the occasion of much drunkenness,—the estatis—extend this act—and the respective penalties—against all those who under whatsoever name, or by whatsoever gesture, drink *healths* or *scolls*, and motion the same, and urge others thereunto." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VI. 368.

Scolding is synon. with *healthing*, as undoubtedly appears from the resolution of the terms. V. SKUL.

* **HEAP**, *s.* 1. One fill of the firloft, *heaped* till it can hold no more, Berwicks.

"In Berwickshire, potatoes are usually sold by measure. Six fills of the corn firloft, up to the edge of the wood, or a little higher, called *sleaks* or *streaks*, or four fills, heaped by hand as high as they can go, called *heaps*, are counted as one boll." Agr. Surv. Berwicks. p. 448.

2. Used in relation to number; as, "a great *heap*," a great number, S.

HEAP, *s.* 1. A term of reproach frequently applied to a slovenly woman, S. It is usually conjoined with some epithet expressive of the same idea; as, a *nasty heap*.

2. In a general sense, in a confused state, higgledy-piggledy, S.; synon. *throwwith*.

* **TO HEAR**, *v. a.* 1. To treat; when conjoined with *weel* or *best*, expressive of favourable treatment, S.

"Last in bed *best heard*," S. Prov.; "spoken when they who lie longest are first serv'd." Kelly, p. 238.

2. To reprove, to scold; as preceded by *ill*, S.

V. ILL-HEAR, *v.*

Neither of these idioms, as far as I can find, occurs in E., or indeed in any of the kindred tongues. The only conjecture I can form as to their origin, is that they have both been borrowed from courts of judicature. As L.B. *audire* is used in the sense of *judicare*, and *audientia* as equivalent to *judicium*; one sense of the E. *v.* is, "to try, to attend judicially." Where we read in our version, "*Hear* the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously," Deut. i. 16. in Aelfric's version the only word used is *demath*, judge ye. *Demath* aelcon men riht. Thus the idea thrown out under ILL-HEAR may perhaps be inverted. Instead of—to make one *hear* what is *painful* to the feelings,—the sense seems rather to be, to resemble a judge who gives an unfavourable *hearing* to a cause, or who passes a sentence of condemnation on him who has been pleading it; as the other mode of expression, *best heard*, refers to the favourable acceptance which he meets with who is preferred to the opposite litigant.

* **HEARING**, *s.* A lecture, S.

"She aye ordered a dram or a soup kale, or something to us, after she had gi'en us a *hearing* on our duties." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 13.

2. The act of scolding; as, "I trow I gae him a *hearing*," S.

HEAR, *adj.* Higher.

"That nane of his liegis refuse thaim in tym to cum, nor rase thar penny worthis *hear* na thai wald sell for vther money." Acts Ja. III. 1485, p. 172. V. HE.

* **TO HEARKEN**, **HEARKEN** *in*, *v. n.* To whisper, Aberd.

TO HEARKEN *in*, *v. a.* To prompt secretly, *ibid.*

V. HARK, *v.*

TO HEART, *v. a.* To stun, so as to deprive of the power of respiration, or of sensation, by a blow near the region of the *heart*, S.

Analogous to this is the use of the *v.* *to Melt*, from the stroke affecting the *milt* or spleen; and of the E. *v.* *to Brain*.

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Teut. *hert-en* carries the idea farther; *trajicere* cor *cuspid*, *transadigere* pectus, to pierce the heart.

* **HEART**, *s.* The stomach. In this sense might we understand the term, when it is said that one is *sick at the heart*, S.

The good people who use it understand the region of the heart as the place affected. But the term evidently has the same signification with Fr. *couer*, which is often used for the stomach. V. Dict. Trev. vo. *Coeur*.

TO GAE, or **GANG**, *wi' one's HEART*. 1. To be grateful to one's stomach, S.

2. To be agreeable to one in whatever respect, S. In like manner, the *heart* is said to *gae* or *gang wi'* a thing. To express the contrary feeling, the negative particle is used before the *v.* In the same sense a thing is said to *gang against* one's *heart*, S.B.

TO GATHER HEART. Land is said to *gather heart*, when it gradually acquires some little fertility by being allowed to lie uncropped, S.

HEART-AXES, *s.* The heartburn, or Cardialgia, Loth. The common cure for it, in the country, is to swallow *sclaters*, or wood-lice. A.S. *heort-ece*, *id.*

HEART-BRUNT *about*, very fond of, greatly enamoured of, Aberd.

This may be merely *q.* having a *burning heart*. But Isl. *brund* is expl. Pecudum coeundi appetitus.

HEART-HALE, *adj.* Internally sound, not having any disease that affects the vitals, S.; *heart-whole*, E.

HEART-HUNGER, *s.* A ravenous desire of food, S.

HEART-HUNGER'D, *adj.* Starved; having the appetite still unsatisfied, from want of a sufficient supply of food, S.B.

HEARTY, *adj.* 2. Liberal, not parsimonious, S.]

Add;

But as the truth is, I'm *hearty*,

I hate to be scrimpit or scant;

The wie thing I hae, I'll make use o't,

And nae ane about me shall want.

My Heart's my ain, Herd's Coll. ii. 137.

3. It is very commonly used, in vulgar language, in a singular sense, as denoting the liberality of guests in the use of what is presented by their host, S.

"The early breakfast, the journey, and the sermon, enabled them—to do ample justice to Rachel's cold fowl, ham, pasty, and cake; and again and again she pressed them to be *hearty*." Glenfergus, i. 334, 335.

4. Exhilarated by drink, S.

"The pannel was *hearty*, but knew what he was about, and could walk very well." Edin. Even. Cour. 8th Oct. 1818.

5. Plump, inclining to corpulence, S.B.

This corresponds to the E. phrase applied to thriving cattle, *in good heart*.

HEARTIE, *s.* A little heart, S.

'Twas then blind Cupid did lat gae a shaft,

And stung the weans, strangers to his craft;

That baith their *hearties* fand the common stound,

But had no pain but pleasure o' the wound.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

HEART-SCALD, *s.* 1. Heart-burning pain, &c.] *Add*;
 "Cardialgia, the *heart-scold*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19.
 2. A disgust.] *Add*;

"I put on a look, my lord,—that suld give her a *heart-scold* of walking on such errands." Nigel, ii, 62.

HEARTSOME, *adj.* Merry, cheerful, *S.*] *Add*;

"He was a *heartsome* pleasant man, and company for the best gentlemen in the county, and muckle mirth he's made in this house." Guy Mannering, i. 180.

3. Exhilarating; applied to moral objects, *S.*

"Indeed it was a *heartsome* word the Lord said unto Moses, *I have seen the affliction of my people, and I am come down to deliver them*." Michael Bruce's Lectures and Sermons, p. 8.

HEART-WORM, *s.* The heart-burn, Mearns.

HEASTIE, *s.* The murrain, Sutherland. **HASTIE**.

* **HEAT**, *s.* The act of heating, *S.*; *synon.* a *warm*.

TO HEAT A HOUSE, to give an entertainment to friends, when one takes possession of a house that has never been occupied before, *S.*

The same custom prevails in Italy and France, and perhaps generally on the continent. The phrase used in France to denote this practice, is *chasser les Esprits*, to drive away the ghosts. This custom, Guthrie says, has had its origin from that of the ancient Romans. When the building of a house was finished, the proprietor first saluted the *Lar*, or household-god, of the family, and by consecrating it to him expelled the *Lemures* or evil spirits. De Jure Manium, Lib. ii. c. 16, p. 275.

HOUSE-HEATING, *s.* The act of entertaining friends when one takes possession of a house, *S.*

"On Monday night a promiscuous assemblage, who had been attending a *house-heating* on the Perth road, sallied from their place of merriment, and assaulted and knocked down every unlucky wight who happened to fall in their way." Dundee Advertiser, Nov. 27, 1823.

HEATHENS, **HEATH-STONE**, *s. pl.* Gneiss, Kincard.

"There is a variety of this that is known under the name of *Heathens* or *heath-stone*, and is, I think, what is otherwise called *Gneiss*." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 3.

HEATHER, *s.* Heath, *S.*] *Add*;

To Set the Heather on Fire, to raise a combustion, to excite disturbance, *S.*

"It's partly that quhilk has *set the heather on fire* e'en now." Rob Roy, iii. 234.

HEATHER-BELL, **HETHER-BELL**, *s.* The flower of the heath, *S.*

'Tis sweet, beneath the *heather-bell*,

To live in autumn brown;

And sweet to hear the lay-rock's swell

Far far from tower and town.

Leyden's Keeldar, Border Minstr. ii. 391.

"*Hether bells*, the heath blossom;" Gl. Shirr. V. BELL.

HEATHER-BLEAT, *s.* The Mire-snipe, Lanarks.

"*Heather-bleet*, the Mire-snipe," Gall.

The laverock and the lark,

The bawckie and the bat,

The *heather-bleet*, the mire-snipe,

How many burds be that?

"There are some who must think a while before they answer this question rightly, by saying *three*."

The snipe is called *heather-bleet* from her loving wild *heathery* marshes, and when soaring aloft, *bleating* with her wings, in the spring-time. Yes, *bleating* with her wings, not with her mouth; she vibrates her wings quick against the air, causing the sweet *bleating* noise to take place." Gall. Encyl.

This seems the same with *Heather-bleater*, Perth.

Hark! the *heather-bleater* neighs;

In yon sedgy loch resounding,

Hear the wild duck's scraiching cries.

Donald and Flora, p. 187.

The name of this bird is strangely varied in form. It is called *Earn-bliter*, *q. v.*; also *Heron-bluter*, *Yern-bliter*, *Yern-bluter*.

HEATHER-COW, **HEATHER-COWE**, *s.* 1. A tuft or twig of heath, *S.*

"Have you not heard of one, who, in cases of necessity, kissed a *heather cove*?" Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 243.

2. A sort of besom made of heath, Gall.

"*Heather-cow*, a heath-broom;" Gall. Encycl.

HEATHERIE, *adj.* 1. Heathy, *S.*] *Add*;

2. Rough, dishevelled; generally used as to the hair. In this sense the phrase *heatherie head* is applied to one whose hair, being coarse, uncombed, or bristly, resembles a bunch of *heath*, *S.*; *synon.* *Tattie*. Hence,

HEATHERIE-HEADIT, *adj.* Having a head of hair of this description, *S.*

HEATHER-PEEP, *s.* A bird, said to be peculiar to the mountains of Ayrshire, which continually emits a plaintive sound.

HEAVY-HEARTIT, *part. adj.* Lowering; a term applied to the atmosphere when it threatens rain, Fife.

HEAVINNING PLACE, a harbour.

—"Creatis the foirsaid burgh of Anstruther bewast the burne, port and *heavinning place* thereof—in ane frie burgh regall at all tymes heireftir." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 584.

"*Havening places*." Ibid. 1621, p. 658.

Su.G. *haemn-a*, portum attingere; Isl. *hafn-a sig*, in portum se recipere.

HEBEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to ebony.

"*Hebenus*, vel *hebenum*, an *heben tree*." Despaut. Gram. D. 11, b.

HE-BROOM, *s.* A name given to the *Laburnum*, Fife.

Can this be viewed as a corr. of part of its common name in *S.*, the *Hoburn* or *Hobron Saugh*?

HEBRUN, **HEBURN**, *s.* A goat of three years old, that has been castrated, Loth. Before this it is called a *buck*; Lanarks. *Haiver*, id.

This term seems nearly allied to Fr. *cheveron*, a kid; as its *synon.* in Lanarks. *haiver* and *haivrel* are to *chevre* a she-goat and *chevreul*, a roe-buck, also a wild-goat. The Fr. term, while it preserves a great resemblance of Lat. *caper*, exhibits also a strong affinity to C.B. *gavyr*, *gafr*, a goat, in pl. *geivyr*. But Isl. *hafur*, *caper*, whence *hafurkid*, *caper junior*, (Verel. Ind.) has at least an equal claim. I need scarcely add that the Lat. word seems to be from a common root.

TO HECH, **HEGH** (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To breathe hard, &c.] *Add*;

Nae ferlie, though it pierc't my saul,
I pegh't, I hegh't, syne cried, Waul! waul!

Tarras's Poems, p. 8.

HECH, HEGH, *interj.* 1. Often used to express contempt; as, "*Hech* man! that is a mighty darg ye hae done," S.

This corresponds to Heb. *האח*, *heahh*, an interjection expressing insult, and sometimes joy; rendered by E. *aha*!

2. An exclamation expressive of surprise; as, *Hegh! Hegh me!* "*Hech* man! is that possible?" S.

"*Hech* na, Katie, here are we ance mair i' our auld wynd agen!" Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 171.

3. An "interjection of sorrow;" Gl. Picken.

4. "An expression of fatigue;" *ibid.*

5. Expressive of sudden or acute pain; as "*Hegh!* that's sair," S.

HECH HEY, HOCH HEY, *interj.* An exclamation, S.; synon. with E. *heigh ho*!

HECH-HOWE, *interj.* 1. Expressive of sorrow, S.
O Richie Gall! could 'mang the dead,—
Thou's left us a' without remead

To sigh *hech howe*,

That on that heart the worms should feed,
Or gowan grow.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 119.

2. Used as if a *s.* *In the auld hech-how*, in the old state of health, or of circumstances, denoting complaint of ailment or difficulty, Upp. Clydes., Loth.

Can this be retained from C.B. "*hainchn*, *s.*, a cry of murder, *hainchn*, *interj.*, hollo, murder?" Owen.

HECH-HOW, *s.* "The name of the poisonous herb hemlock;" Gall. Encycl.

This seems a fanciful designation, from the expression of sorrow produced in consequence of any one having eaten of this noxious plant.

To HECHLE, HEGHLE, *v. n.* 1. To breathe short and quick, as the effect of considerable exertion, S.

2. To *Hechle*, to *Hechle up*, to exert one's self, in climbing a steep, or in getting over any impediment, Roxb.

The first sense would suggest the *S. v. to Hech*, *Hegh*, to breathe hard, as the origin. The second, however, would rather point to Isl. *haeck-a* elevare, in altum crescere.

3. To *Hechle on*, *v. n.* To advance with difficulty; applied either to the state of the body, or to one's temporal circumstances, South of S.

Perhaps it should be observed, that Isl. *haekill* signifies extremities, and *haekilega* aegre, in extremitate.

To HECHT, *v. a.* 1. To promise. The word was in use in Loth. in the memory of some yet alive; "Your mother *hechtit* me a web this year."

2. To feed with promises.

This sense is retained in a ludicrous phrase, not of the most moral tendency however; "*Hecht* him weel, and haud him sae;" i. e. Promise well, but perform nothing, Roxb.

To HECHT, *v. a.* To raise in price, to heighten.

"It hes bene sene be experience that princes,

vpoun necessitie of weiris and vther wechtie effairis, hes at all tymes raisit and *hechtit* the prices of the cunye." Acts Ja. VI. 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 131. V. HICHT, *v.*, 2.

HECK, *s.* "The toothed thing which guides the spun thread on to the pirn, in spinning-wheels;" Gall. Encycl.

Haik, Loth. In Angus this is called the *Flicht* (gutt.)

HECKAPURDES, *s.* The state of a person, when alarmed by any sudden danger, loss, or calamity, Orkn.; q. a quandary.

HECKABIRNIE, *s.* Any lean, feeble creature, Orkn. V. HECKIEBIRNIE.

HECK-DOOR, *s.* The door between the kitchen of a farm house and the byre or stable, S.O.

—"The cattle—generally entered by the same door with the family; the one turning to the one hand, by the trans-door to the kitchen,—the other turning the contrary way by the *heck-door* to the byre or stable." Agr. Surv. Ayr. p. 114, 115. V. TRANSE-DOOR.

This might at first seem to have been denominated from its contiguity to the *heck*, or rack for cattle. But it is undoubtedly the same with Teut. *heck*, porta cataracta, pendula ac recidens; cancellatae portarum fores pendulae; cratis [L. crates] portarum, pensiles clathri, &c.; Kilian. It seems to have received its name, as being made of wattled twigs. It may be observed, however, that *heck*, as thus used, is originally the same with *heck* as denoting a rack.

HECKIEBIRNIE, HECKLEBIRNIE, *s.* 1. A strange sort of imprecation is used, into which this term enters; *I dinna care though ye were at Heckiebirnie*, or, *as far as Heckiebirnie*; Loth. The only account given of this place is, that it is three miles beyond *Hell*.

In Aberd. it is used nearly in a similar manner. If one says, "Go to the D—l," the other often replies, "Go you to *Hecklebirnie*."

2. *Hecklebirnie* is a play among children, in which thirty or forty, in two rows, joining opposite hands, strike smartly, with their hands thus joined, on the head or shoulders of their companion as he runs the gauntlet through them. This is called "passing through the mires of *Hecklebirnie*," Aberd.

In Aberdeenshire this term has by some been resolved into "*Hekla-burn-ye*." One might, indeed, almost suppose, that this singular word contained some allusion to the northern mythology. The only conjecture that I can offer in regard to it, (while it must be acknowledged that it is mere conjecture,) has this reference. We learn from the *Speculum Regale*, that it was an ancient tradition, among the heathen, that the wicked were condemned to suffer eternal punishment in *Hecla*, the volcanic mountain in Iceland. Bartholin, in his *Caus. Contempt. Mort.* p. 369, gives it as his opinion that those who introduced christianity, along with the errors of that age, had viewed it as most subservient to their interest to suffer this idea to remain. As Su.G. *brinna*, and Isl. *brenn-a*, signify to burn, the latter also signifying incendium; we might suppose that *Heckiebirnie* has

been corr. from *Hekla-brenna*, "the burning of Hekla."

Something may also be found to correspond with the otherwise unaccountable idea of this place being beyond *Hell*. There was another mountain, or rather a *fell* or rocky hill situated in the isthmus of Thornes, i. e. "the Ness of Thor," which the heathen viewed as the receptacle of the dead. This, however, seems to have been considered as a more comfortable place; for it was consecrated to Thor by Thorolf, a great stickler for the ancient worship, who had fled from Norway to Iceland, to avoid persecution from Harold Harfager, on account of religion. Arngrim. Islandia, p. 35, 36. The name of this hill was *Helga*, thus denominated, it has been said, as being consecrated to Thor, from Isl. *helgi*, holy. But it is remarkable, that it so nearly corresponds with Moes. G. *halge*, inferorum sedes, tartarus; Alem. *hella*, A.S. *hell*, *helle*, id.; Su. G. *hael* mors. How far this hill is from *Hekla*, I cannot pretend to say. The distance may perchance exceed "three miles."

One great difficulty as to this etymon undoubtedly is, that it seems hard to conceive how any phraseology, referring to local description in so remote an island, should reach ours; especially as Iceland was not colonised till the ninth century. But as there was a constant intercourse between Iceland and Norway, I need scarcely observe that this intercourse was not less strictly maintained between Norway and the Orkneys, as well as the north-eastern coast of Scotland. Perhaps the use of this Scandinavian term is not more surprising than that of some others, which undoubtedly claim the same origin. V. QUIDERFULL.

Heckabirnie, denoting a lean, feeble creature, and being an Orkney word, has most probably originated from Norway; and might have referred to one who had an appearance of having escaped from purgatory, or from a state of severe suffering.

TO HECKLE *on*, *v. n.* To continue in keen argumentation.

"The King—entering to touch matters, Mr. Andrew broke out with his wonted humour of freedom & zeal, & there they *heckled on* till all the house and closs both heard much of a large hour." Melville's MS. Mem. p. 302.

* TO HECTOR, *v. a.* Used in a sense different from that of the word in E.; to oppose with vehemence.

"Sir George Lockhart *hectored* that doctrine of visible and invisible estates," &c. Fountainhall, Suppl. Dec. iv. 139.

HEDDLES, *s. pl.* The small cords, &c.] *Add*; A.S. *hebel*, *hebeld*, signify licium; "the thread on the shuttle, or on the weaver's beam;" Somner.

HEDDLE-TWINE, *s.* The name of the thread of which *heddles* are made, S.

"*Heddles*,—that part of the apparatus of a loom necessary for raising and separating the threads of the warp, so as to admit the shuttle. They are frequently prepared by females, and are made of very strong thread called *heddle-twine*." Agr. Surv. Renfr. p. 257.

HEDE-VERK, *s.* A head-ache.] *Add*;

"The sicknesse as yee see, is not some light trou-

ble, a tooth ache, or an *head-worke*, as wee say, but a deadly disease," &c. Z. Boyd's Balm of Gilead, p. 59.

Add to etymon; Sw. *hufvud-waerk*, id.

TO HEDGE, *v. n.* To shuffle in narration, to equivocate, Loth.

It is used by Shakespear in a sense nearly allied; "to shift, to hide the head;" Johns.

HEDINFULL, *adj.* Scornful. V. HEYDIN.

HEDISMAN, HEADSMAN, *s.* 1. A chief, a principal man in a district.] *Add*, as sense 2. A master in a corporation or trade.

"The *heidismen* and maisters of the hammermen craft, baith blacksmaythes, goldsmaythes, lorymeres, saidlaris, cuitlares, bucklemakars, armoraris, and all wthers presentit in thair bill of supplicatioun," &c. Seill of Caus, Edinr. 2 May 1483, MS.

"That the said craft is abusit, and the Maisters and *Hedismen* thair of gretly skaithit by the daily markat maid in cremys, and be vile persones throw the hie street,—in bachlying of the Hammyrmenis work and thair craft," &c. Seal of Cause, Edinr. 12 April 1496. Blue Blanket, p. 11.

HEDT, *pron.* It, Orkn. V. HIT.

HEEDIFULL, *adj.* Scornful. V. under HEYDIN.

HEEL, *s.* *Heel of the twilight*, the termination of twilight, Ayrs.

"Having loitered on the way thither, they reached Paisley about the *heel of the twilight*." R. Gilhaize, iii. 46.

TO HEEL, *v. n.* To run off, to take to one's heels, Buchan.

She wand the clue wi' tentie han',

An' cries, "Wha hauds the end o't?"

But knap it braks, an' tho' she fan',

She didna bide to mend it,

But *heel't* that night. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 68.

HEELIE, HEILIE, *adj.* Expl. "crabbed, ill-tempered, troublesome," Fife.

Allied perhaps to A.S. *healic* altus, sublimis, as signifying that one carries one's self *high*; or to Isl. *hael-iz* gloriari, whence *haelinn* jactabundus.

HEELS O'ER HEAD.] *Give*, as sense

1. Topsy-turvy, in a literal sense, with the bottom uppermost, S.

—I coup'd Mungo's ale

Clean *heels o'er head*, fan it was ripe and stale,
Just whan the tapster the first chapin drew.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

This phrase exactly corresponds in literal signification with Teut. *steert-bollen*, to tumble, from *steert* cauda, and *bol*, *bolle* caput, q. the tail over the head.

Add, as sense

4. To turn any commodity *heels o'er head*, to gain cent. per cent. upon it, Aberd.

HEEPY, *s.* A fool, a stupid person, S.] *Add*;

2. Expl. "a melancholy person;" Gl. Picken.

HEEREFOR, *adv.* For this reason.

—"The number characterized with this name, is 144000. which number *heerefore* may well be called the number of the name of God, or God his number, as 666. is called of the name of the beast, or the beast his number." Forbès on the Revelation, p. 120.

This is a compound to which I find nothing analogous.

HEERS. *The seid of the heers.*

"In the year of God 1527 [1526, Godscroft, p. 253,] the feild of Melross was strukin, quherin the laird of Cesfurd was slain, quherof the laird of Buccleugh bure the seid of the *heers*." Marioriebanks' Annals, p. 4.

I see no sense this can bear, but that Buccleugh "supported the *side* of the *lords*," or nobles, in their association against the Earl of Angus. This is the latest proof I have met with of the use of the term. V. HER, HERE.

HEEVIL, *s.* The conger-eel, Loth.

"M. Conger. Conger-eel; *Hewe-eel* of Sir Robert Sibbald; or *Heevil*." Neill's List of Fishes, &c. p. 2. V. HEAWE EEL.

HEFF, *s.* 1. A holding, or place of rest, So. of S.

—"A weel-hained *heff*, and a beildy lair."—Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 287.

2. An accustomed pasture, *ibid*.

3. The attachment of sheep to a particular pasture, *ibid*.

Su.G. *haefd*, possessio, Isl. *hefd*, usucapio, Dan. *haevd*, maintenance, protection.

To HEFF, *v. a.* To accustom to a place, Ettr.

For.; merely a variety of *Heft*, q. v. Hence, HEFFING, *s.* Keeping, maintenance, sustentation, Ettr. For.

"O'er muckle—meldar i' the brusket. Gin I had the *heffing* o' them,—I sude tak a staup out o' their bickers." Perils of Man, i. 55.

Su.G. *hafw-a*, Isl. *haf-a*, habere, *haf-az vid*, bene sustentare.

To HEFT, *v. n.* 1. To dwell, Aberd.] *Add*;

To Linshart, gin my hame ye speir,

Where I hae *heft* near fifty year,

'Twill come in course, ye need na fear,

The part's weel kent.

Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 111.

3. To be familiarized to a station or employment, S.A.

"Master Darsie, it may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is *hefted*, as it were, to his new calling." Redgauntlet, i. 193.

Add to etymon; Isl. *hefd-a*, usucapere, usufacere.

HEFT, HAFT, *s.* Dwelling, place of residence,

S.B. V. HAFT, *s.*

To HEFT, *v. a.* To confine, to restrain.] *Add*;

One is said to be *heftit*, S., when, in consequence of long retention, the bladder is painfully distended.

HEFT, *s.* A handle, as that of a knife, &c. S.; *haft*, E.

Cripple Archy gat up bethout e'er a stammer,
An' strak like a Turk wi' the *heft* o' a hammer.

MS. Poem.

A.S. *haeft*, Teut. *heft*, *id*. Dr. Johns. derives *haft* from the *v. to have* or *hold*. But as Teut. *hecht* is synon. with *hecht*, and *hecht-en* signifies apprehendere, tenere, *haft* and *heft* may rather be traced to A.S. *haeft-an*, capere, apprehendere, Su.G. *haeft-a*, *id*. These verbs, however, are most probably frequentatives from that simply signifying *to have*, as Moes.G. *hab-an* is used in the sense of laying hold of, Mark iii. 21.

HEFT AND BLADE, the whole disposal or power of any thing. 565

"Now hes fortoun geuyn baith *heft* & *blaid* of this mater to ws." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 3. Hujus rei *ansam mediumque* nobis obtulit, Boeth. Lat. dare *ansam*, to give occasion.

This seems to have been a proverbial phrase in S. To *ha'e baith heft and blade to hadd*, to have any thing wholly at one's option, to have the power of settling it what way soever one pleases, S.B.

—Gin I

Some sic like words might happen then to say,
They've been but said to please a fool like you.

—Why did you sae? says Bydby, for ye had
In your ain hand *to hadd, baith heft and blade*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 83.

Q. "You had the full power of the knife."

To HEFT, *v. a.* To fix, as a knife is fixed in its haft.

"They *heft* their heart in their own honesty and resolutions, and not in the blessed root Christ Jesus, without whom we can do nothing." Guthrie's Trial, p. 249.

Sw. *haeft-a* arcte unire; *haeft-a in*, infibulare; from *hafw-a* habere, anciently apprehendere.

To HEFT, *v. a.* To lift up, to carry aloft, Gall.

—Upo' the cliff

The eagle has his haunt, a royal nest,
Bequeath'd to him and his, since time unken'd;
There to the beetling cliff he *hefts* his prey
Of lam or hare, ta'en frae the vale below.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 3.

Apparently a frequentative from Su.G. *haefw-a*, Teut. *heff-en*, levare, elevare, *to heave*.

To HEGH, *v. n.* To pant, to breathe quickly.

V. HECH.

HEGHEN, HECHEN, *s.* The fireside, Ayrs.

Isl. *hie ignis minutus*, whence *hiegetell*, silex, q. scintillipara, as producing sparks; G. Andr. p. 112. *hielog*, ignis fatuus; Haldorson. Perhaps we may view as a cognate *hi*, otium, mansio segura domus, and *hia* otuari, desiderare; q. to loiter at home, or by the fireside.

HEGHT, *s.* A heavy fall, Gall.

—The cotter's cur,

At's ain fire-side, rous'd by the glad alarm,
Out o'er the porritch-pingle takes a sten,
Laying the brosy weans upo' the floor
Wi' donsye *heght*, and rins unto the bent.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 28.

I know not if this be allied to Teut. *hacht-en* conscindere; or Germ. *hack-en* caedere pulsando; Wachter.

HEGRIE, *s.* The heron, Shetl.

"Ardea Major, (Linn. syst.) *Hegrie*, Heron, Heronshaw." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 266.

"Hager, the Crested Heron, Faun. Suec. Dan. and Norw. *heyre*, and *hegre*, the Common Heron." Penn. Zool. p. 339, 340.

HEGS, *interj.* An exclamation, or kind of minced oath, Ayrs.; changed perhaps from *Haith*, q. v. as *Fegs* from *Faith*.

Hegs, Jock, gin ye war here like me,

I cou'd na swear that ye wad be

Mair honest than ye soud be.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 53.

It is changed to *Fegs*, Ed. 1813.

HEY, *interj.* 1. Ho, a call to listen, or to stop, addressed to one at some distance, S.; *synon.* with *How*.

"And *hey* Annie, and how Annie!
Dear Annie, speak to me!
But ay the louder he cried 'Annie!'
The louder roar'd the sea.

Lass of Lochroyan, Minstrelsy Bord. ii. 64.
Then *hey* play up the rinawa' bride,
For she has ta'en the gee.

Runaway Bride, Herd's Coll. ii. 87.

This seems to be the same with *Hay*, *interj.*, q. v., and nearly allied to Isl. *hey-a* morari, q. Tarry for me! Fr. *hai*, *hay*, an interjection of forwarding or encouragement.

2. A rousing or awakening call, S.

Hey, Johnny Coup, are ye waking yet?
Or are your drums a beating yet?

Ritson's Scottish Songs, ii. 84.

As there are various editions of this satirical song, I have heard the second line sung with no other change but that of the interjection.

Hey, Johnny Coup, are ye waking yet?

And *how*, Johnie Coup, are ye, &c.

To **HEY**, v. n. To hasten, S.; *hie*, E.

With lightsome hearts now up the burn they *hey*,
And were well on the road by brak of day.

Ross's Helenore, p. 71.

A.S. *heig-an*, *hig-an*, *festinare*. It also signifies, *moliri*, *niti*, and *perscrutare*; and must therefore be viewed as originally the same with Dan. *hig-e*, to long for, to desire, to hanker after. Serenius mentions Isl. *hey-a*, *agere*, *inchoare*, as allied to the E. v. But, besides that this term does not occur, as far as I can observe, in any Isl. lexicon, the sense is rather remote.

HEY WULLIE WINE, AND HOW WULLIE WINE, an old fireside play of the peasantry, in which the principal aim is, by metrical queries and answers, to discover one another's sweethearts, Gall.

Hey Wullie Wine, and How Wullie Wine,

I hope for hame ye'll no incline, &c.

Gall. *Encycl.*

HEICH (gutt.), *adj.* High, S.] *Add*;

2. Tall; as, "That boy's very *heich* o' his eild," i. e. very tall for his age, S.

HEICH (gutt.), s. A slight elevation; as a pimple, a very small knoll. *Heich and how*, hill and dale, Upp. Clydes.

HEICHNESS, s. Height, highness, *ibid.*

HEIGHT, *part. pa.* Inflated; applied to the mind.

"We exhort yow alsua, as ye knaw science to be the gift of God, sua ye wald remembir it to be indifferent to guid or evil; sua that naturalie, without the heit of cheritie, it makis men bowldin [swelled] and *heicht*." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 253.

He alludes to the apostolical language, "Knowledge puffeth up," 1. Cor. xiii. V. **HICHT**.

HEID, s. Heat; q. "oppressed with heat."

Thay hard harnest men thay hewit on in haist,
Thay worthit heuy with *heid*, and angerit with all.

Ranf Coilyear, D. ij. a.

Dan. *hede*, *aestus*, *heed* fervidus; Isl. *heid* sudum, *serenum*, a clear sky.

HEID-GEIR, s. Attire for the head.

"Item, ten *heid geiris* of fedderis for hors." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 53. V. GER.

HEYDING, **HEYTHING**, &c., s. Scorn.] *Add*;
HEDINFULL, **HEEDIFULL**, *adj.* Scornful, derisory.

"All the writings of those quha defendes ane euill caus, as dois Schir John Knox, vsis to be stufit, for inlaik of better garniment, with schoring and *heidinfull* saingis, lyes, with wordes craftelie paintit and coloret," &c. J. Tyrie's Refutation, Pref. 1.

"There are some that cares neyther for the Spirit nor the word, such are prophaine dogges, atheists, men liuing without God in the world: speake of a Spirit to them they will scorne; in a prophaine bodie that hes not the Spirit, the name of a spirit is but a scorne vnto him, tell him of spirituall lyfe, he will laugh a *heedifull* laughter." Rollock on 1. Thes. p. 323.

Heedifull is obviously the same with *Hedinfull*. This form of the word, however, more nearly resembles Isl. *haedfull-r*, *irrisorius*. V. **HEYDIN**.

HEID-ROUME, s. The ground lying between a haugh, or flat, and the top of a hill.

All landis, quhairever thay be,

In Scotland's partis, has merchis thré;

Heid-roume, water, and monthis bord.—

Heid-roume is to the hill direct,

Fra the haugh callit in effect.

Balfour's Pract. p. 439.

At first view, this might seem to signify the chief or best ground on an estate, from *heid*, i. e. head or principal, corresponding to Isl. *haufud*, Su.G. *hufwud*, A.S. *heafod*, Teut. *hoofd*, id., and *roume* a farm. V. ROWM. But it undoubtedly denotes the ascent of land from the plain to the hill. This seems to be determined by the following words:

Thorton burnis in monthis hie

Sall stop na *heid roume* thoch thay be. *Ibid.*

Thus the term must denote the extension of the land to the head or summit of a mountain, or of the highest ground adjacent. V. BORD, MONTHIS BORD.

HEIFFLE, s. Expl. "a *toolyie* with a young wench," Fife.

This would seem allied to Isl. *hiahvila* *contubernium*; *consuetudo*, *concubinatus*.

HEIGHT, *pret.* Promised, engaged to.

"To conclude, because God promised not so clarelie nor plentifullie opened his grace, that, therefore, he performed not also truelie what hee *height*: it is, first, a vicious argumentation, and iuxt a contumelious blasphemie against the truth of God." Forbes's Defence, p. 29. V. **HECHT**, v.

To **HEILD**, **HEILL**, &c. v. a. 2. To conceal, to hide.] *Add*;

"I sall be lele and trew to you, my liege Lord, Schir James, King of Scottis. And sall nocht heir your scaith, nor se it, but I sall lat it at all my power, and warn you therof. Your consell *heil* that ye schaw me: The best consale that I can to gif to yow, quhen ye charge me in *verbo Dei*. And als help me God, and haly ewangelis," &c. *Forma fidelitatis Prelatorum*, A. 1445. Harl. MS. 4700; Pinkerton's Hist. Scot. I. App. 476. Insert before etymon;

This seems to have been the general orthography

in O.E. "*Hyllen* or coueren. Operio.—Velo.—*Hillinge* of clothes. Tegumentum.—*Hillinge* of what thinge it bee. Cooperitura." Prompt. Parv.

To HEILD, HEYLD, *v. n.* 1. To incline.] *Add*;

O.E. *hylde*. "I *hylde*, I leane on the one syde as a bote or shyp, or any other vessel.—Sytt fast, I rede you, for the bote begynneth to *hylde*." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 262, a.

HEIN-SHINN'D, *adj.* Having large projecting shin-bones, S.

She's bow-hough'd, she's *hein-shinn'd*,

Ae limp'in' leg a handbread shorter.

Burns, Song, Sic a wife as Willie had.

Corr. perhaps from *hem-shinn'd*, *q.* having shins like *hains* or *hems*, i. e. projecting like an ox-collar.

HEIRANENT, *adv.* Concerning this, S.

—"Hes gevin full pouer and commissioun to the saidis burrowis and commissioneris thair of to tak ordour *heiranent*." Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 174. V. ANENT.

HEIRATOUR, *adv.* In this quarter, Brechine Reg. V. ATOUR.

HEIRINTILL, *adv.* Herein; *intill*, i. e. into, being commonly used for *in*, S.

"Approveis the foresaidis,—conforme to the tenoris of the samene *q^{like}* ar insert *heirintill* ad longum." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 305.

HEIR-OYE, *s.* A great-grandchild. V. IER-OE.

HEIRSKAP, *s.* Inheritance; succession to property, especially to that which is denominated *heritable*, Roxb.; E. *heirship*.

Teut. *erf-schap*, haereditas. V. AIRSCHIP, under AIR, an heir.

HEIRTHROW, *adv.* By this means; Aberd. Reg. A. 1535.

HEIS, HEIZE, *s.* 3. The act of swinging.] *Add*;

—"A crazy gate—was bestrode by a parcel of bare-legged boys. 'What are you about, you confounded rascals?' called Mr. Gaffaw to them.—'We're just takin' a *heize* on the yett.'" Marriage, ii. 92.

4. A swing, the instrument of swinging, Loth.

HEYTIE, *s.* A name for the game elsewhere denominated *Shintie*, Loth. It is also called *Hummie*, *ibid.*

HEIYEARALD, *s.* A heifer of a year and a half old, Loth.

I have given this term as near the provincial pronunciation as possible. It is evidently corr. from *half-year* (often *heltier*) and *auld*; as a beast at the end of the first year is called a *year-auld*, at the end of the second a *twayear-auld*. The term *half*, for the sake of the sound, has been prefixed, instead of being postponed. This mode of transposition is not without example in the kindred tongues. Dan. *halv tre*, "three and a half; *halv tredie*, two and a half;" Wolff. Sw. *halftredie*, *id. tredie*, in both languages signifying a third; *halfannan*, *halfannat*, one and a half, Widegr. i. e. half of another. Dan. *half anden*, "one and a half."

HELELIE, *adv.* Wholly.

—"The present rent of the said bishoprick is werray meane and sobir to intertene his estait,—be ressoun thair of the patrimonie of the said bishoprik

being *helelie* delapidat and exhaustit be his predecessoris deidis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 151. V. HAIL, *adj.*

HELGAFFELS, *s.* The "consecrated mountain, used by the Scandinavian priests, for the purposes of their idol-worship."

"His meaning was dark and obscure, like that which the Pagan priests were wont to deliver, in the name of their idols, to the tribes that assembled at the *Helgafels*." The Pirate, ii. 141.

Traced to Isl. *heilg-r*, holy, and *fell*, *fiall*, mons minor, monticulus. But V. HECKIEBIRNIE.

HELIE, *adj.* Holy, Roxb.

HELIE-HOW, *s.* A caul or membrane, that covers the head, with which some children are born.

Hence the old saying; "He will be lucky, being born with the *helie-how* on his head," Roxb.

Sibb. gives this as *Haly-how*, Gl. V. How, *s.*

HELYER, HALIER, *s.* A cavern into which the tide flows, Shetl.

—"A deep indenture of the rocks gave the tide access to the cavern, or, as it is called, the *Helyer* of Swartaster." The Pirate, ii. 142. 202.

"Minna dreamed that she was in one of the most lonely recesses of the beach,—where the incessant operation of the waves, indenting a calcareous rock, has formed a deep *halier*, which, in the language of the island, meant a subterraneous cavern, into which the tide ebbs and flows." *Ibid.* ii. 122, 123.

Isl. *hellir*, antrum, specus; Haldorson. G. Andr. gives *heller*, spelunca; referring to *hol*, caverna, antrum. But as Haldorson explains the term by Dan. *klippe-hule*, i. e. literally, "rock, hole," or "hollow in a cliff," it is more probable that the origin is Isl. *hella*, petra. Ihre traces Su.G. *haell*, *id. to hall-a*, *haell-a*, inclinare. He has, indeed, defined *haell* as properly denoting a rock whose ridge gently and gradually declines.

HELIMLY, *adv.* Actually, truly; wholly, Aberd.; undoubtedly the same with *Hailumly*, *q. v.*

HELYNES, *s.*

—"The said master James [Lyndesay] was excludit fra the counsall of the forsaid king, & fra the court, & for his werray *helynes*. And had bene slane for his demeritis, had nocht bene he was redemit with gold." Addic. Scot. Corniklis, p. 22.

The word is evidently used in a bad sense; but what that is must be left undetermined. Perhaps it may signify duplicity; Teut. *hael*, subtilis.

HELLICAT, *s.* A wicked creature, Ettr. For.

"Murrain on the gear!—say nought about them. Let us but get poor Grace out o' that auld *Hellicat's* clutches." Tales of my Landlord, i. 179.

"Either gar thae *hellicats* gang about their business, or—I'll thraw your neck about." Perils of Man, ii. 61.

This is viewed as quite different from *Hallokit* Perhaps like E. *hell-kite*; or *q. hell-cat*.

HELLICATE, *adj.* Lightheaded, giddy, violent, extravagant, South of S.; *Hellocat*, rompingish, Dumfr.

"I want to see what that *hellicate* quean Jenny

Rintherout's doing—folk said she wasna weel—She'll be vexing hersel about Steenie the silly tawpie, as if he wad ever hae lookit our his shouther at the like o' her!" Antiquary iii. 216.

"He took nae supper, for he said he was defeat wi' travel a' the night afore. I dare say now it had been on some *hellicat* errand or other." Guy Mannering, ii. 177. V. HALLOKIT.

HELLY DABBIES. V. DABBIES.

HELLIE-LAMB, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to a hump on the back, Clydes.

Teut. *lamme* signifies impedimentum, nocumentum. *Hellie*, however, may have the sense of *Helie*, holy. Thus it may be viewed as containing a profane allusion to one carrying a lamb, devoted to sacrifice, on his back; especially as, by the vulgar, a natural defect is supposed to be a presage of good luck.

HELLIS, used in pl. for *hell*.] *Add*;

Even when the term occurs in sing., it is almost invariably preceded by the demonstrative article. That this was the general use would appear from the following example.

"Tartarus, idem est quod Infernus, *the Hell*." Despaut. Gram. C. 11, b.

HELLOCK, *s.* A romp, Dumfr. V. HALOC.

HELL'S-HOLES, "those dark nooks that are dreaded as being haunted with bogles." Gall. Encycl.

HELMY, *adj.* Rainy, Ang.] *Add*;

"There is a severe monsoon, on the mountain of Crossfell in Westmoreland, called the *Helm-wind*." Note on this article by Sir W. Scott.

The following account is given of this by Gough.

"The *helm wind* is a phenomenon peculiar to this county [Westmoreland], and the confines of Yorkshire and Lancashire.—A rolling cloud hovers over the mountain tops for three or four days together, when the rest of the sky is clear, and continues notwithstanding the most violent hurricane and profound calm alternately succeeding each other." Camden's Brit. iii. 402.

HELPLIE, *adj.* Helpful, S.B.] *Add*;

"—Howbeit sum credite thai had afoir this amangis godly and peaceable persones, quha of reuthful compassioun wes *helplie* unto thame, lipynand, as reasone cravis, for recompence and payment, quhilk can nocht be maid sa lang as this inobedience is unremedit, with this thair credlite is fastlie tynt." Act. Priv. Counc. A. 1563. Keith's Hist. App. p. 190.

HELPLYK, *adj.* Helpful.

"Decessit at Paslay Thomas Tarvas abbot of Paslay, the quhilk was ane richt gud man, and *helplyk* to the place of any that euer wes." Addic. to Scot. Corn. p. 19.

Here we have the precise form of the Teut. term. V. HELPLIE.

HEMMEL, HAMMEL, *s.* A square frame, made of four rough posts, connected with two or three bars each, erected in a cattle-court or close, for the cattle to eat straw out of, Roxb., Berw.

"As it is understood that cattle thrive better, and are more fit for travelling to distant markets, when instead of being tied up to a stake, they are allowed

to move about, with a choice of eating their food, either under or without covering, feeding houses are therefore made as open shades, with a narrow inclosed yard along their outside. Both the covered shed, and the adjoining yard, are divided into spaces for two, or at most three cattle each, by cross divisions or racks, having a row of troughs along the covered shed, with a passage for filling them, either under the roof or on the outside. These are called *hammels* in Berwickshire, and have been found to answer uncommonly well.—Horses also, when kept in this manner, are found to be much less liable to grease, than in close warm stables." See Report of Berwicks. p. 95; and Sir John Sinclair's Husbandry of Scotland, p. 23; also, General Agr. Report of Scotl. i. 146.

"Sheds are named *hemmels*," Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 503. *Hemmel* is expl. "a fold, North." Grose.

This might seem allied to Teut. *hammey*, a bar, a rail; lignum transversum quod ostiis opponitur in postem utrinque immissum; clathrum; Kilian: or to Isl. *hamla*, impedimentum; as a verb, impedire; *hemill* tutela, custodia. But the term rather seems to be Teut. *hemel*, Alem. *himil*, or Germ. Su.G. and Dan. *himmel*, a canopy. Teut. *hemel van de koetse*, the roof of a coach. Hence *hemel-en*, tegere; concamerare. The radical term appears to be O.Su.G. *hem-a* or *ham-a*, tegere; also tecto recipere, of which we must certainly view as derivatives, A.S. *hama*, tectum, a covering, and *hamod*, indutus, tectus, covered. This is most probably the origin of A.S. *ham*, Su.G. *hem*, Germ. *heim*, &c. a house, q. that which covers or protects from the inclemency of the weather. It had occurred to me, that we ought also to trace to this ancient Goth v. Teut. *hemel*, Su.G. and Germ. *himmel*, &c. signifying heaven, as naturally suggesting the idea of what is a cope or canopy to the earth; whence the language of the Poet, quod tegit omnia coelum, as it has indeed been supposed by some that the Latins gave it the name of *coelum*, from *caelare*; and I observe with satisfaction that Ihre has thrown out the same idea. As the Moeso-Goths called heaven *himins*, retained in Isl. *himin*, he traces this to the same origin; remarking that, in the old laws of Dalecarlia in Sweden, *himin* and *taeckio* are used as synonymes, both signifying a covering, or as we would express it in S., that which *thacks*.

HEMMYNYS, *s. pl.* Shoes of untanned leather.] *Add*;

It may be subjoined, that the learned Somner thus expl. A.S. *hemming*, "*i. ruh sco*. Pero; a kind of shoe (called a *Brogue*), made of a rough hide, such as the Irish-men sometimes use." Dict.

HEMP-RIGGS, *s. pl.* 1. *Ridges* of fat land whereon *hemp* was sown in the olden time;" Gall. Encycl.

2. Land, that is viewed as remarkably good, "is said to be as strong as *hemp-riggs*;" Ibid.

HEMPY, HEMPIE, *adj.* Roguish, riotous, romping, S.

Sine a' the drochlin *hempy* thrang
Gat o'er him wi' a fudder.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 128.

"I hae seen't mysel mony a day syne. I was a

daft *hempie* lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 288.

HEMPSHIRE GENTLEMAN, one whose seems to be ripening for a death by *hemp*, Fife.

A play on the name of the county called *Hampshire*.

* HEN, *s.* To sell a hen on a rainy day, to make a bad market, S.

"You will not sell your hen on a rainy day," S. Prov.; "you will part with nothing to your disadvantage, for a hen looks ill on a rainy day." Kelly, p. 373.

"This is the price their indemnity must be purchased at. For the Devil is not such a fool as to sell his hen on a rainy day." M'Ward's Contend. p. 328.

CROWING HEN. This is reckoned very *unsonsie* or *uncannie* about a house, Teviotd.

HEN-BIRD, *s.* A chicken, properly one following its mother, S.

HEN'S CARE, a proverbial phrase, used in Fife, and perhaps in other counties, to denote the exercise of care without judgment. It is exemplified by the watchfulness of a hen over ducklings which she has bred, as if they were her own species; and by her extreme anxiety lest they should perish, when, according to their natural propensity, they betake themselves to the water.

The Icelanders have a proverbial phrase bearing a sense nearly the reverse. From *haene*, gallina, they have formed the *v. ad haen-ost*. Thus they say, *Ad haenost ad annan*, in alicujus tutelam se committere, veluti pulli gallinae, et haec homini; "to commit one's self to the care of another, as chickens to a hen." G. Andr. p. 105.

HEN'S-FLESH, *s.* My skin's a' hen's-flesh, a phrase used when one's skin is in that state, from extreme cold, or terror, that it rises up at every pore, Loth.

HENS'-TAES, *s. pl.* A term applied to bad writing; scrawls, pot-hooks, Aberd., Ang.; q. only resembling the marks made by the scratching of a hen.

HEN-WIFE, HEN-WYFE, *s.* 1. A woman who takes care of the poultry, &c.] *Add*;

He—had thame home to his place quhair he wone, And chairgeit sone his *henwyfe* to do hir cure And mak thame fruct.— Colkelbie Sow, v. 844.

"This was a half-witted lad, of very small stature, who had a kind of charge of the poultry under the old *hen-wife*; for in a Scottish family of that day there was a wonderful substitution of labour." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 43.

2. A woman who sells poultry, S.

"In comes Jenny Featherbed the *henwife*, in an awfu' passion, saying she had heard that a great heap o' hens had come down frae Lunnon for the King, wha had said afore ane o' our Scotch lords, that he wadna eat a hen brought up about a Scotch house, because we didna keep our doors clean." Petticoat Tales, ii. 162.

3. Hence the metaph. phrase, &c.

HEN-WILE, *s.* A stratagem.] *Add*;

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The last syllable is evidently the same with E. *wile* used in the same sense; perhaps q. the *wile* used by a hen for gathering in her brood.

To HENCH, *v. n.* To halt, to limp, Gall., Roxb.

Germ. *hink-en*, claudicare, Teut. *hinck-en*, id.; radically the same with Su.G. *hwink-a* vacillare. Dan. *hink-er* id., *hinken* lameness.

To HENCH *awa'*, *v. n.* To move onward in a halting way, Fife, Roxb.

To HENCHIL, HAINCHIL, *v. n.* To rock or roll from side to side in walking; as, "a *hen-chillin'* bodie," Roxb.

From *hench*, E. *haunch*; or Teut. *hinckel-en*, unico pede saltare, *hinck-en* vacillare gressu, titubare.

HENCH-VENT, *s.* A triangular bit of linen, Gall.

"*Hench-vents*, the same with Gores, pieces of linen put into the lower parts of a shirt, to make that end wider than the other, to give *vent* or room for the *haunch*." Gall. Encycl.

To HENDER, *v. a.* To hinder, to detain, Ang. HENDER, *s.* Hinderance, S.B.

"xiiij s. to himself for his *hender* of labour & skayth," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

HENDERSUM, *adj.* Causing hinderance, ibid.

HENDEREND, *s.* Latter part, *hinder end*.

"That—in the *henderend* of the said cheptour [chapter] thir wourdis be eikit, without dispensatioun of the quenis grace and her successouris." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 415.

HENMEST, *s.* Last, S.B.; *hindmost*, E. "To pa [pay] the *henmest* penny of the said fiftene £." &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

HENNY, *s.* Honey, S.B.; elsewhere *hinny*.

HENNY-BEIK, *s.* Honey-hive, ibid.

To him she says, Well fell me, Lindy, now,
That e'er I got a tasting o' your mou',
Nae *henny beik* that ever I did pree,
Did taste so sweet or smervy unto me.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit. p. 103.

Belg. *hennig*, id.

HENNIE, *s.* The abbrev. of *Henrietta*, S.

HENOU, *interj.* A word giving notice, to a number of persons, to pull or lift all at once; corresponding with the *Heave-a'* (or all) of sailors, Clydes.

HENSEIS, *s. pl.* *Add*;

Isl. *haen-iz* signifies, Favorem alicujus captare, ei adherere. If allied to this, the term may signify retainers, parasites.

HENSEMAN, *s.* A page, a close attendant.] *Add*;

This office was formerly well-known even in the Highlands of S.

"The foster-brother having the same education as the young chief, may, besides that, in time become his *Hanchman*, or perhaps be promoted to that office under the old patriarch himself, if a vacancy should happen. This officer is a sort of secretary, and is to be ready, upon all occasions, to venture his life, in defence of his master; and at drinking-bouts he stands behind his seat, at his *haunch*, whence his title is de-

rived, and watches the conversation; to see if any one offends his patron." Burt's Letters, ii. 156-157.

Palsgr. renders it, *paige d'honnevr, enfant d'honnevr*; B. iii. f. 39, b., and "Mayster of the *hensh-men*, *escvier de pages d'honnevr*;" F. 47, b. It is most probably in the same sense that *Heynceman* occurs in Prompt. Parv., although it has no corresponding Lat. term.

To HENT, *v. a.* To gather, to glean, Shetl.

From Isl. *hendte* manibus jacto, G. Andr. Su.G. *haent-a*, A.S. *hent-an*, capere, recipere; from *hand* manus. There is, however, another Su.G. *v.*, which is more immediately synonymous. This is *hemt-a*, colligere, afferre, domum ducere; from *heim* domus, q. to bring home; Isl. *heimt-a*. *Heimta saman skatta*, vectigalia colligere; Heims Kringl.

HER, HERE, *s.* A lord.] *Add*;

This term seems used by Shakespear; "Will you go on, *heris*?" although by some changed to *hearts*, merely in a conjectural way; by others, to *heroes*, &c. The term does not signify, as Warburton says, *master*, but *masters*. For it is in the plural; the question being addressed both to Shallow and Page.

HERAGE, *s.* Inheritance.

—"And bathe the partijs to haue priuilege to persew vther lauchfully for ony accioun that outhier of thaim has again vther for *herage* of landis, or movable gudis of areschip pertening to ane are," i. e. heir. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 15.

HERALD-DUCK, *s.* The Dun-diver, a bird, Shetl.

"*Mergus Castor*, (Linn. syst.) *Herald-Duck* or Goose, Dun-diver." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 255.

HERBERY, HERBRY, HARBORY, *s.* 2. A dwelling place, &c.] *Add*;

This term seems to have been proverbially conjoined with house. "And nother *howss* nor *herbry* hir [here]." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

"*Herborowe*. Hospicium." Prompt. Parv.

Palsgr. expl. *herborowe* by Fr. *hostelaige*, logis, herberge; B. iii. F. 38, b.

3. The same term has been used for a haven or harbour.

"Quhair ony great presse of shippis lyis in ane *harberie*,—and ilk ane fallis out over on utheris, and dois uther damage,—the skaith—sall be equallie partit amangis the shippis that ly upon ather sydis," &c. Ship lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 623.

—"To pas to the burgh of Air,—thair to visie and consider the *herbrie* and sea port, and brig of the said burgh. To grant—an e ressounable generall stent—for help and support of the said decayit *harbrie*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 519.

Herberwe seems used in the same sense by Chaucer, v. 405.

HERD, *s.* 1. One who tends cattle, S. V. HIRD.

"Now the haill ministers of our landward sessions begins to take up the number of the haill fencible men—betwixt 60 and 16, so that *herd* and hireman were precisely noted, to the effect the fourth man might be listed." Spalding, ii. 109, 110.

2. In curling, a stone laid on the ice, with such nicety as to secure the principal stone from being driven out, Galloway; synon. *Guard*.

Gib o' the Glen, a noble *herd*

Behind the winner laid;

Then Fotheringham a sidelin shot

Close to the circle play'd.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 166. V. CLINT.

To HERD, *v. a.* To act the part of a shepherd, S.

When they were able now to *herd* the ewes,

They yeed together thro' the heights and hows.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14. V. HIRD, *v.*

The E. *v.* is used only as signifying "to throw or put into an herd."

To HERD, HIRD, *v. n.* 1. To tend cattle, or take care of a flock, S.

— I had na use to gang

Unto the glen to *herd* this mony a lang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 31.

HERE, *s.* An heir.

"The whole benefeit of the waird, &c. sall solely belong to the *here*," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 64.

HERE AND WERE, a phrase used to express contention or disagreement. *They were like to come, or gang, to here and were about it*; they were very near quarrelling. It is still used, both in Fife, and in Roxb.; but mostly by old people, the phrase being almost antiquated. Both the terms are pronounced like E. *hair*, or *hare*, and might be written *hair* and *wair*.

It might seem that the first is the same with the term *Here*, frequently occurring in the composition of the names of places, as denoting an army. V. DICT. The phrase would thus respect a business likely to terminate in the assembling of an army, and in actual warfare. Or we may view *here* as the same with Teut. *haer*, lis, a controversy, whence *haer-man* litigiousus. Thus *haer* and *werre* would denote a controversy likely to end in warfare, or in blood. It must be acknowledged, however, that the Teut. words are nearly synonymous; *werre* itself being rendered, by Kilian, contentio, dissidium; and *haer*, lis, being in all probability the same term which formerly denoted an army.

HEREAWAY, *adv.*] *Insert*, as sense

2. To this quarter, S.

I speak not of that balefull band,

That Sathan hes sent *heir* away,

With the black fleete of Norroway.

J. Davidson's Kinyeancleuch, Melville, i. 453.

HEREFORE, HERFORE, *adv.* On this account, therefore.

—"Ordanis our souerane lordis lettrez be direct to distrenye the said James, his landis & gudis *herfore*." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 128.

"In sic materis, *herfore*, O Appius, I wil be sa gracious to you, that I wil accuse ye alanerlie of ane crime," &c. Bellend. T. Liv. p. 285. He uses it for *itaque* and *igitur*, Lat.

HERE'S T'YE, a common mode of drinking one's health, now confined to the vulgar, S.

"The sailors were called down one by one to get a glass of grog, which they bumpered off with "*Here's t'ye*, gentlemen." The Smugglers, i. 129.

To HERE TELL, *v. n.* To learn by report, S.] *Add*;

Also by Palsgrave; "If you anger hym you are lyke to *here* tell of it;" B. iii. F. 149.

HEREYESTERDAY, *s.* The day before yesterday, *S.*] *Add*; The ancient pronounciation is retained in Banffs., without the aspirate; *air yesterday*.

HERYE, HEARY, *s.* 1. A compellation, &c.] 2. This term is addressed to a female inferior, in calling her; as, "Come this gate, *Heery*," Dumfr. The phrase is expl. "Come this way, *hussy*." But I cannot suppose this a synon. term. *Heery* or *Heerie*, seems to be always expressive of some degree of affection. *Add* to etymon;

Some derive Su.G. Teut. *herre* from the Isl.; observing that it is the same with *hara*, from *ha*, high, lofty. But I am much inclined to think that this very ancient Goth. word is allied to Gr. *Hērē*, *Here*, one of the names of Juno, which might be borrowed, like those of some of their other deities, from the Scythians. This has been traced to Heb. חֹרֶה, *Hore*, or as the Chaldee reads it, חֹרֶה, *Here*, *Liberā*, a name given to Juno, as well as to Proserpine. For the Hebrews denominated princes חֹרִים, *Horim*. Instead of the Heb. term, Isa. 34. 12. the Chaldee paraphrasts use חֹרִים, *Horin*; whence, it is supposed, originated the Gr. word, now used by us, to denote a *Hero*. V. Gale's Court, B. 2. c. 2. p. 22. 23.

HERING, *s.* Apparently for *ering*, the act of earing land.

—"And for the wrangwiss eting of the gers, & *hering* & manuring of the samin," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1439, p. 37.

HERINTILL, *adv.* Herein, in this.

"The pain of x lb. to be takin of the saidis officiāris that beis negligent *herintill*." Acts Ja. IV. 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 221.

HERIOT, *s.* The fine exacted by a superior on the death of his tenant, Galloway.

This at first view might seem to be a corruption of our old word *Herreyelde*, which is used in the same sense. It is, however, radically different, being from A.S. *heregeat*, compounded of *here* exercitus, and *geot-an* reddere, erogare. This primarily signified the tribute given to the lord of a manor for his better preparation for war; but came at length to denote the *best aucht*, or beast of whatever kind, which a tenant died possessed of, due to his superior after death. It is therefore the same with the E. forensic term *Heriot*. V. Lye and Jacob.

HERLE, *s.* A mischievous dwarf, or imp; applied to an ill-conditioned child, or to any little animal of this description; Perth.

This, I suspect, is radically the same with *Yrle*, *id.*; especially as it is expl. as exactly synon. with *Worl*.

HERONE-SEW, *s.* Properly, the place where herons build.

"That quhair only heronis biggis or hes nestis,—for the space of thre yeiris nixt to cum, na maner of persoun or persounis slay ony of the said *heronis sewis*, or destroy thair nestis, eggis, or birdis," &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 235.

This term has every mark of being originally the same with E. *heronshaw* or *hernshaw*, a *hernry*. Mr. Todd blames Dr. Johns. for joining *Heronshaw* with

Hernry, "as denoting place, without any authority." He has accordingly separated them; explaining *Hernshaw* "a heron;" because Spenser uses *herne-shaw*, and B. Jonson *hernsew* in this sense. But it is a singular fact, that this word seems early to have lost its original signification. It had most probably been formed, in the language of the peasantry, from the name given to the bird by their Norman lords, (for the A.S. name is *hragra*), with the addition of their own country word *shaw*, from A.S. *scua*, a shade, a thicket, a shaw or tuft. Cotgr. accordingly expl. *herne-shaw*, a "shaw of wood where herons breed." Phillips and Kersey give the same interpretation, viewing *hernshaw* and *hernery* as synon. Skinner unnaturally derives the last syllable from *sue*, *q. pursue*, the heron being itself a ravenous bird. Eliote and Huloet both understand *heron-sew* as equivalent to Lat. *ardeola*, a young heron; and our ancestors seem to have had the same idea, from their placing *slay* before *heronis sewis*.

To **HERRY**, *v. ā.* 1. To rob, to spoil.] *Add*; "Mony a kittiewake's and lungie's nest hae I *harried* up amang thae very black rocks." Antiquary, i. 162.

"Als the earle of Northumberland—cam vpoun the east borderis, and brunt Dunbar, and *hirried* it." P. 62. V. also p. 68.

HERRIE-WATER, HARRY-NET, *s.* 2. Metaph.—applied to the arts of the Roman clergy.] *Add*; 3. Particularly used to denote the doctrine concerning Purgatory.

"O howe miserable comforters are the Papistes! who sende men and women that all their dayes have been boyling [broyling] in the purgatory & pangues of this world, walking through fire and water, to a spirituall purgatorie.—This is ane *herrie-water-net*, and hath ouer-spread the whole waters, and all the people of the world: it was wouen lately: and the same Fathers who speake in some places of it affirmatively, in other places speake of it doubtfully, and in other places negatively." A. Symson's *Chrystes Testament Vnfolded*, E. 8, a, b.

HERRING DREWE, literally "a drove of Herrings." When a shoal of herrings appeared off the east coast of Scotland, all the idle fellows and bankrupts of the country run off under the pretence of catching them; whence he, who run away from his creditors, was said to have gane to the *Herring Drewe*, Aberd.

A.S. *draff*, a drove.

HERSCHIP, &c. *s.* 1. The act of plundering.] *Add*;

In Lent, in the year of God 1602, ther happened a great tumult and combustion in the west of Scotland, betuein the Laird of Lus (chieff of the surname of Colquhoun) and Alex^r Mackgregor (cheiftane of the Clangregar). Ther had ben formerlie some rancour among them, for divers mutuall *harships* and wrongs done on either syd; first by Luss his freinds, against some of the Clangregar, and then by John Mackgregor (the brother of the forsaid Alexander Mackgregor), against the Laird of Luss his dependers and tennents." Gordon's *Hist. Earls of Sutherland*, p. 246.

It may be observed, that Sir Robert Gordon, a

man of sound judgment, and of great candour, except perhaps in some instances where the honour of the house of Sutherland is concerned, gives a far more favourable account of the Macgregors, than the most of writers who have commemorated the extinction of this name. From his account, it appears that although the Colquhouns were the losers in the conflict, they were in fact the aggressors; and that the Macgregors were condemned, and outlawed, without being once heard in their own cause.

The orthography of Pitscottie, Edit. 1814, is *Hirschip*. "Sic *hirschip* was maid at this tyme,—that both the realmes war constrained to tak peace for sewin yeiris to cum." P. 63.

HERSKET, *s.* The Cardialgia, Orkn., the same with *Heartscauld*, q. v.

HERSUM, *adj.* Strong, rank, harsh; as, "This lamb is of a proper age; if it had been aulder [or shot] the meat wou'd ha' been *hersum*;" Aberd.

Dan. *harsk* rank, rancid, Su.G. *haersk*, id., and *sum* or *som*, a termination expressive of quality.

HERTLIE, *adj.* Cordial, affectionate. V. **HARTLY**.

HESP, *s.* A clasp folded over a staple, for fastening a door, S.; *hasp*, E.

Hespe, I find, is an O.E. word. "*Hespe* of dore. Pessula." Prompt. Parv.

SASENE BE HESP AND STAPILL, a mode of giving investiture in boroughs, S.

"Or he sould be saisit *be hesp and stapill*, as the commoun use is within burgh." A. 1569. Balfour's Pract. p. 175, 176.

"The apparent heir—requires the Bailie to give to him state or seisin by *hasp and staple*, conform to the use and custom of burgh.—A *staple* of a door, is the cavity into which the bolt or *hasp* is thrust. The *hasp* is a bar or bolt, or other sort of fastening for a door or window. To *hasp*, is to lock, bar or bolt." Hope's Minor Practicks, p. 323, 324.

See also Acts Cha. I. Vol. V. 575, Ed. 1814, col. 2.

It would seem that the same custom prevailed in England, if we are to judge from its ancient laws. For Bracton says; *Fieri debet traditio per ostium, per Haspam vel Annulum, et sic erit in possessione de toto*. Lib. ii. c. 18, sec. 1. V. Du Cange, vo. *Haspa*.

This is obviously the same with *Investitura per Ostium, or per Ostium Domus. Per ostium domorum vendidi, et manibus meis tradidi, atque investi tibi, &c.* Tabul. Casauriens. A. 951, Du Cange, ibid. The act of delivering into the hands of an heir or purchaser the *hasp* or clasp, and *staple*, was evidently the same with giving him a right of entry and egress by the door, and of course possession of the house as exclusively his own.

The hinge, on which the door turned, was in L.B. denominated *anaticla*; and seisin was also given by this means. *Per ostium et anaticula—ei visus tradidisse et consignasse.* Formul. Lindenbrog. Du Cange, vo. *Anaticla*.

HESP, **HASP**, *s.* A hank of yarn, &c.] *Add*;

"O.E. *Hespe* of threde. Metaxa." Prompt. Parv. To **HET**, *v. a.* To strike, Angus; *hit*, E.

The S. term would seem to claim affinity with Su.G. *haett-a* periclitari.

HET, **HAT**, *adj.* 1. Hot, S.] *Add*;

Het is not only to be viewed as an *adj.*, but is used both as the *pret.* and *part. pa.* of the *v. to heat*; as, "I *het* it in the pan;" "Cauld kail *het* again,"—broth warmed on the second day; figuratively used to denote a sermon that is repeated, or preached again to the same audience, S.

HET-AHAME, *adj.* Having a comfortable domestic settlement, Gall.

"It is said of those who wander abroad when they have no need to do so, and happen to fare ill, that they war our *het ahame*." Gall. Encycl.

HET BEANS AND BUTTER, a game in which one hides something, and another is employed to seek it. When near the place of concealment, the hider cries *Het*, i. e. hot on the scent; when the seeker is far from it, *Cald*, i. e. cold. He who finds it has the right to hide it next, Teviotd.

It resembles *Hunt the slipper*.

HET FIT, used in the same sense, Aberd., with *Fute Hate*, straightway.

HET HANDS, a play, in which a number of children place one hand above another on a table, till the column is completed, when the one whose hand is undermost pulls it out, and claps it on the top, and thus in rotation, Roxb.

Invented probably for warming their hands in a cold day.

HET SEED, **HOT SEED**, *s.* 1. Early grain, S.A.

"These [oats] are distinguished into *hot seed* and cold seed, the former of which ripens much earlier than the latter [*r. latter*]." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 243.

"In some parts of Scotland, the distinction of oats, above-mentioned as *hot* and cold seed, or early and late ripeners, is termed ear [*r. air*] and late seed." Ibid. p. 244.

2. Early peas, S.A.

"Peas are sown of two kinds. One of them is called *hot seed* or early peas." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 87.

HET SKIN. "I'll gie ye a *guid het skin*," I will give you a sound beating, properly on the buttocks, S.

HET-SKINN'D, *adj.* Irascible, S.; synon. *Thin-skinned*.

HET TUIK, a bad taste. V. **TUIK**.

HET WATER. To *haud* one in *het water*, to keep one in a state of constant uneasiness or anxiety; as, "That bairn hauds me ay in *het water*; for he's sae fordersum that I'm ay fear'd that some ill come o'er him," S.

This proverbial language would seem to be borrowed from the painful sensation caused by scalding.

HETTLE, *adj.* Fiery, irritable, Clydes.

This seems merely a corr. of *Hetfull*, used in the same sense by Harry the Minstrel. V. **HET**.

HETTLE, *s.* The name given by fishermen, on the Frith of Forth, to a range of rocky bottom lying between the roadstead and the shore.

"The *brassy* is found, in the summer months, on the *hettle* or rocky grounds." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 13.

This term is probably of northern origin, and may be allied to Isl. *haetta* periculum, whence *haett-lig-r* periculosus; q. dangerous ground for fishing in: or

perhaps to Isl. *hvatt* acutus, acuminatus, as denoting the sharpness of the rocks.

HETTLE CODLING, a species of codling, which receives its denomination from being caught on what is in Fife called the *Hettle*.

Out of the hettle into the kettle, is an expression commonly used by old people in Kirkaldy, when they wish to impress one with the idea that any kind of fish is perfectly *caller* or fresh.

HEUCH, *s.* A crag, a precipice, &c.] *Add*;
Hence,

To COUP *one* O'ER THE HEUGH, to undo him, to ruin him, S.B.

—Father, this is hard aneugh,
Against ane's will to *coup* him o'er the *heugh*,
With his een open to the fearsome skaith;
To play sic pranks I will be very laith.
That ye car'd naething it wad vively seem,
Whether poor I sud either sink or swim.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 92.

HEUCK, HEUGH, *s.* A disease of cows, &c.] *Add*;

This disease, I suspect, is originally the same with that in Teut. called *hueck*, Sax. *huygh*, an inflammation of the uvula; Uva, uvula, columellae inflammation; Kilian.

HEUCK, HEUK, *s.* 1. A reaping-hook, S.
2. A reaper in harvest, S.; *Hairst heuk*, id. Aberd.

HEVIN, *s.* A haven. Hence the phrase,
HEVIN SILUER, custom exacted for entrance into a haven.

—"Grantis to the said lord Robert Stewart,—to vplift—all and sindrie escheittis, vnlawes and vther penalteis,—togidder with all the toill and *hevin siluer* accustumat to be payit befor be quhatsumeir straggear or vtheris arryvand at ony pairt of the saidis landis of Orknay and Yetland," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 255.

In Isl. this is denominated *hafner-toll-r*, i. e. *haven-toll*; in Belg. *havengeld*, or haven money; in Dan. *havn penge*, q. haven-penny.

HEUL, a mischievous boy. V. HEWL.

HEW, *s.* A very small quantity, West of S.

Probably from *hue*, q. "as much as to shew the colour of it." The radical term, however, as appearing in A.S. *heaw*, *heow*, *him*, signifies also species, forma. Isl. *hy* denotes the most delicate down, that which appears on the face before the beard grows.

HEWAND, *part. pr.* Having.

—"And all and syndrie vtheris *hewand* or pretendand entres in the mater within writtine," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 345.

HEWIN, *s.* A haven or harbour.

"Also the said Schir Alexr. hes obtenit the toun and brughe of Faythlie, now callit Fraser brughe, erectit in ane frie brughe of baronie,—with expres libertie to big ane towbuyth for ministratioun of justice, and ane *hewin* for the eass and commoditie of the cuntrey and liegis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 148.

This nearly approaches the pronunciation in Angus, which is q. *hain*.

HEWL, (pron. q. *hewel* or *hewil*). A cross-grained mischievous person, Selkirks., Roxb.; *heul*, a mischievous boy, Dumfr.; *Hule*, Galloway.

M'Taggart has a curious fancy as to the origin,

"Some," he says, "will have *hule* to be a demon of some kind or other, but I am inclined to think that *hule* is little else than another way of mouthing *hell*. 'He's a terrible *hule*,' 'He's a *hule's* boy;' and 'Saw ye the *hule*?' Gall. Encyl.

Here we might refer to C.B. *hoewgall*, quick-witted; and *hoewvach*, briskly proud; or to Teut. *heul-en*, to ferment; or Belg. *heughel-en*, to dissemble. But I see no satisfactory origin.

HEWMIST, HUMIST, *adj.* The last or hindmost, Angus.

I scarcely think that this can be a corr. of the E. word. It may rather be from S. *hufe*, synon. with *hove*, *how*, to halt, to tarry, with the addition of the mark of the superlative, *maest*, *mest*, or *most*. Isl. *hey-a*, however, signifies moror, immoror, tempus fallo; G. Andr. p. 108.

HIAS, *superl.* of Hie, high, Aberd. Reg. XVI. 624. V. HE, *adj.*

HIBBLED, *adj.* Confined, Fife.

This might almost seem allied to Isl. *hibyli* domicilium, ubi otari et manere licet; from *hi* otium, and *byli* habitaculum.

HICCORY, *adj.* Cross-grained, ill-humoured, Lanarks.; an application supposed to be borrowed from the tough quality of the wood thus denominated.

To HYCHLE, *v. n.* To walk, carrying a burden with difficulty, Upp. Lanarks.

Apparently a variety of *Hechle*, *v.* But it may be remarked that Isl. *heigull* is expl. Homuncio segnis; and *heik-ia* supprimere.

HICHT, *s.* 1. Height, S.

2. A height, an elevated place, S.

3. Tallness, S.

4. The greatest degree of increase; as, "the *hicht* o' the day," noon, or as sometimes expressed in E., high noon. Thus also, the moon is said to be *at the hicht*, when it is full moon, S.

HICHTIT (gutt.), *part. pa.* In great wrath, suggesting the idea of indignation approaching to frenzy, Ang.; synon. *Rais'd*.

HICHTLIE, *adv.* Highly.

"We have thoct necessare to send unto your Grace this berar—for declaratioun of sic thingis as ryndis *hichtlie* to the commone weale of baith thir realmes." Lett. Earl of Arran to Hen. VIII. Keith's Hist. App. p. 12. V. HICHT, *v.*, 2.

To HICK, *v. n.* 1. To hesitate, as in making a bargain, to chaffer, Fife, Roxb.

2. To hesitate in speaking, Roxb.

Evidently the same with Isl. *hik-a* cedere, recedere, expl. in Dan. *tove*, *staa i tvivl*, "to tarry, to stand in doubt;" *hik* mora, hesitatio, *hiken* id.; *hik-ad-r* animo fractus, Dan. *tvivlraadig*, "irresolute, undetermined; the contrary of which is expressed by *hiklans* audax, confidens;" Haldorson. Su.G. *wick-a*, vacillare, seems originally the same.

A term nearly resembling *Hick*, was used by our old writers in the same sense. V. HYNK.

The E. *v.* to *Higgle* may be a diminutive from this source; although viewed by Dr. Johns. as probably corrupted from *Haggle*.

To HICK, *v. n.* To make such a noise as chil-

dren do, before they burst into tears; to whimper, South of S. It is expl. as signifying, to grieve, Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *hick-en* singultire, to hiccup, because of the resemblance as to sound.

To HICK, *v. n.* To hiccup, Ang., Perth. ; synon. *Yeisk*.

Su.G. *hick-a*, Teut. *hick-en*, id.

HICK, *s.* The act of hiccuping, *ibid*.

Teut. *hick*, id. Su.G. *hicka*, id.

HICK, *interj.* A term used to draught horses, when it is meant that they should incline to the right, Dumfr., Liddisdale.

Isl. *hick-a*, *cedere*, *recedere*.

HICKERTIE-PICKERTIE, *adv.* Entirely in a state of confusion, Aberd. ; the same with E. *higgledy piggledy*.

Shall we trace it to Isl. *hiack-a* feritare, pulsitare, and *pick-a* frequenter pungere, formed from *piak-a* id. ; q. pounded together by repeated strokes ?

HYD AND HEW, skin and complexion, skin and colour ; also *Hyd* or *Hew*.

—And me deliverit with delay,

Ane fair hacknay, but *hyd* or *hew*,

For lerges of this new-yiar day.

Stewart, Bann. Poems, p. 151.

Scho is sae bricht of *hyd* and *hew*. *Ibid*. p. 257.

"It's sae dirty, it 'ill never come to *hyd* or *hew*." Loth.

HIDDERSOCHT.

I was sauld, and thou mee bocht,

With thy blude thou hes mee coft,

Now am I *hiddersocht*,

To thee, Lord allone.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 207.

This apparently ought to be two words. Or it may be viewed as a compound term, (like A.S. *hider-cyme* adventus,) from *hider* huc, and *sohte*, the part. pa. of *sec-an*, used in the sense of adire ; "I am now come hither to thee alone."

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, *s.* A short piece of wood with a sharp point at each end, for keeping horses asunder in plowing ; synon. with *Broble* ; Berwicks.

Notwithstanding the identity of form, I do not see any affinity of signification to the term as used adverbially ; unless it could be supposed that it had been denominated from its being meant to prevent disorder.

To HIDDLE, *v. a.* To hide, Perth., Fife.

"Aye ye may hide the vile scurrivaig,—an' *hiddle* an' smiddle the deeds o' darkness." Saint Patrick, iii. 305.

If not a dimin. from the *v.*, formed from the old adv. *Hiddil*, secretly, q. v.

HIDDILS, HIDDILLIS, HIDLINGS, *s. p.* Hiding-places.] *Add* ;

Hiddlins or *Hiddlings* is still used as a *s.*, S.B.

The hills look white, the woods look blue,

Nae *hiddlins* for a hungry ewe,

They're sae beset wi' drift.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 36.

2. Clandestine operation, concealment, S.

"I dinna ken what a' this *hidlings* is about." St. Johnstoun, iii. 19.

HIDDLINS, HIDLINS, used adjectively in regard to any thing concealed, clandestine, S.

He ne'er kept up a *hidlins* plack,

To spend ahint a comrade's back,

But on the table gar'd it whack

Wi' free guid will.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 115.

"They may caw them what they like, but there's nae waddins [weddings] noo.—I wud nae count mysel married i' the *hiddlins* way they gang about it now." Marriage, ii. 127.

HIDDIRTILLIS, *adv.* Hitherto.

"Gif ony of thame *hiddirtillis* has riddin or bene in thair cumpany, or presentlie are with thame, that thai leif thair armour, pas hame to thair dwelling-houses, and allutirilie leif oure saidis rebellis under the pane of tinsal," &c. Procl. Keith's Hist. p. 313.

To HIDE, *v. a.* To beat, to thrash, to curry, Lanarks., Aberd.

Isl. *hyd-a* excoriare ; also, flagellare ; *hyding*, flagellatio ; Haldorson.

HIDING, HYDING, *s.* A drubbing, a beating, currying one's hide, *ibid*.

"If you do not speedily give me and this good steed of mine entrance, I will bestow upon you such a *hyding* as shall prevent you from having the trouble of opening the gate for some days to come." St. Johnstoun, i. 107.

HIDE, *s.* A term applied in contumely to the females of domesticated animals, whether fowls or quadrupeds, also to women ; *Pake*, synon. Upp. Lanarks., Roxb.

This seems merely a contemptuous use of the E. word, as *skin* is sometimes applied in a similar manner to the whole person.

HIDE-A-BO-SEEK, *s.* The name given to the amusement of *Hide-and-seek*, Berwicks. V. KEIK-BO.

HIDE-BIND, *s.* A disease to which horses and cattle are subject, which causes the *hide* or skin to stick close to the bone, Clydes. In E. *hide-bound* is used as an adj. in the same sense.

HIDEE, *s.* A term used in the game of *Hide-and-seek*, by the person who conceals himself, Loth.

"The watchword of this last is *hidee*." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 35.

2. It is transferred to the game itself, Loth.

"Another couplet, addressed to the secreted personage at *Hidee*—

Keep in, keep in, wherever you be,

The greedy gled's seeking ye ;—

must awaken the most pleasing recollections." *Ibid*. p. 37.

HIDIE-HOLE, *s.* 1. A place in which any object is secreted, S.

2. Metaph. a subterfuge, S.

A.S. *hyd-an* abscondere, or *hydig* cautus, and *hol* caverna, latibulum.

HYDROPSIE, *s.* The old name for the Dropsy in S.

"Hydros, aqua intercus, *hydropsie*." Despaut. Gram. A. 12, a. "Intercus,—morbus inter cutem latens, *hydropsie*." *Ibid*. C. 1, b.

Mr. Todd has inserted this word, observing that it is "personified by Thomson for the dropsy." But I do not find that it has been ever used by E. writers. Thomson appears to use it in his *Castle of Indolence*, as a vernacular word which he probably heard in his own country, or at least had been familiar with in the vocabulary.

HIEF, *s.* The hoof, Aberd.

It's nae for raggit poortith, *hief* nir horn,
That I gang drearie frae the bucht alane.

Tarras's Poems, p. 114.

Hoof and horn seems to have been an old proverbial phrase for the whole of any thing, like *skin and birn*, borrowed from the carcase of an animal. Both the Swedes and Icelanders have a similar phrase; but it is used as distinguishing cattle from horses: *Horn ock hof* denotant boves equosque; Ihre, vo. *Horn*. *Horn oc hof*, pecus et equi; Verel.

HIELAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to the Highlands of S. This is the common pronunciation.

HIELAND PASSION, a phrase used in the Lowlands of S., to denote a violent, but temporary, ebullition of anger.

It evidently intimates the conviction which generally prevails, that the Gaels are

Sudden and quick in quarrel.—

HIELANDMAN'S LING, the act of walking quickly with a jerk, Fife. V. **LING**, **LYNG**.

HIELAND SERK. V. **SARK**.

HIER of *yarn*. V. **HEER**.

HIERSOME, *adj.* Coarse-looking, Aberd.

HIE WO, a phrase addressed to horses, when the driver wishes them to incline to the left, Roxb. Synon. *wynd*, in other counties.

HIGH-BENDIT, *part. adj.* 1. Dignified in appearance, possessing a considerable portion of *hauteur*, S.

2. Aspiring, ambitious; as, *She's a high bendit lass that, ye needna speir her price*, S.; i. e. "She will look too high for you; it is vain therefore to make your addresses to her."

HIGH-GAIT, **HIE-GAIT**, *s.* The highroad, the public road, S.; pron. *hee-gait*.

"Out of the *high-gate* is ay fair play," S. Prov.

V. **OUT-THE-GAIT**.

To **HIGHLE**, *v. n.* To carry with difficulty, Lanarks. This seems originally the same with *Hechle*, q. v.

HIGH-YEAR-OLD, *adj.* The term used to distinguish cattle one year and a half old, Teviotd.; evidently the same with *Heiyearald*.

HY-JINKS, *s.* Formerly played in S.] *Add*;

"Under the direction of a venerable compotator, who had shared the sports and festivity of three generations, the frolicsome company had begun to practise the ancient and now forgotten pastime of *High-Jinks*. This game was played in several different ways. Most frequently the dice were thrown by the company, and those upon whom the lot fell were obliged to assume and maintain, for a time, a certain fictitious character, or to repeat a certain number of fescennine verses in a particular order. If they departed from the characters assigned, or if their memory proved treacherous in the repetition, they in-

curred forfeits, which were either compounded for by swallowing an additional bumper, or by paying a small sum towards the reckoning." Guy Mannering, ii. 264, 265.

To **HYKE**, *v. n.* "To move the body suddenly, by the back joint;" Gall. Encycl.

This seems synon. with *Hitch*, and from the same source, Isl. *hik-a* cedere, recedere, or *hwik-a* titubare.

To **HILCH**, *v. n.* To hobble, to halt, S.] *Add*;

It seems doubtful whether this has any affinity to Sw. *halk-a* to slip, to slide.

He swoor 'twas *hilchin* Jean M'Craw.

Burns, iii. 134.

HILCH, *s.* A halt; the act of halting, S.

"*Hilch*, a singular halt." Gall. Encycl.

HILCH, *s.* A shelter from wind or rain, Selkirks. *Beild* synon., S.

Isl. *hyl-ia* tegere, celare. From the cognate Su.G. v. *hoel-ja* is formed *hoelster* a covering of any kind; synon. with A.S. *heolstr*, in pl. *heolstra*, "dennes, coves, hollow places, lurking holes, hiding places," Somner; formed from *hel-an*, to cover.

HILCH of a hill, *s.* The brow, or higher part of the face, of a hill; whence one can get a full view, on both hands, of that side of the hill; Loth.

It is to be observed, that this term does not denote the ridge, from which both the back and face of the hill may be seen. It is also distinguished from the *hip* of the hill, which is a sort of round eminence lower in situation than the *hilch*.

This is most probably allied to Isl. Su.G. *hals*, collis. The term, indeed, like S. *swyre*, signifies both a neck and a hill. The former is perhaps the primary sense; as descriptive terms are in many instances borrowed from the human form. Ihre observes that in Gloss. Florent. *hals* is rendered *crepido*, denoting the brow of a steep place.

HILDIE-GILDIE, *s.* An uproar, Mearns; a variety of *Hiddie-Giddie*, q. v.

***HILL**, *s.* To the hill, with a direction upwards; as, "He kaims his hair to the hill," Aberd.

HILL, *s.* Husk, Aberd.; E. *hull*.

Su.G. *hyl-ia*, tegere.

HILLAN, *s.* 1. A hillock, Galloway.

Just at their feet alights the corby crow,
And frae his *hillan* the poor mowdy whups.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5, 6.

2. Expl. "a small artificial hill," Gall. Encycl.

A diminutive perhaps from A.S. *hill*, or *hilla*, collis. Armor. *huelen*, however, has the same signification; Lhuyd.

HILL-AN'-HEAP. To mak any thing out o *hill-an'-heap*, to fabricate a story from one's own brain, Ayr.

"Gin thai ramstamphich prickmadainties—ware stentit to the makkin o' a tale out-o'-*hill-an'-heap*, I wadna fairly tho' it ware baith feckless an' fushionless." Edin. Mag. April 1821, p. 351.

HILL-DIKE, *s.* A wall, generally of sods, dividing the pasture from the arable land in Orkn.

"The arable and waste are divided from each other by what is here called a *hill-dike*." Agr. Surv. Orkn, p. 55.

HILL-FOLK, *s.* A designation given to the people in S. otherwise called Cameronians.

"How much longer this military theologian might have continued his invective, in which he spared nobody but the scattered remnant of the *hill-folk*, as he called them, is absolutely uncertain." Waverley, ii. 199.

"Glen, nor dargle, nor mountain, nor cave, could hide the puir *hill-folk* when Redgauntlet was out with bugle and bloodhound after them, as if they had been sae many deer." Redgauntlet, i. 226.

They are also frequently denominated *Mountain-folk*, or *Mountain-men*. They have received these names, as most frequently assembling, in former times at least, in the open air, and commonly in retired situations. They, however, consider these names, as well as that of *Cameronians*, as nick-names; acknowledging no other distinctive designation but that of the *Reformed Presbytery*. V. *Hill-fowk*, Gall. Encycl.

HILL-HEAD, *s.* The summit or top of a *hill*, S.

Now by this time the evening's falling down,
Hill-heads were red, and hows were eery grown.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 62.

HILLIEBALOW, *s.* An uproar, a tumult with noise, Roxb.; *Hillie-bulloo*, Ang.; *Hullie-bul-low*, Fife.

"An unco' *hillibaloo* at the Place yonner an' ye heard it mun, about thae Druids an' a wheen aul' paerchments that they work their warlock cantrips wi'." Saint Patrick, i. 68.

Hillie, or *Hullie*, must be originally the same with E. *holla*, or as the word is generally pron. in S. *hul-lò*, which passes from one to another in a mob. As E. *holla* seems to be Fr. *ho la*, ho there, the phrase may be viewed q. *ho là bas loup*, q. Attend, keep quiet, the wolf! O.Fr. *lou* is used for *loup*. It ought to be remarked, however, that Isl. *holla* is expl. by Sere-nius, Interject. vociferantis.

Smollet writes it *Halloo-baloo*, Lancelot Greaves.

Similar reduplicative terms are used in the same sense in other languages of the north and west of Europe; as Su.G. *huller om buller*, defined by Ihre, Vox factitia ad indicandam summam rerum confusionem; Germ. *holl und boll*; Fr. *hurlu berlu*, id. Ihre also refers to Teut. *hille bil*, a sport of children, in which they stand on their heads with their heels uppermost, whence *hille billen*, nates in altum tollere. V. Kilian.

HILLIEGELEERIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, S.B. Add;

Perths. *hiliegulier*, *hildegulair*, id.; from Gael. *uile go leir*, altogether; exactly corresponding with Fr. *tout ensemble*.

HILLIEGELEERIE, *s.* Frolic, giddy conduct.

"She's unco keen o' daffin tae be sure, like ither young anes, but whuna'be, she ne'er forgets hersel' far, and she's ony thing but glaikit wi' a' her *hilliegeleeries*." Saint Patrick, i. 97.

HILT AND HAIR.] Add;

This phrase is also used distributively with *or* or *nor* instead of the copulative.

"Where he went, and whom he forgathered with, he kens best himsel, for I never saw *hilt or hair* of him more that night." The Steam-Boat, p. 267.

"*Hilt nor hair*. Where any thing is lost, and cannot be found, we say, that we canna see *hilt nor hair* o't; not the slightest vestige." Gall. Encycl.

HILTED RUNG, a crutch.] Add;

This phrase, I am informed, is used ludicrously or disrespectfully, Aberd.; *Hilted staff*, id.

HILTER-SKILTER, *adv.* In rapid succession, &c.] Add;

Grose, however, derives it from *helter*, to hang, and *ketter*, A.Bor. order; "i. e. hang order, in defiance of order." Gl.

HIMSELL. At him or her sell.] Add;

2. In a state of mental composure, as opposed to perturbation.

"Such as are at peace with God, and have seen through their sufferings, will be in a very composed frame, and at themselves, in the height thereof." Hutcheson on Job xviii. 4.

A literary friend remarks, that the S. phrase, at *himsell*, corresponds with that of Terence, *Esse ad se*, Heaut. 5. 1. 45.; and with Germ. *Bey sich seyn*; Schilteri Praecepta, p. 204. Lips. 1787.

Like himsell. 1. We say of a person, *He's like*, or *ay like himsell*, when he acts consistently with his established character. It is most generally used in a bad sense, S.

2. A dead person, on whose appearance death has made no uncommon change, is said to be *like himsell*, S.

No, or *Nae like himsell*, 1. Applied to a person whose appearance has been much altered by sickness, great fatigue, &c., S.

2. When one does any thing unlike one's usual conduct, S.

3. Applied to the appearance after death, when the features are greatly changed, S.

No, or *Nae himsell*, not in the possession of his mental powers, S.B.

On himsell. A person is said to be *on himsell*, who transacts business on his own account, Aberd.

HINCH, *s.* "The thigh;" Gl. Aberd.

— A menseless man

Came a' at anes athort his *hinch*

A sowff.—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 129.

Evidently a provincialism for E. *haunch*.

* **HIND-BERRIES**, *s. pl.* Rasp-berries, according to Ainsworth; but Mr. Todd says, "rather, perhaps, bramble-berries." The term denotes rasp-berries, Upp. Clydes.

Phillips, Skinner, and Kersey, who call this a north-country word, all understand it of the rasp. In the same manner does Somner render A.S. *hindberian*, Teut. *hinnen-besie*. In some parts of Sweden, the *Rubus Idaeus* is called *Hinnbaer*; Linn. Flor. Suec. Somner and Skinner view the name as given from this berry being found where *hinds* and *roes* abound; Ihre says, q. "the food of does."

It was only to heire the yorline syng,

And pu the blew kress-flour runde the spryng:

To pu the hyp and the *hyndberrye*,

And the nytt that hang fra the hesil tree.

Queen's Wake, p. 167.

* To HINDER, *v. a.* It has been mentioned, as a peculiar sense of this *v.* in S., that it signifies to detain, to retard, to delay. *Hender*, Ang. I am doubtful whether this sense is not E. This would seem the proper meaning of the first proof quoted by Johns. from Gen. 24. 56. "*Hinder me not*," &c. This is the reply of Eliezer to the proposal that Rebekah should *abide* at her father's house "a few days, at the least ten."

Isl. *hindr-a*, morari. This seems indeed to be the primary sense; from Germ. *hinder*, Teut. *hinden*, post, retro.

HINDER, HYNDER, *s.* Hindrance, obstruction, &c.] *Add*;

"The chancellor sayes, 'We pray yow schortlie to answer to your summondis, and mak ws no more *hinder*; and ye sall have justice.'" Pitscottie's Cron. p. 238.

Teut. *hinder*, impedimentum; remora.

HINDERSUM, *adj.* 1. Causing hindrance, S.; *Hendersum*, Ang.

—"The suting of lettrez conforme is baith sumptuous to the persewar and *hindersum*." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 28.

2. Tedious, wearisome, Aberd.

HINDER-END, *s.* 2. Termination.] *Add*;

3. The last individuals of a family or race, Ettr. For.

"They didna thrive; for they warna likit, and the *hinder-end* o' them were in the Catslackburn." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 314.

4. Applied, in a ludicrous way, to the buttocks or backside, S.

"Ye preached us—out o' this new city of refuge afore our *hinder-end* was weel *hafted* in it." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 206.

5. *Hinder-end* o' aw trade, the worst business to which one can betake one's self, S.B.

6. The *hinder-end* o' aw folk, the worst of people, ib.

HINDERLETS, *s. pl.* Hinder parts, buttocks, Ayr. ; *Hinnerliths*, Gall. Encycl.

His houghs, aneath him, fair an' clean,

War o' the yellow hue;

An' on his *hinderlets* war seen

The purple, an' the blue.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 127.

"She's juist like a brownie in a whin-buss, wi' her fanerels o' duds flaffin' about her *hinderlets*." Saint Patrick, ii. 117.

The pronunciation of Galloway seems to point at the origin; q. the *hinder liths* or joints.

HINDERLINS, *s.* The posteriors, S.

From Teut. *hinder*, retro.

HINDERLINS, HINDERLANS, *s. pl.* The same with *Hinderlets*, Ettr. For.

"We downa bide the coercion of gude braid-claith about our *hinderlans*; let a be breeks o' freestone, and garters o' iron." Rob Roy, ii. 206.

HINDERHALT, *s.* The reserve of an army.

"He drew up very wisely his foure troops in the entry of a wood, making a large and broad front, whereby the enemy might judge, he was stronger than he was; as also, that they might thinke he had musketiers behinde him in ambuscade for a reserve or

hinderhalt, which made the enemy give them the longer time." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 98.

Germ. *hinterhalt*, id., q. that which holds or is held behind; Dan. *hinderhold*, "an ambush, a reserve, the arriere-guard;" Wolff. In Belg. this is called *hinder-togt*, *togt* signifying an expedition.

HINDERNIGHT, *s.* Last night.

I dreamt a dreary dream this *hinder night*;

It gars my flesh a' creep yet wi' the fright.

Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd.

HINDHAND, *adj.* The hindmost; as, the *hindhand stane* is the last stone played in *curling*, Clydes.

HINDHEAD, *s.* The hinder part of the head, S. "Sinciput, the forehead. Occiput, the *hind head*." Despaut. Gram. L. 1.

HINDLING, *s.* One who falls *behind* others, or who is on the losing side in a game, Aberd.

—A chiel came on him wi' a feugh—

Till a' the *hindlings* leugh

At him that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Edit. 1805.

HYND WEDDER, perhaps, young wether.

"Item, fra the Captain of Carrick, sixty-seven *hynd wedders*." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 17.

A.S. *hind-cealf* is hinnulus, a young hind or kid.

HYND-WYND, *adv.* Straight, directly forward, the nearest way; often applied to those who go directly to a place to which they are forbidden to go; as, "He went *hynd-wynd* to the apples, just after I forbade him;" Roxb.

This seems a corr. transmission of C.B. *ynion*, straight, direct; or of *hynt*, a way, a course, combined with *iawn*, right.

HIN'MOST CUT. He, or she, who gets the last cut of the corn on the harvest-field is to be first married, Teviotd.

HYNE, *s.* 3. A servant, S.] *Add*;

Hyne is the orthography of the O.E. word. *Puck-hairy* is called the witch Maudlin's *hine* or servant, B. Jonson's *Sad Shepherd*.

I'll instantly set all my *hines* to thrashing

Of a whole recke of corne, which I will hide

Under the ground.—

Every Man out of his Humour.

HYNE, *adv.* Hence, S.] *Add*;

Hyne awa, far away, far off, S.B.

Hyne to, or *till*, as far as, to the distance of, Aberd.

This term is used in one phrase, as if it were a substantive signifying departure. *A merry hyne to ye*, is a mode of bidding good b'ye to one, when the speaker is in ill humour; as equivalent to "Pack off with you," Aberd.

HIN FURTH, HINNE FURTH, HYNE FURTH, *adv.* Henceforward.

"Oure souerane lord—grantit tollerance and sufferance til al merchandis of his realm that sales fra *hin furth* to pas with thar schippis and gudis to the toun of Myddilburghe & to do thar merchandise thar," &c. Parl. Ja. III. A 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 87. *Thyne furth*, Ed. 1566.

—"That fra *hinne furth* the Scottis grote of the crowne that past for xiiij d. of befor—hafe cours

ymang our souerain lordis liegis for xiiij d." Ibid. p. 90. *Hynefurth*, Ed. 1566.

A.S. *heonon-forth*, abhinc, deinceps.

To HUNG, HING, *v. n.* 1. To hang, &c.] *Add*;

It is used in an expressive Prov., "Let every her-ring *hing* by its ain head." St. Ronan, ii. 170. Expl. by Kelly; "Every man must stand by his own endeavour, industry, and interest." P. 240. *Add*;

3. To *Hing about*, to loiter about, to lounge, S.

4. To *Hing on*, to linger, S.B.

HINGARE, HUNGARE, HINGER, *s.* 1. A neck-lace.] *Add*;

Perhaps it is in the same sense that the term occurs in the Collect. of Inventories, p. 6.

"Item a collar of gold maid with elephantis [ivory?] and a grete *hinger* at it."

The collar may denote what properly surrounds the neck, the *hinger*, *q.* what falls down.

3. Apparently an hat-band, with part of it *hang-ing* loose.

"Item ane black hatt with ane *hingar* contenand ane greit ruby balac.—Item v hattis of silk without *hingar*is." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25.

HINGARIS AT LUGIS, a singular periphrasis for ear-rings, *lugis* being evidently used for ears.

"Tuentie nyne *hingar*is at *lugis*, of divers fassonis, with a lous perll, & tua small perll, and a cleik of gold lows [loose]." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 266.

The same composition occurs in Teut. *oor-hangher*, an ear-ring.

HINGAR, *adj.* Pendant, hanging.

"A small carcan with *hingar* perll and small graynis anamalit with blak." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 266.

HINGING-LUG, *s.* An expression of ill-humour, or of ill-will, Gall.

"Such a one has a *hinging-lug* at me, means that one is not well disposed towards me." Gall. Encycl.

HINGING-LUGGIT, HINGING-LUGGED, *adj.* 1. "Dull, cheerless, dejected;" Gall. Encycl.

2. "A person is said to be *hinging-lugged*, when having an ill-will at any one, and apparently sulky;" *ibid.*

HINGINGS, *s. pl.* "Bed-curtains;" S., Gall. Encycl.

To HINGLE, *v. n.* To loiter, Fife, Aberd.

—Artless tales, an' sangs uncouth,
Shamm'd aff the *hinglin* hours.

Tarras's Poems, p. 16.

This is merely a variety of *Haingle*, *q. v.*

HIN'-HARVEST-TIME, *s.* "That time of the year between harvest and winter; the same with *Back-en*;" Gall. Encycl.

To HYNK, HINK, *v. n.* *Henryson*.] *Add*;

It may be added, that in the *v. to Hynk* we have the origin of E. *hanker*, used in the same sense. Johnson refers to Belg. *hankeren*. But the term is *hunkeren*. Although this signifies to hanker, we have it with greater resemblance in Isl. *hinkr-a*, to delay, also to halt; cunctor; claudico; G. Andr. p. 113. *Hink* is still a more primitive form.

HINK, *s.* Apparently, hesitation, suspense.

"But the doing of it at that time, and by such a compaction, was a great *hink* in my heart, and wrought sore remorse at the news of his death." Mellvill's MS. p. 307.

—"You can say you are perswaded of this, that the doctrine, discipline, worship, and government of the church of Scotland, according to Presbyterian Government, was a real work of God, and that you have not a *hink* in your heart to the contrarie.—He comes to the length of a full assurance that he can say, We are sure we have not a *hink* in our hearts about it." Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 8.

Perhaps *q. halt*, from Teut. *hinck-en*, Germ. *hink-en*, claudicare, Su.G. *hwink-a* vacillare.

HINKUMSNIVIE, *s.* A silly stupid person, Aberd.

HIN-MAN-PLAYER, *s.* One who takes the last throw in a game, Gall.

"*Hin-man-players*. For common the best players at the game of curling of their party; they play after all the others have played, and their throw is always much depended on." Gall. Encycl.

HINNERLITHS, *s. pl.* "The hind parts;"

Gall. Encycl. V. HINDERLETS.

HINNY, *s.* 1. A corr. of *honey*, S.

Nor mountain-bee, wild bummin roves,

For *hinny* mang the heather.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 34.

2. A familiar term expressive of affection among the vulgar, South of S.

"Sooth! ye see, *hinnies*, Madge Mackittrick was nae to be saired sae—sae I e'en grappled dowrly wi' her, and a fearfu' tug we had." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 514.

"*Hinny*. My honey. A term of endearment; as, my honey bairn, my sweet child. North." Grose.

HINNY-BEE, *s.* A working bee, as contrasted with a drone, S. This term occurs in a very emphatical proverb, expressive of the little dependence that can be had on mere probabilities. The humour lies in a play on words, however. "Maybe was neer a gude *hinny-bee*," Ang.

HINNY-CROCK, *s.* The earthen vessel in which honey is put, S.; *Hinny-pig*, synon.

The little feckless bee, wi' pantry toom,
And *hinny-crock* ev'n wi' the laggin lick'd,
Long looking for black Beltan's wind to blaw,
Drops frae his waxen cell upo' the stane.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 1, 2. V. HENNY.

HINNY and JOE. A *hinny and joe*, all kindness, kindness in the extreme, S.; *Bird and joe*, synon.

"I hae indeed an auld aunt,—but she's no muckle to lippen to, unless it come frae her ain side o' the house; an' then she's a *hinny and joe*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 124.

Giving the idea that no language is used but that of endearment.

HINNIE-POTS, HONEY-POTS, *s. pl.* A game among children, Roxb; *Hinnie-Pigs*, Gall.

"*Hinnie-Pigs*, a school-game.—The boys who try this sport sit down in rows, hands locked beneath their hams. Round comes one of them, the honey-merchant, who feels those who are sweet or sour, by lifting them by the arm-pits, and giving them three shakes; if they stand those without the hands unlocking below, they are then sweet and saleable." Gall. Encycl. in vo.

To HINT, HINT, *v. a.* To lay hold of.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Hyntyn* or *hentyn*. Rapio.—Arripio." Prompt. Parv.

"To *hent*, to catch a flying ball;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 330.

HINT, *prep.* Behind, contr. from *ahint*, Clydes., Ayrs.

The sun, sae breem frae *hint* a clud,
Pour't out the lowan day.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

To HINT, *v. n.*

Ye robins *hintin* teet about,
Fending the frost,
Tell ilka ha' that fends yer snout,
Jock Downie's lost.

Tarras's Poems, p. 44.

HINTINS, *s. pl.* "The furrows which ploughmen finish their ridges with," Gall.

"These furrows are not like the others; they are lifted out of the bottom of the main furr, and are soil of a different nature. The greatest difficulty young ploughmen have to surmount when learning the tilth trade, is the proper way to *lift hintins*." Gall. Encycl.

Apparently corr. from *hind-ends*, i. e. the hinder ends of ridges.

HYNTWORTHE, *s.* An herb.] *Add*;

If there be no error here, the first syllable may be from A.S. *hynt* damnum, detrimentum; q. a *wort* or herb of a noxious quality.

To HIP, *v. a.* To miss, to pass over.] *Add*;

—Rather let's ilk daintie sip;—

An' ev'ry adverse bliffert *hip*

Wi' raptur'd thought, no crime.

Tarras's Poems, p. 28.

Oerhip occurs in the Grammar prefixed to Cotgrave's Fr.-English Dictionary.

"The reason why the French *orchips* so many consonants is to make the speech more easy and fluent." Ed. 1650.

To HIP, *v. n.* To hop, Roxb.

Teut. *hupp-en* saltitare. *Hippel-en* is used as a diminutive.

In O.E. this *v.* signified to halt. "*Hippinge* or haltinge. Claudicatio." Prompt. Parv.

* HIP, *s.* 1. The edge or border of any district of land, S.

—"Decretis—that—the said Andro dois wrang in the appropping of the said thre akeris of land liand on the *hip* of Gaustoune Mure, contigue & liand with the said land of Richartoune." Act. Audit. A. 1489, p. 146.

2. A round eminence situated towards the extremity, or on the lower part, of a hill, S. V. HILCH.

HYPALL, *s.* One who is hungry, or very voracious, Ettr. For.

HYPALT, HYPPALD, *s.* 1. A cripple, Roxb.

"How could we turn our hand wi' our pickle hoggs i' winter, if their bit foggage war a' riven up by the auld raikin *hypalts* ere ever a smeary's clute clattered out?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 139.

2. It is also used, in a more indefinite sense, to denote "a strange-looking fellow," Roxb. V.

HYPLE.

3. "A sheep, which as the effect of some disease, throws her fleece," Ayrs.

4. A lean, old, or starved horse, a Rosinante, Roxb.

5. An animal whose legs are tied, *ibid.*

To HYPAL, *v. n.* To go lame, Roxb.

HYPALT, *adj.* Crippled, Roxb.

HYPLE, HEYPAL, *s.* 1. A fellow with loose tattered clothes, Dumfr. Gall.

This, although nearly resembling *Hypalt*, a word of a neighbouring county, (Roxb.), is used in a sense quite different from any of the acceptations of the other. C.B. *hwy* signifies long, and *pal* a spread, or spreading out. Isl. *hypill*, however, is rendered, *vestis ampla, rudis, et levis*; from *hypia*, *textura ampla et rudis*; Haldorson. V. JYPLE.

2. It seems to be used as a general expression of the greatest contempt, Gall.

He was as mean a *hyple* as e'er graced fools,
And a hatefu'er wratch nane ere knew.

Gall. Encycl. p. 176.

HYPOTHEC, HYPOTHEQUE, *s.* 1. Formerly equivalent to *annual-rent*.

"These annuities, or rights of annual-rent,—are called in the French law, *hypothèques*. Even after the Reformation, when the prohibition of the Canon law was no longer of force in Scotland, these rights continued in use for more than a century," &c. Ersk. Inst. B. ii. T. ii. sect. 5.

2. A pledge or legal security for payment of rent or money due, S.

"The landlord's *hypothec* over the crop and stocking of his tenants is a tacit legal *hypothec* provided by the law itself.—It gives a security to the landlord over the crop of each year for the rent of that year, and over the cattle and stocking on the farm for the current year's rent," &c. Bell's Law Dict. in vo.

"As we hold your rights, title-deeds, and documents in *hypothec*, shall have no objection to give reasonable time,—say till the next money term." Antiquary, iii. 258.

Fr. *hypothèque*, "an engagement, mortgage, or pawning of an immoveable;" Cotgr. Lat. *hypotheca*, Gr. *ὑποθήκη*, obligatio, fiducia, from the *v.* *ὑποτίθημι*; q. that thing which is placed under another.

To HYPOTHECATE, *v. a.* To pledge; a forensic term, S.

"The rule in regard to the crop is that each crop stands *hypothecated* to the landlord for the rent of that year of which it is the crop." Bell, *ubi sup.*

Fr. *hypothéqu-er*; "to pawne, engage, or mortgage;" L.B. *hypothec-are*, *hypotec-are*, oppignerare, obligare; Gr. *ὑποτίθημι*, suppono; oppignero.

HIPLOCHS, *s. pl.* "The coarse wool which grows about the *hips* of sheep;" Gall. Encycl.

Loch corr. from Lock.

HIPPEN, *s.* A kind of towel, &c.] *Add*;

I'd rather seen thee piss'd and worn

Wi' nursing bouts,

Or a' to duds and tatters torn,

For *hippin* clouts. A. Scott's Poems, p. 86.

Hippink, Lancash., *id.*

HIPPERTIE-SKIPPERTIE, *adv.* To rin

hippertie-skipperie, to run in a frisking way, Ettr. For.

HIPPERTIE-TIPPERTIE, *adj.* V. NIPPERTY-TIPPERTY.

HIPPIT, *part. pa.* Applied to the seat of the breech.

"Item, ane uthir pair of crammesy velvett, raschit with frenyeis of gold, cuttit out on quhite taffatis, and *hippit* with fresit claith of siluir." Inventories, p. 44.

From this, and many other passages, it appears that the hose, worn by our forefathers, were a kind of trowsers or pantaloons, serving for breeches as well as for stockings. For the article refers to "hois of crammesy velvett."

HIPPIT, *part. pa.* A term applied to reapers, when, in consequence of stooping, they become pained in the back, loins, and thighs, Roxb.

A.S. *hipe*, coxendix; like *hipes-banes-ece*, Teut. *heupenwee*, sciatica.

HYRALD, *s.* The same with *Herreyelde*, q. v.

To HIRD, **HERD**, *v. a.* 1. To tend cattle, S.] *Add*;

"The principles of *herding* are, to allocate, to each particular flock, separate walks upon the farm for each season of the year; so as that all the different kinds of herbage may be completely used, in their respective season, and a sufficiency be left, in a proper eatable state, for winter provision." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 195.

HIRDUM-DIRDUM, *s.* Confused noisy mirth, or revelry, such as takes place at a penny-wedding, Roxb.

Sic *hirdum-dirdum*, and sic din,
Wi' he o'er her, and she o'er him,
The minstrels they did never blin,
Wi' meikle mirth and glee, &c.

Muirland Willie.

HIRDUM-DIRDUM, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, Roxb.

It might perhaps be traced to the conjunction of Teut. *hier-om*, hinc, and *daer-om*, propterea; or *om* may be rendered circum, with the interposition of *d*, *euphonii causa*; q. "here and there," or "here-about and thereabout," as denoting a constant change of place or of purpose.

HIRDY-GIRDY, *s.* Confusion, disorder.

Rowchruple out ran
Weill mo than I tell can,
With sick a din and a dirdy,
A garra and a *hirdy-girdy*,
The fulis all afferd wer.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 184.

Su.G. *hird* denotes an assemblage of men, properly those of one family, A.S. id. also *hired*. Su.G. *hird-gaerd*, aula, a hall where multitudes are often assembled.

HIRDIE-GIRDIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, Roxb.

"The turns of this day hae dung my head clean *hirdie-girdie*." Tales of my Landlord, i. 198.

"He ventured back into the parlour, where a' was gaun *hirdy-girdie*—naebody to say 'come in' or 'gae out.'" Redgauntlet, i. 233. V. HIDDIE-GIDDIE.

* **HIRED**, *part. pa.* Any kind of food is said to be *weel hired*, when it has those ingredients, or

accompaniments, which tend to render it most palatable, S.

It is often used of food that might be otherwise rejected. I have heard inferiors say, "Nae faut but the gentles should sup partridge, whan they maun be *thrice hired*; wi' butter, and succe [sugar], and strong yill." This refers to a species of luxury of the olden time.

HYREMAN, *s.* A male servant, &c.] *Add*;

"Captain Forbes alias Kaird came from Bartholomew Fair, with about 80 soldiers collected of poor miserable creatures, herds and *hiremen*, under colonel master of Forbes' regiment." Spalding, i. 258.

HIRER, *s.* V. HORSE-HIRER.

HIRNE, **HYRNE**, *s.* 1. A corner, S.B.] *Add*;

To ilka *hirn* he taks his rout,—

And gangs just stavering about

In quest o' prey. *The Farmer's Ha'*, st. 32.

To HIRPLE, *v. n.* 1. To halt, S.] *Add*;

It is especially used to denote the unequal motion of the hare.

Far o'er the fields the rising rays diffuse
Their ruddy pow'r; an' frae the barley field
The maukin *hirples*, fearfu' o' the blade
Her trembling foot has mov'd.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 58.

HIRPLOCK, *s.* A lame creature, S.O., Gl. Picken.

To HIRR, *v. n.* "To call to a dog to make him hunt;" Gall. Encycl.

Formed perhaps from the sound. Germ. *irr-en*, however, signifies irritare, and C.B. *hyr*, pushing or egging on, as well as the snarl of a dog; Owen.

To HIRRIE, *v. a.* To rob. V. HERRY.

HIRRIE-HARRIE, *s.* 1. An outcry after a thief, Ayrs.

2. A broil, a tumult; *ibid.*

A reduplicative term, of which the basis is obviously *Harro*, q. v.

HYRSALE, **HIRSELL**, &c. 1. A multitude.] *Add*;

3. A great number, a large quantity, of what kind soever, South of S.

"Jock, man," said he, "ye're just telling a *hirsell* o' eendown lees [lies]." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 160.

To HIRSEL, *v. a.* 1. To put into different flocks, S.] *Give* as definition;—1. To class into different flocks according to some peculiarity in the animals, S.

"The principles of *hirselling* are, to class into separate flocks such sheep as are endowed with different abilities of searching for food; and to have all that are in one flock, as nearly as possible, upon a par, in this respect." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 195.

2. To arrange, to dispose in order; applied to persons, South of S.

When a' the rout gat *hirseld* right,
The noise grew loud and louder;
Some till't did fa' wi' awful plight,
That o' their pith were prouder.

Swingling o' the Lint, A. Scott's Poems, p. 14.

HIRSELING, *s.* The act of separating into herds or flocks, S.

"They are attached in a tenfold degree more to

their native soil, than those accustomed to changes by *hirseling*." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 51.

HIRSCHIP, *s.* The act of plundering. V. **HERSHIP**.

HYRSETT, *s.* The payment of burrow mails, &c. V. **KIRKSETT**.

To HIRSILL, HIRSLE, *v. n.* 1. To move, or slide down, &c.] *Add*;

The following may be given as examples of the proper use of the term.

"So he sat himsell down and *hirselled* down into the glen, where it wad hae been ill following him wi' the beast." Guy Mannering, iii. 106.

"The gude gentleman was ganging to *hirsell* himsell down Erick's steps, whilk would have been the ending of him, that is in no way a crag's-man." The Pirate i. 182.

3. **To HIRSLE AFF**, is used metaph. as denoting gentle or easy departure by death.

He—liv'd ay douce an' weel respecket;

Till ance arriv't to hoary age,

He *hirs'l't* quaitly *aff* the stage.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 47.

HIRSIL, HIRSLE, *s.* 1. An act of motion in a creeping manner, when the body is in a sitting or reclining posture, and the trunk is dragged along by the hands or feet rubbing all the while upon the ground, Clydes.

2. The grazing or rubbing motion of a heavy body, or of one that is moved with difficulty along the ground, Aberd.

HIRSLE, *s.* An iron pen, or sort of auger used for boring, when it has been made red hot. It is commonly used by young people in making their *bore-tree guns*, Dumfr.

If we might suppose this boring instrument to have been originally of hard wood, it might seem allied to Isl. *harsl*, lignum admodum durum, qualis carpinus; G. Andr. p. 107.

HIRST, *s.* 1. A hinge, S.] *Add*, as sense

3. "A sloping bank, or wall of stone work, formerly used in milns as a substitute for a stair." Mearns.

I hesitate if this can be viewed as different from sense 2.

HIRST, *s.* Apparently threshold; and perhaps connected with the *Hirst* of a Miln.

Thou wert ay the kinsman's hame.

Routh and welcome was his fare;

But if serf or Saxon came,

He cross'd Murich's *hirst* nae mair.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 190.

HIRST OF A MILN. V. **HIRST**, *v.*

To HIRST, *v. n.* This *v.* is used by the learned Rudd. as equivalent to *Hirsill, Hirsle*. V.

HIRST, *s.*, sense 2.

He refers (vo. *Hirsill*) to A.S. *hyrst-an* murmurare.

HISHIE, *s.* Neither *Hishie* nor *Wishie*, not the slightest noise, profound silence, Fife.

This reduplicative phrase may have been formed from the E. *v.* to *hush*, to still, to silence, and S. *whish*, id. It resembles Su.G. *hwisk hwask*, susurrus,

clandestina consultatio; which is undoubtedly from *Hwisk-a*, in aurem dicere, to whisper.

HISK, HISKIE, *interj.* Used in calling a dog, Aberd. V. **ISK, ISKIE**.

HY SPY, a game resembling *Hide and Seek*, but played in a different manner, Roxb.

"O, the curlic-headed varlets! I must come to play at Blind Harry and *Hy Spy* with them." Guy Mannering, iii. 355.

This seems the same with *Harry-Racket*, or *Hoop and Hide*, as described by Strutt, Sports, p. 285. The station which in E. is called *Home* is here the *Den*, and those who keep it, or are the seekers, are called the *Ins*. Those who hide themselves, instead of crying *Hoop* as in E., cry *Hy Spy*; and they are denominated the *Outs*. The business of the *Ins* is, after the signal is given, to lay hold of the *Outs* before they can reach the *Den*. The captive then becomes one of the *Ins*. For the honour of the game consists in the privilege of *hiding* one's self.

Hy is still used in calling after a person, to excite attention, or when it is wished to warn him to get out of the way, S., like *ho* E. *cho* Lat., whether as signifying to hasten, I shall not attempt to determine. *Spy* is merely the E. *v.* containing a summons to look out for those who have hid themselves.

HISSIE, HIZZIE, *s.* Used in a contemptuous way, &c.] *Add*;

This is also written *Huzzie*.

"A little *huzzie* like that was weel enough provided for already; and Mr. Protocol at ony rate was the proper person to take direction of her, as he had charge of her legacy." Guy Mannering, ii. 319.

HIST-HAST, *s.* A confusion; synon. *Haggerdash*, Upp. Clydes.

A reduplicative term, like many in the Gothic dialects, in which the one part of the word is merely a repetition of the other, with the change of a vowel. This repetition is meant to express expedition, reiteration, or confusion. This, from E. *haste*, or Su.G. Isl. *hast-a*, is formed like Su.G. *hwisk hwask*, susurrus, mentioned above.

HISTORICIANE, *s.* An historian.

"This opinioun is mair autentic than is the opinioun of Piso, *historiciane*." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 155.

HIT, *pron.* It.] *Add*;

Hitt is indeed the neuter in Isl.; *Hinn, hin, hitt*, ille, illa, illud. V. Johnstone, Lodbokar-Quida, p. 50.

HITCH, *s.* 1. A motion by a jerk, S.] *Add*;

As in Prompt. Parv. we find *Hytchen* expl. by *remeuen*, i. e. to remove, and Lat. *amoueo, moueo, remoueo*; and *Hyched* by *remeued*, and Lat. *amotus*; *Hytching* is rendered *Amocio, Remocio*.

3. *Aid*, furtherance, S.

4. An obstruction in mining, when the seam is interrupted by a different *stratum*, or a sudden rise or inequality, S.; synon. *Trouble*; q. what has received a jerk out of the direct line or direction.

"The coal in this district is full of irregularities, stiled by the workmen coups, and *hitches*, and dykes;—the coal partakes a good deal of the irregularity of the ground above, which is very uneven." Stat. Acc. P. Campsie, xv. 329.

"The coal seams in this, as in other districts, are frequently intersected by dykes, *hitches* and troubles. In some places, they throw the seams up or down several feet, sometimes several fathoms; and in other places, they only interrupt the strata [stratum], but do not alter its position." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 50.

HITE, HYTE. *To gae hite*, to be in a rage, &c.] Add;

It gets me mony a sair rebuff,

An' muckle spite;

Than, they cast up my pickle snuff,

An' pit me *hyte*. *Picken's Poems*, p. 132.

2. "Excessively keen," S.O., Gl. Picken.

HITHER-AND-YONT, *adj.* In a disjointed state, S.] Add;

"Noo that they're *hither and yont* frae ane anither, it behoves a' that wish them weel—to take tent that a breach is no opened that canna be biggit up." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 20.

This, I observe, is an A.S. phrase; *hider and geond*, huc atque illuc, hither and thither; Bed. 5, 13.

HITHERTILS, HITHERTILLIS, *adv.* Hitherto.

—"For ought that *hithertils* hath been said of any, the most learned yet acknowledge an vntried depth of which any one point opened may be a competent recompense of much paines." Bp. Forbes on the Revel. Dedic.

This is the more modern form of *Hiddirtil*, *Hid-dirtillis*.

Your majestie being *hithertillis* be severall lettres—fullie acquainted with the proceedings of this meiting," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 23. V. HIDE-DETYL.

HIVE, *s.* A haven, Mearns; as *Stone-hive*, *Thorn-hive*, &c.

This seems merely an abbreviated corruption of *haven*, which on the coast of Angus is pron. *hain*.

HIVES, HYVES, *s. pl.*] Add;

He cou'd hae cur'd the cough an' phthisic,

Hives, pox, an' measles, a' at ance,

Rheumatic pains athort the banes, &c.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 173.

HIVIE, HYVIE, *adj.* Ineasy circumstances, snug, rather wealthy, Ayrs., Clydes.; synon. with *Bein*.

Far in yon lanely vale was Phil's retreat;

A bra'er lass ne'er snuff'd the cauler air:

Ilk wond'ring peasant saw that she was sweet,

An' *hyvie* lairds e'en own't that she was fair.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 100.

This is undoubtedly from the same origin with *Hive*, *v.* to swell; A.S. *heof-ian* elevare, Su.G. *haefn-a* id.; q. "rising in the world." From the Su.G. *v.* an *adj.* is formed, not very distant in signification. This is *haefwer* superbus, elatus, spectabilis. In like manner from the A.S. *v.* is formed by composition *up-hafen*, *up-ahafen*, arrogans. Both terms express the effect that elevation too generally produces on the mind of man.

HIVING-SOUGH, *s.* "A singular sound bees are heard to make before they *hive* or cast," S.

"Only *Bee-fowk*, who understand the nature of the insect well, know any thing about this *sough*.—It is commonly heard the evening before their departure.—It is a continued buzzing." Gall. Encycl.

HIZZIE-FALLOW, *s.* A man who interferes with the employment of women in domestic affairs, Loth., S.O.; *Wife-carle*, synon. V. HISSIE, HIZZIE.

"There is a sort of false odium attached to men milking cows. His companions would call him *hizzy fallow* and other nicknames, and offer him a petticoat to wear." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 467.

To HNIUSLE, *v. n.* To nuzzle.

"An what—are ye aye doin' *hniuslin'* an' *snuistin'* wi' the nose o' ye i' the yird, like a brute beast?" Saint Patrick, ii. 266.

I suppose it ought to be *hnuslin'*.

Belg. *neusel-en*, Isl. *hnys-a*, Su.G. *nos-a*, *nasu vel* rostro tacite scrutari; from Teut. *neuse*, &c. the nose.

HO, HOE, *s.* Stop, cessation.] Add;

At ilk ane pant, scho lets ane pufte,

And hes na *ho* behind. *Chalm. Lyndsay*, ii. 17.

HO, *s.* A stocking, S.] Add;

His shoon was four pound weight a-piece;

On ilka leg a *ho* had he;

His doublet strange was large and lang,

His breeks they hardly reach'd his knee.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 193.

Add to etymon;—A.S. *hosa* seems to be from *hos* the heel. *Ho*, in that language, is synon. with *hos*.

HOAKIE, *s.* 1. A fire that has been covered up with cinders, when all the fuel has become red, Ayrs.

2. Used also as a petty oath, *By the hoakie*, *ibid.*

Shall we view this term as allied to Isl. *haug-a* to heap up, to gather together; whence *haug-ur*, Su.G. *hoeg*, the barrow raised over the dead, a tumulus, and *hauga-elldr*, the name given to the fire seen around tombs? The use of the term as an oath is a strong presumption of its connexion with the ancient Gothic superstition; especially as the Scandinavians seem to have viewed these *ignis fatui* as having the power of enchantment. *Hauga-elldr* is therefore rendered by Haldorson, fascinamentum. By means of these sacred and flickering fires, Odin was supposed to guard the rich treasures deposited in monuments from sacrilegious attempts. V. Mallet's North. Antiq. i. 345, c. 12.

If this be the allusion, swearing *by the hoakie* had been equivalent to swearing by the *manes* of the dead, or by the fires supposed to guard them.

HOAM, *s.* Level, low ground, &c. V. HOLM, and WHAUM.

To HOAM, *v. a.* 1. To communicate to food a disagreeable taste, by confining the steam in the pot when boiling, Mearns; pron. also *Hoom*.

2. To spoil provisions by keeping them in a confined place, S.

HOATIE, *s.* When a number of boys agree to have a game at the *Pearie* or peg-top, a circle is drawn on the ground, within which all the tops must strike and spin. If any of them bounce out of the circle without spinning, it is called a *hoatie*. The punishment to which the *hoatie* is subjected, consists in being placed in the ring, while all the boys whose tops ran fairly have the privilege of striking, or as it is called,

deggin' it, till it is either split or struck out of the circle. If either of these take place, the boy to whom the *hoatie* belonged, has the privilege of playing again; Upp. Lanarks.

It may be allied to Moes.G. *hwot-jan*, Isl. *hoet-a*, minari, comminari; Su.G. *hot-a*, id., Isl. *hwot-a*, aciem vel mucronem exserere, acieminitari, G. Andr. p. 127; or to Su.G. *haett-a* periclitari, in discrimen vocare; as the idea suggested in both cases is applicable, the *hoatie* being threatened by every stroke, and set up as a mark for destruction.

HOBIE, HOBIE, abbreviations of the name *Halbert*. Acts Ja. VI. 1585, p. 390. Tales of my Landlord, i. 35. V. **HAB, HABBIE**.

HOBBLE, *s.* A difficulty, an entanglement, *S.*; also *Habble*, *q. v.*

"Weel, brither, now that your blast's blawn, will you, or will you no, help us out o' our present *hobble*?" Campbell, i. 240.

HOBBLEDEHOY, *s.* A lad or stripling.] *Add*;

I have observed that T. Bobbins defines Lancash. *hobble-te-hoy*, "a stripling at full age of puberty." It is used by Cotgr. or Howell, vo. *Marmaille*, in pl. *hoberdehoyes*.

Hoberdehoy has been undoubtedly borrowed from the French. *Hobereau* is expl. by Roquefort, simple gentilhomme, gentilhomme sans fortune; oiseau de proie; according to Borel, from Lat. *umberell-us*, the hobby, a species of hawk.

Of *Haubereau*, or *hobereau*, after explaining it as signifying a hawk, the learned writers of Dict. Trev. observe, that this term is figuratively, ironically, and in burlesque, used to denote those petty noblesse, who, having no property of their own, eat at the expense of others. They add; "It is also applied to those who are apprentices, and novices in the world. *Tyro, tyrunculus*. The latter signification seems clearly to point out this word as the origin of ours. They deduce it from *hober*, a term used in Picardy, which with a negative signifies not to stir from one place, because these gentlemen are home-bred sluggards (*casaniers*) who have never seen the world. They do not seem to have observed, that they thus reject the preceding explanation of the term as an ironical application of that signifying a hawk.

It appears most probable, indeed, that it is neither from *hober*, nor an oblique use of *hobereau*, a hobby. Roquefort gives a more probable etymon. He deduces it from *hauber*, *haut-ber*, grand seigneur, haut baron. Vo. *Hauber*. *Haubereau*, or *hobereau*, seems to be a diminutive, denoting one, who although noble by birth, had no fortune. From the mean and parasitical conduct of persons of this description, it had fallen in its application, till used to denote a novice or apprentice; hence with us transferred to a stripling, apprentices being generally in the intermediate state between puerility and manhood.

HOBBLEQUO, *s.* 1. A quagmire, Ettr. For. 2. Metaphorically, a scrape, *ibid.*

From E. *hobble*, or C.B. *hobel-u*, id. The last syllable nearly resembles S. *Quhave*, a marsh; *q.* a moving marsh. C.B. *gwach* signifies a hole, a cavity.

HOB COLLINWOOD, the name given to the four of Hearts at whist, Teviotd.

HOBRIN, *s.* The blue shark, Shetl.

"*Squalus Glaucus*, (Linn. Syst.) *Hobrin*, Blue Shark." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 303.

Compounded of *Hoe*, the name of the Piked Dogfish, and perhaps Isl. *bruna fuscus*. V. **HOE**.

HOCH, *s.* The hough, *S.* Doug. Virg.

HOCH-BAN, *s.* "A band which confines one of the legs of a restless animal; it passes round the neck and one of the legs;" Gall. Encycl.

To **HOCH** (gutt.), *v. a.* 1. To hough, to cut the back-sinews of the limbs, *S.*

—"Alexr. Cunninghame—come rynnand vpon the said Mr. James with ane drawin swird in his hand, sweiring and boisting with many vglie aithis, that he sould *hoch* and slay him." Acts Privy Council 1580, Life of Melville, i. 437.

2. To throw any thing from under one's ham, *S.* V. **HAN' AN' HAIL**.

HOCHEN, *s.* "Fireside;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 692. Allied perhaps to *Hoakie*.

HOCHIMES, *s. pl.* Apparently, supports for panniers. V. **HOUGHAM**.

"Work horses with their sleds, creills, *hochimes*, and such like." Acts Cha. II. 1649, VI. p. 468.

To **HOCHLE** (gutt.), *v. n.* 1. To walk with short steps; most commonly used in the part. pr. *Hochlin'*, Fife.

I know not if this can have any affinity to A.S. *hoh*, E. *hough*; *q.* denoting some femoral obstruction or weakness.

2. To shuffle or shamle in one's gait, to walk clumsily and with difficulty, Ettr. For.; synon. with *Hechle*, also used, although *Hochle* is understood as expressing the same thing in a higher degree.

To **HOCHLE**, *v. n.* "To tumble lewdly with women in open day;" Gall. Encycl.

HOCKERIE-TOPNER, *s.* The houseleek, Annandale; probably a cant or Gipsy term.

HOCKNE, *adj.* Keen for food, Shetl.

Isl. *hokinn*, signifies incurvus; and may have been used to denote the attitude of a hungry man brooding over his food. Or shall we view it as a derivative from Isl. *hawk-ur*, Su.G. *hock*, accipiter; as we say, *As hungry as a hawk*?

HOCUS, *s.* Juggling, or artful management; used like *hocus-pocus* in E.

"The king—call'd for the magistrates, to hear what they had to say for the late tumult; which indeed was not owing to them, but to the *hocus* of the clergy and seditious nobles, who practised upon the well-meaning people," &c. Blue Blanket, p. 86.

The full term has most probably been formed about the period of the Reformation, in derision of the juggle of Romish priests, who pretend, by pronouncing these words, in an unknown tongue, *Hoc est corpus*, &c. to transmute bread into flesh; although Dr. Johns. hesitates as to this etymon.

To **HOD, HOPE, HUD**, *v. a.* 1. To hide.] *Add*;

2. To hoard.

The fourt cryis out for knocked beir;

How dar this dastard *hud* our geir?

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 324.

HODDEN-CLAD, *adj.* Dressed in *hodden*.

H O D

And from Kingsbarns and hamlet clep'd of boars,
—Sally the villagers and hinds in scores,
Tenant and laird, and hedger *hodden-clad*.

Anster Fair, C. ii. st. 21.

HODDINS, *s. pl.* Small stockings, such as are used by children, Perth. ; supposed to be a dimin. from *Hoe* a stocking.

To **HODDLE**, *v. n.* To waddle, S.] *Add*;
Thy runckled cheeks and lyart hair,
Thy half-shut een and *hodling* air,
Are a' my passion's fewel.

Herd's Coll. ii. 38.

—"Sir John would not settle without his honour's receipt." "Ye shall hae that for a tune o' the pipes, Steenie,—Play us up 'Weel *hoddled*, Luckie." *Red-gauntlet*, i. 251.

This, I suspect, rather denotes a waddling motion in dancing.

To **HODLE**, *v. n.* Explained as denoting a quicker motion than that expressed by the *v. to Todle*, Lanarks.

"To *Todle*, is to walk or move slowly like a child. To *Hodle*, is to walk or move more quickly." *Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen*, p. 95.

I suspect that *Hodle* is a diminutive from *Houd*, to wriggle.

HODLER, *s.* One who moves in a waddling way, Lanarks.

"She who sits next the fire, towards the east, is called the *Todler*: her companion on the left hand is called the *Hodler*." *Ibid.*

These terms occur in a curious account of the baking of what are denominated *sour cakes*, before St. Luke's Fair in Rutherglen.

HODDLE, *s.* A clumsy rick of hay or corn, Teviotd.

Perhaps from a common origin with the *E. v. to Huddle*, *q.* what is *huddled* up.

To **HODGE**, *v. n.* 1. To move by succussion; the same with *Hotch*, Aberd.

He nimbly mounted on his beast;
An' hame a smart jog-trot came *hodging*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 29.

2. To shake in consequence of laughing violently, *ib.*

Auld daddie *hodgin* yont the bink,
Fu' blythe to see the sport,
Cries, "Fill the stoup, to gar them jink,
And on the bannocks clort."

Tarras's Poems, p. 72.

3. Expl. "to stagger," Aberd.; as denoting unsteadiness of motion.

Sae he took gate to *hodge* to Tibb,
An' spy at hame some faut;
I thought he might hae gotten a snib,
Sae thought ilk ane that saw't
O' the green that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. st. 17.

This is given according to Ed. 1805. In that of 1809, *hodge* is changed to *slip awa'*.

HODGIL, *s.* "A dumpling," Gl. An *oatmeal hodgil*, a sort of dumpling made of oatmeal, Roxb. But should a *hodgil*, in sweet rolling gleam,
Be seen to tumble in the scalding stream,

H O G

What prospects fair when stomachs keenly crave,
To view it sporting in the steamy wave;
While ragged children, with a wistful look,
Espy the treasure in the glob'lar brook,
With hunger smit, mayhap they seem to feel,
Or cry, perhaps, Oh! is the *hodgil* weel?

Lentrin Kail, A. Scott's Poems, p. 40.

i. e. "Is the dumpling ready for eating, is it sufficiently boiled?"

Probably allied to Teut. *hutsel-en* quaterre, concutere, agitare, because of its being tossed in the pot; especially as beef or mutton cut into small slices is denominated *huts-pot* for the same reason. Dicitur, says Kilian, a concutiendo; quod carnes conscissae, et in jure suo coctae à coquo in olla fervente concutiantur, succussentur, et invertantur. Hence *E. hodge-podge*, unless immediately from Fr. *hochepot*, *id.*

HODLACK, *s.* A rick of hay, Ettr. For.

HOESHINS, **HOSHENS**, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Ayr.] *Add*;

Now to the wood they skelp wi' might,
The lasses wi' their aprons;
An' some wi' wallets, some wi' weights,
An' some wi' *hoshens* cap'rin
Right heigh, that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 118.

The word *hoshen* is sometimes used in the singular, especially for an old stocking without the foot, Gall.

Add to etymon; C.B. *hosan*, a stocking.

HOE-TUSK, *s.* Smooth Hound, a fish, Shetl.

"*Squalus Mustelus* (Lin. syst.) *Hoetusk*, Smooth Hound." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* ii. 304.

HOFFE, *s.* A residence. Dan. *hof*, *id.*

"Having happily arrived in Denmarke, his Majesty—did appoint a fair *hoffe*, to receive all our wounded and sicke men, where they were to be entertained together, till they were cured." *Monro's Exped. P. I.* p. 33. V. *HOIF*.

To **HOG trees**, to make pollards of them; to cut them over about the place where the branches begin to divide. In this case they are said to be *hoggit*, Perth. Apparently from S. *hag*, to hew.

HOG, *s.* A young sheep, &c.] *Add* to etymon;

"Habent apud Sproustoun duas carucas terre in dominico vbi solebant colere cum duabus carucis cum communi pastura dicte ville ad duodecim boves quatuor afros & ccc *hogastros*." *Rot. Red. Abb. Kelso*.

Hog and SCORE, a phrase formerly used in buying sheep of any description, one being allowed in addition to every score, Teviotdale.

HOG-HAM, *s.* Hung mutton of a sheep, of a year old, that has died of disease, or been smothered in the snow, Tweedd.

Hog and TATOE. It is customary with those who have store-farms to salt the "fa'en meat," (i. e. the sheep that have died of "the sickness,") for the use of the servants through the winter. This is stewed with onions, salt, pepper and potatoes; whence the name, Teviotdale.

HOG IN HARST. V. **HARVEST-HOG**.

HOG-FENCE, *s.* A fence for inclosing sheep, after they become *hogs*, that is, after Martinmas, when

lambs are usually thus denominated, or after returning from their summer pasture.

"The ewes are milked for about eight weeks after the weaning, and sometimes longer; and are then put out with the lambs, into the *hog-fence*, for the winter." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 192.

"In a *hog-fence* or pasture capable of keeping thirty score of hogs, there is some years a loss of from three to four score [by the disease called the *braxy*]." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 393.

HOGGING, *s.* A place, whether inclosed or not, where sheep, after having arrived at the state of *hogs*, are pastured, South of S.

HOGALIF, *s.* A payment made in Shetland for the liberty to cast peats.

"If there be no moss in the scatthold contiguous to his farm, the tenant must pay for the privilege to cut peat in some other common, and this payment is called *hogalif*." Edmonstone's Zetl. i. 149.

"*Hogan* or *Huaga* is a name given to a pasture ground." N. *ibid.*

But I suspect that *hogalif* properly signifies permission; from Isl. *hoegg-va* caedere, and *hlif* tutamen, *hlif-a* indulgere; q. "indulgence to cut." *Hogan* or *Huaga*, is evidently the same with Isl. and Su.G. *hage* locus pascuus. Hence *haesthage*, a place where horses are pastured; *kohage*, a pasture for cows. This is only a secondary sense of the same word, which signifies a rude inclosure, whence E. *hedge*.

HOGERS, **HOGGERS**, *s. pl.* Coarse stockings without feet.] *Add*;

An old stocking, without a foot, is still called a *cocker*, A.Bor. V. Grose's Gl. He also gives A.Bor. *coggers* "a sort of yarn spatterdashes," evidently the same word.

HOGGED, *part. pa.* Fallen behind in substance or trade, Renfr.

"The ballast o' every business has shifted; an' there's no a merchant amang us that's no *hogged* mair or less." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1822, p. 307.

This term has been probably borrowed from the diversion of curling. V. Hog, *s.*, 2.

HOGGLIN AND **BOGGLIN**, unsteady, moving backwards and forwards, Ang.

Hogglin may be allied to Isl. *hoggun*, e loco motio; or *hokt-a* claudicare. I am doubtful, however, whether both terms be not corrupted from E.: q. *hag-gling* and *boggling*, hesitating about a bargain, and startling at petty difficulties.

To **HOGHLE**, *v. n.* To hobble, S.; *Hughyal*, *id.*, Ayrs.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *hwik-a* vacillare, titubare, whence *hwikull* vagus, fluxus, inconstans; q. having an unequal motion.

HOGLING, **HOGLYN**, *s.* A pig.

"Of ilk sowme, that is, ten swine, the King sall have the best swine, and the Forestar ane *hogling*." Leg. Forest. Balfour's Pract. p. 139.

Thus he renders the low Lat. word *hogaster*. Both it and *hogling* are evidently diminutives formed from E. *hog*.

—Wrotok and Writhneb,—

With the *halkit hoglyn*—

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 165.

Halkit, white-faced. V. **HAWKIT**.

HOGMANAY, *s.* The last day of the year, S.]

Add; Col. 2. near the bottom, after Antiq. Septentr. p. 305. V. *Ay-guy l'an-neuf*, Cotgr.

Hence the phrase used by Rabelais, B. ii. c. 11. *aller à l'aguillan neuf*, rendered by Sir T. Urquhart, "to go a handsel-getting on the first day of the new yeare."

Col. 2. l. 10. *Add*;

Trololay has also been resolved into *Trois rois là*, "Three kings are there."

HOGREL, *s.* A young sheep, one not a year old, Teviotd.; a dimin. from *Hog*, q. v.

North of E. *id.* Grose.

HOG-SCORE, *s.* A kind of distance-line, &c.] *Add*;

"*Hog-scores*, distance-lines in the game of curling. They are made in the form of a wave, and are placed one fifth part of the whole *rink* from either *witter*; that is to say, if the *rink* be fifty yards long, from *tee* to *tee*, the *hog-scores*—are thirty yards distant from each other." Gall. Encycl. Hence the phrase,

To **LIE AT THE HOG-SCORE**, not to be able to get over some difficulty in an undertaking, Clydes.

HOGTONE, *s.* A leathern jacket; the same with *Acton*, q. v.

"A *hogtone* of demyostage begareit with veluot." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

"Hat, bonet, gowne, *hogton*," &c. *Ibid.* V. 15, A. 1335.

HOHAS, *s.* A term used to denote the noise made by public criers, when they call the people to silence.

"The serjandis,—with thair noyis and *hohas*, warnit in speciall the Albanis to here the kingis concioun." Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 50.

O.Fr. *ho*, interjection qui sert imposer silence. *Hahai, haha, hahay*, cri pour reclamer justice ou pour demander du secours; Roquefort. V. Ho.

HOHE. *Le red Hohe*, Chart. Aberd. dated A. 1285.

HOY, *s.* Used in the same sense with E. *hue*, in *Hue and cry*.

"He sould raise a *hoy* and cry to the narrest townis beside the Kingis forest, and sould pass and manifest the samin to the Kings Schireffis." Leg. Forest. Balfour's Pract. p. 140. V. the v.; also **HOYES**, sense 2.

HOY, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of a call to listen, to stop, to approach, or to turn back, S.

"Baldie man! *hoy* Baldie! gae wa'an' clod on a creel fu' o' ruh-heds on the ingle." Saint Patrick, ii. 313.

HOICHEL, **HOIGHEL**, *s.* A person who pays no attention to dress, a sloven, Ayrs.

Perhaps originally the same with *Hechle*, v.

HOIGHLIN, *part. pr.* Doing any thing clumsily, Kinross.

HOIF, **HOFF**, &c. *s.* A hall.] *Insert*, col. 2. after the word—Scots—l. 39;

Our learned Spottiswoode has a remark on this subject that deserves to be noticed.

"As to K. Edward giving it the name of *Arthur's Hoff* or house,—it had the name of *Arthur's Oon* or

Kiln long before K. Edward entered Scotland in a hostile manner; as appears from a charter granted by William Gowrlay to the Abbay of Newbottle, dated 3d July 1293, in which it is called *Furnum Arthuri*. Cartular. Newbottle, Adv. Libr. Fol. 49. Hist. Dict. MS. vo. *Arthur's Oon*.

Insert, col. 3. after l. 42;

The learned Strutt has thrown considerable light on the reason of this designation in later times. "During the government of Henry the Third," he says, "the *just* assumed a different appellation, and was called the ROUND TABLE GAME; this name was derived from a fraternity of knights who frequently justed with each other, and accustomed themselves to eat together in one apartment, and, in order to set aside all distinction of rank, or quality, seated themselves at a circular table, where every place was equally honourable." In a Note on the word *Just*, it is observed; "Matthew Paris properly distinguishes it from the tournament. *Non hastiludio, quod torneamentum dicitur, sed—ludo militari, qui mensa rotunda dicitur*. Hist. Angl. sub. an. 1252." He adds; "In the eighth year of the reign of Edward the First, Roger de Mortimer, a nobleman of great opulence, established a round table at Kenelworth, for the encouragement of military pastimes; where one hundred knights, with as many ladies, were entertained at his expence. The fame of this institution occasioned, we are told, a great influx of foreigners, who came either to initiate themselves, or make some public proof of their prowess. About seventy years afterwards, Edward the Third erected a splendid table of the same kind at Windsor, but upon a more extensive scale. It contained the area of a circle two hundred feet in diameter; and the weekly expence for the maintenance of this table, when it was first established, amounted to one hundred pounds.—The example of King Edward was followed by Philip of Valois king of France, who also instituted a round table at his court, and by that means drew thither many German and Italian knights who were coming to England. The contest between the two monarchs seems to have had the effect of destroying the establishment of the round table in both kingdoms; for after this period we hear no more concerning it. In England the round table was succeeded by the *Order of the Garter*," &c. Sports and Pastimes, p. 109, 110.

Add, end of sense 1. same article;

I have fallen into a mistake in supposing, that the idea of giving a place in the heavens to Arthur had originated with the Bishop of Dunkeld. Lydgate, in his *Fall of Princes*, B. viii. c. 24, speaks of this as an astronomical fact well known in his time. He calls Arthur *the sonne*, i. e. sun, of Bretayn.

Thus, of Bretayn translated was the sonne

Up to the rich sterry bright dongeon;

Astronomers wel rehearse konne,

Called *Arthur's constellation*.

HOYNED, *part. pa.*

—"Taken away from Isobell Campbell, daughter to umquhile Patrick Campbell of Knap,—a petticoat, half-silk half worsett—Item, 1 ell round *hoyned* stuff." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 80.

HOIS, HOISS, *s. pl.* Stockings, hose.

"Item, sex pair of *hois* of blak velvett all of one

sort and cuttit out on blak taffatiis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 43.

It appears that the hose, worn by our ancestors, in some degree served the purpose of breeches, as covering the *theis* or thighs, and hips. Thus, at least, the hose of the royal wardrobe are described.

"Item, ane pair of *hois* of cramasy velvott, all the *theis* laid our with small frenyeis of gold, cuttit out upoun quhyt taffate, and *hippit* with claith of silver." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 93.

"To pay him x sh. & the wtter part of a pair of *hoys*, or than iij sh. tharfor & tua pair of schoine for his half yeiris fee." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. It is also written *Hoess*, *ibid*.

HOY's NET, merely hose-net, according to the pron. of Ettr. For., or the writer's fancy.

"As sure as we saw it, some o' thae imps will hae his simple honest head into *Hoys net* wi' some o' thae braw women." Perils of Man, iii. 386.

TO WIN THE HOISS, to gain the prize, to obtain the superiority.

"Now quhen all his blunt boultis and pithles artelyerie ar schot,—hes he nocht *win the hoiss* wortheilie, in forgeing a mok to me mony mylis fra him, calling me *Procular for the Papistis*?" N. Winyet's Quest. Keith, App. p. 222.

A phrase, which seems to have been formerly in common use; borrowed from the custom, which, I believe, still prevails in some parts of S., of running or wrestling, at a Fair, for a pair of *hose* or stockings as the prize. Or it may refer to the old custom of our country, still retained at weddings, in some places, of throwing the stocking, which has been worn by the bride, on her left leg, on the day of marriage, among the company. The person whom it hits, it is supposed, is the first in the company that will be married.

TO HOISE, HYSE, *v. n.* To brag, to vaunt, to bluster, to rant, Aberd.

This seems merely an oblique use of the E. *v.*, as signifying to lift up on high.

HYSE, *s.* 1. A vaunt, a rhodomontade, Aberd.

2. Bustle, uproar, *ibid*.

HOISTING, *s.* The assembling of an host or army.

"This clan, or tryb, at all meettings, conventions, weapon-shews, and *hoisting*, these many yeirs bypast, still joyned themselves to the Seil-Thomas." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 327.

HOISTING CRELIS, apparently panniers for carrying baggage in *hosting* or a state of warfare.

"That James erle of Buchane restore to—George bischop of Dunkeld—a warestall price xxvj s. viij d., twa pare of *hoisting crelis* price of the pare vjs." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 129.

HOIT, *s.* A clumsy and indolent person; always conjoined with an epithet expressive of contempt; as, *nasty hoit*, Ang.

"*Hoyt*, a natural, or simpleton. North." Grose.

HOKE, *s.* The act of digging. V. under HOLK.

TO HOKER, *v. n.* To sit as if the body were drawn together, as those who brood over the fire in cold weather, South of S.; *synon. Hurkle, Crusil.*

The auld wife cam in, and *hoker'd* herself down,
By the ingle that bleez'd sae finely. *Old Song.*

Germ. *hocker*, gibbus; *stuben-hocker*, a lazy fellow who still loiters at home by the fire; from *hock-en sedere*. Nearly allied to this is Isl. *huk-a*, incurvare se modo cacantis; whence *arinshaukur*, one who is bowed down with age, who sits crouching over the hearth. *Arin* signifies focus. V. HURKILL.

* To HOLD, *v. n.* To keep the ground; applied to seeds, plants, &c.; *q.* to keep hold; S. *haud*.

"Most of these planted under the second turf have held, and made good shoots; but a good many of these planted under the uppermost went back." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 101.

HOLDING, *adj.* Sure, certain.

"This and many other things about them and amongst them are holding evidences and sad swatches of antigospel spirits these formed divided parties are of, who do not blush to slander with tongue and pen those who differ from them." Walker's Peden, p. 75.

"It is one of the *holdingest* signs or marks, to try ourselves and others, to know how it is with us and them, according as we remember and keep, or forget and break the Sabbath." Ibid. p. 79.

This is obviously from the E. *v. n.* to Hold, as signifying, "to stand, to be without exception."

HOLE-AHIN, *s.* Expl. "a term of reproach;" Galloway.

Hir *tittas* [titties] clap'd their hips an' hooted,
"Ah hole-ahin!" Davidson's Seasons, p. 178.

A term most probably borrowed from some such game as *golf*, in which he loses who has not entered the hole as often as his antagonist; *q.* a hole behind.

HOLY DOUPIES, the name given to what is commonly called *Shortbread*, Dundee; *Holy-Dabbies*, Lanarks. V. DABBIES.

To HOLK, HOUK, HOWK, *v. a.* To dig.] Add;
"Howking, digging. North." Grose.

2. Also expl. to burrow, Moray.

It is to be observed that the E. *v.* to dig does not properly convey the idea expressed by *Howk*. For the latter signifies, to take out the middle, leaving the outside whole except a small aperture.

HOKE, *s.* The act of digging, Galloway.

His faithfu' dog, hard by, amusing, stalks
The benty brae, slow, listning to the chirp
O' wand'ring mouse, or moudy's carkin hoke.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 62.

To HOLL, *v. a.* To dig, to dig up, S.

To HOLL, *v. n.* 1. To dig, to delve, Aberd.

2. To employ one's self in a sluggish, low, dirty manner; to satisfy one's self with any occupation, however mean or dishonourable; in this sense, commonly *To Howk and Holl*, *ibid.*

Mr. Todd has given *Hole*, *v. n.* as signifying to excavate; but without any example. A.S. *hol-ian*, to hollow.

HOLLAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to the holly; S. *hollen*.

The first place I saw my Duncan Graeme
Was near yon holland bush.

Herd's Coll. ii. 4. V. HOLYN.

HOLLIGLASS, HOWLEGLASS, *s.* "A character in the old Romances;" Gl. Poems 16th Cent.

Now *Holyglass*, returning hame,

To play the sophist thought no shame.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 311.

—"Speaking of the Councill, that he had called them *Holliglasses*, Cormorants, & men of no religion." Spotiswood's Hist. p. 424.

Mr. Steevens, in his notes on Shakspeare, gives some account of this fictitious character. He mentions an old black letter book, without any date, entitled, *A merye jest of a man that was called HOWLEGLAS, &c.* "How *Howleglas* was buried." The author tells a silly story of the cord breaking at the feet, so that, when he was put into the grave, the coffin stood bolt upright. "Then desired the people that stode about the grave that tyme, to let the coffyn to stand bolt upryght. For in his lyfe tyme he was a very marvelous man, &c. and shall be buried as marvailously; and in this maner they left *Howleglass*."

"That this book," says Mr. Steevens, "was once popular, may be inferred from Ben Jonson's frequent allusions to it in his *Poetaster*;

'What do you laugh, *Owleglas*?'

"Again, in *The Fortunate Isles*, a masque;

'What do you think of *Owleglas*,
Instead of him?'

—"This history," he adds, "was originally written in Dutch. The hero is there called *Uyle-spiegel*, [i. e. the *Speculum* or *Looking-glass of the Owl*]. Under this title he is likewise introduced by Ben Jonson in his *Alchymist*, and the masque and pastoral already quoted."

But undoubtedly, the reason why Adamson, Archbishop of St. Andrews, was dubbed *Howlieglass*, appears from what follows:

"Menage speaks of *Uylespeigle* as a man famous for *tromperies ingenieuses*; adds that his life was translated into French, and gives the title of it." Reed's Shakspeare, vi. 91, 92.

The connexion, in which the term is introduced by Semple, shows that he especially attached to it the idea of deception. Besides what has been already quoted, he says:

But how this discharge was gotten,
When *Holieglass* is deid and rotten,
His smaikrie sall not be foryett,
How Doctor Patrick payit his debt.
Ane new conceat this knaif hes tane, &c.
Legend, *ut sup.* p. 315.

But *Howlieglass*, lang or the morne,
New falset forged out for to defend him.

Ibid. p. 316.

Thair *Holieglas* began his gaidis,—
—Quyetlie his counsall gave him,
That *Holieglas* wald sone deceave him.

Ibid. p. 328, 329.

Semple indeed alternates the term with *Lowrie*, *lurcan* (i. e. *lurking*) *Lowrie*, and *deceatful Lowrie*, p. 311, 318, 319, 324.

HOLLION, *s.* A word in Ang. sometimes conjoined with *hip*. The precise sense seems to be lost.

An' o'er, baith *hip an' hollion*,

She fell that night. Morison's Poems, p. 24.

Su.G. *hel och haallen* (*hollen*) entirely, quite.

HOLLOWS AND ROUNDS, casements used in making any kind of moulding, whether large or small, in wood, S.

"*Hollows and Rounds*, per pair, to 1½ inch, 0—3 4." Arthur's List of Tools, Edin.

HOLM, *s.* 1. A small uninhabited island, an islet, Orkn., Shetl.

"The several isles—are divided into such as are inhabited, and so are more commonly called *Isles*; and such as are not inhabited, which they call *Holms*, only useful for pasturage." Brand's Orkn. p. 28.

"On the other side it is protected by a *holm* or islet." Scot. Mag. Nov. 1805, p. 180, N.

The term, as used in E., denotes a river island. Su.G. *holme* insula. Ihre observes that there is this difference between *oe* and *holme*, that *oe* is used to denote a greater island, and *holme* one that is less, as those in rivers. But, he adds, this distinction is not always observed, as appears from *Bornholm*.

The *a*, *ay*, or *ey*, which forms the termination of the names of the larger islands of Orkney, and of some of those in Shetland, corresponds to Su.G. *oe*.

2. It is also used as denoting a rock, surrounded by the sea, which has been detached from other rocks, or from the land, in its vicinity, *ibid*.

"Easily a man in a cradle goeth from the Ness to the *Holm* or rock, by reason of its descent. This *holm* is much frequented by fowls," &c. Brand's Descr. Orkn. p. 119.

Speaking of the term *Clet*, used in Caithn. for a rock broken off from the land, he expl. it as synon. with *Holm* as used in Orkn. and Shetl. V. CLET.

HOLSIE-JOLSIE, *s.* A confused mass of any sort of food, as swine's meat, &c., Teviotd.

Perhaps the primary term is Teut. *hulse* siliqua, as denoting a mess of husks.

To **HOLT**, *v. n.* To halt, to stop, Ettr. For.

Su.G. *holl-a*, cursum sistere: Dan. *hold-er*, to stay, to stand still; *holdt*, interj. stop, stand still.

HOLT, *s.* A wood, Ayrs. *Firrie-holt*, a wood overrun with brushwood, brambles, &c., *ibid*.

A.S. *holt*, *holte*, lucus, sylva; Su.G. *hult*, nemus; Isl. *holt*, aspretum.

HOME-BRINGING, *s.* The act of bringing home.

"The earl of Marischal—got for himself a fifteen years tack frae the king, of the customs of Aberdeen and Banff, being for a debt owing by umquhile king James to his goodsire George earl Marischal, for home bringing queen Ann out of Denmark." Spalding, i. 331.

HOME-DEALING, *s.* Close application to a man's conscience or feelings on any subject, S.

"Sir, prepare yourself, in what follows, to be plainly dealt with; for both the interest of precious truth, and your great confidence makes plain and home-dealing with you in the case indispensibly necessary." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 196.

HOME-GOING, *s.* V. HAMEGAIN.

HOMYLL, *adj.* Having no horns, S.; also *hum-mil* and *hum-milt*. Insert, improperly written *humble* and *humbled*; synon. *Doddit*, *Cowit*, S.

Add, after the word *gared*;

"Of their black cattle some are without horns, called by the Scots *humble* cows, as we call a bee an *humble* bee that wants a sting." Journey West. Islands, Johnson's Works, viii. 305.

"I gat the *humle-cow*, that's the best in the byre, frae black Frank Inglis and serjeant Bothwell, for ten pund Scots, and they drank out the price at ae dounsitting." Tales of My Landlord, ii. 70.

"That," said John with a broad grin, "was Grizel chasing the *humled* cow out of the close." Guy Mannering, i. 141.

A.Bor. "*humled*, hornless; spoken of cattle." Grose.

After V. HUMMIL, *v.*, insert;

Dr. Johnson, vo. *Humblebee*, has said; "The *humblebee* is known to have no sting. The Scotch call a cow without horns an *humble* cow; so that the word seems to signify *inermis*, wanting the natural weapons. Dr. Beattie."

But the supposed analogy is quite imaginary. The S. term appears, &c.—as in Dict.

HUMLIE, *s.* A cow which has no horns, S.

"A great proportion of the permanent stock are *humlies*, that is, they have no horns." Agr. Surv. Forfars. p. 439.

HOMING, *s.* Level and fertile ground, properly on the bank of a river, S.

"Another third is *homing* or haugh ground, stretched along the side of a river." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 9. Qu. *holming*. V. HOLME and HOWM.

HOMMEL CORN, grain that has no beard.

—"That Wil the Wache of Dawic sall content & pay to Maister Gawan Wache thir gudis vnderwritin, that is to say, vii bollis of meile in a pipe.—Item, xii bollis of sault, price of the salt xxiiii s. Item, vii chalder of *hommil* corne. Item, the sawing of vi chalder of aitis & a half. Item, the sawing of xiii bollis of bere & a half," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 35.

HOMMELIN, *s.* The Rough Ray, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"Raia *rubus*. Rough ray: *Hommel*in." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 28.

Shall we view this as receiving its designation from Isl. *hamla* impedire; *hoemlun* impedimentum; as from its multitude of spines, spread not only over the back, but the upper side of the fins and the head, it must hinder any thing that touches it, and entangle the nets? It is well known, that for this reason it is called Raia *fullonica* (Linn.), from its supposed resemblance to the instrument used by fullers in smoothing cloth.

To **HOMOLOGATE**, *v. a.* To give an indirect approbation of any thing, S.] Add;

"Mr. Wodrow in his history makes their stedfastness, &c. to become their reproach,—calling them malignant-like; the warm Party;—opprobriously calumniating them with heights, heats, excesses, extremes, flights, a la-volee, &c. as if he had been hired to homologate their enemies upbraidings of, and justify their extremities and cruel severities against that poor (though really rich) remnant, charging them with all the sad effects of all the heinous and wrath-procuring defections of the indulged and tolerated, for

whom he pleads." Remarks on Wodrow's Treatment of M^r Ward's Lett. Contend. p. 477.

HONEST, *adj.* 1. Honourable.] *Add*;

2. Respectable and commodious; as opposed to what is paltry and inconvenient.

"That thai causs all ostillaris baith to burgh and to lande, ilk man within self and boundis of his office, to haue *honest* chalmeris and bedding for resaving of all passingeris and strangearis, passand and travelland throw the realme, wele and *honestly* acculterit with gude and sufficient stabillis, with hek and mangere, corne, hay and stra for the horss, flesche, fish, breid and aile, with vther furnessing, for travellaris." Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 348.

3. This term is used in a singular sense by the vulgar, in relation to a woman, whom a man has humbled, especially if under promise of marriage. If he actually marries her, he is said to "make an *honest* woman of her," S.; i. e. he does all in his power to cover her ignominy, and to restore her to her place in society.

HONESTY, *s.* 1. Respectability.] *Add*;

Amongis the Bischopis of the towne,
He played the beggar up and downe,
Without respect of *honestie*,
Or office of embassadrie.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 337.

HONESTLIE, *adv.* Decently, in a respectable manner.

In the statutes of the Gild, it is provided, that if a brother be "fallin in povertie—thay suld help him of the gudis of the gild, or mak ane gathering to him fra the communitie of the burgh: And gif he happinis to die, thay sould caus burie him *honestlie*." Balfour's Practicks, p. 81.

"Dame Elizabeth Gordon—died upon the second day of December, and was buried *honestly* out of her own native soil." Spalding, ii. 58, 59. i. e. although in a foreign country, she had an honourable interment.

HONEST-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Applied to the appearance of a man, &c.] *Add*;

"Weel, an it be sae order'd—I hae naething to say; he's a sonsy, furthy, *honest-like* lad." Saxon and Gael, ii. 34.

2. As respecting dress.

"The Bowrs [boors], Fishers, and other country people also do go *honest-like* in their apparel, as becometh their station." Brand's Zetl. p. 67. *Add*;

4. Applied to any piece of dress, furniture, &c. that has a very respectable appearance, S.

5. To the respectable appearance such a thing makes, S.

6. To a plump, lusty child, Aberd.

HONNERIL, *s.* A foolish talkative person, Upp. Clydes.

Belg. *honn-en* signifies to reproach (Fr. *honn-ir*, id.), and *hooner* a reproacher.

HOO, *s.* A night-cap. V. How.

HOOCH, *interj.* Expl. "a shout of joy," Gall.

"*Hooch!* its a' like a wadding! shout the peasantry, when dancing, making their heels crack on other at same time." Gall. Encycl.

HOODY, *s.* The hooded crow, S.

— Upon an ash above the lin

A *hoody* has her nest.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 4. V. HUDDY CRAW.

HOODIE, *s.* Synon. with *Saulie*, Edin^r.

This designation seems to have originated from their wearing *hoods*; of which the small huntsman's caps, still worn, may be a vestige. "Next followed fifty-one poor men in gowns and *hoods*, the first bearing up a banner—charged with the duke's arms, &c. The deep mourners followed next in gowns and *hoods*, two and two, to the number of twelve." Nisbet's Heraldry, P. iv. 147, 149. V. GUMPHION.

HOODING, *s.* A piece of rough leather by which the *hand-staff* and the *souple* of a flail are conjoined, Loth., Roxb.

HOODIT CRAW, the carrion crow, S: V. HUDDY CRAW.

HOOD-SHEAF, *s.* The name given to each of the sheaves with which a *stook* or shock of corn is covered in the field, for carrying off the rain; pron. *hude-shaif*, S.

This is obviously a metaph. sense of *hood*, Teut. *hoed*, as primarily signifying a covering for the head. Johns. thinks that A.S. *hod*, denoting a hood, may be from *hepod* [r. *hefod*] head. But Kilian more naturally deduces Teut. *hoed* from *hoed-en*, *hued-en*, tegere, protegere.

To this compound term we may perhaps trace another, which may be viewed as elliptical:

To **HOOD**, **HUDE** the corn, to cover a shock by putting on the *hood-sheaves*, S.

HOODLING HOW.

An auld band, and a *hoodling how*:

I hope, my bairns, ye're a' weil now.

Willie Winkie's Test. Herd's Coll. ii. 144.

Hoodling may be a dimin. from E. *hood*. But as *How* signifies a cap or coif, which would make the phrase tautological, *hoodling* may denote what belongs to the head, from A.S. *heofud*, Teut. *hoofd*, id.

HOOFERIE, **HUFERIE**, *s.* Folly, Roxb.

Dan. *hoveren*, "a rejoicing, a jubilation, a merry-making." Su.G. *hofvera* usurpatur de quavis pompa, from *hof* aula. Germ. Sax. *hover-en*, praesultare.

To **HOOIE**, *v. a.* To barter, to exchange; properly where no boot is given; Fife. Hence,

HOOIE, *s.* An exchange without boot, *ibid*.

I have observed no term that has any resemblance; unless it should be traced to Teut. *houw-en*, to marry; as undoubtedly there is a mutual exchange made in this instance.

* **HOOK**, *s.* 1. A sickle, E.

2. Metaphorically used for a reaper, S.

What think ye they were gi'en for *hooks*? *

As sure's I stand among the stooks,

A shillin's gaen.

* "Shearers." The Har'st Rig, st. 127.

THROWING THE HOOKS. This is done immediately after *crying the kirk*. (V. KIRN.) The *bandster* collects all the reaping-hooks; and, taking them by the points, throws them upwards: and whatever be the direction of the point of the hook, it is supposed to indicate the quarter in which the individual, to whom it belongs, is to be employed as a reaper in the following har-

vest. If any of them fall with their points sticking in the ground, the persons are to be married before next harvest; if any one of them break in falling, the owner is to die before another harvest, Teviotd., Loth.

HOOKE-PENNY, *s.* A penny given per week to reapers in addition to their wages, Loth.

"*Hook-penny*, which each shearer is in use to ask and receive weekly over and above their pay." The Har'st Rig, Note to st. 121.

HOOKEERS, *s. pl.* Expl. "bended knees," Shetl. This is obviously the same with the term used in *S. Hunkers*, q. v.

HOO, *s.* Husk; more properly *Hule*, *S.*

Dr. Johns. (vo. *Hull*, E. id.) observes that this in Scottish is *hule*. This gives the sound better than *hool*. **TO COUP FRAE THE HOO**, to start from its place; in allusion to some leguminous substance bursting from the pod; *S.B.*

But O the skair I got into the pool:

I thought my heart had *coup'd frae* its *hool*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

The phrase assumes different forms:

Sad was the chase that they hae geen to me,
My heart near *coup'd* its *hool*, ere I got free.

Ibid. First Edit. p. 56.

In Edit. Third, p. 60, it is thus altered:

My heart's near *out of hool*, by getting free.

HOO, *adj.* "Beneficial;" properly, kind, friendly.

I have met with this word only in a coarse proverb.

"You are any [ay] *hool* to the house, you drite in your loof, and mool't to the burds;" i. e. crumble it for the chickens: "Spoken to pick-thanks, who pretend great kindness to such a family." Kelly, p. 383.

This is undoubtedly a term of great antiquity; being obviously the same with *Su.G. hull* or *huld*, anc. *holl*, *benevolus*; *Moes.G. hults*. *Hults siais mis fra-maurhtamma*; "Be merciful, or propitious, to me the sinner;" Luke xviii. 13. *Isl. holl-r*, *amicus*, *fidelis*, *dexter et officiosus*; *G. Andr. Dan. huld*, "affectionate, gracious, favourable, sincere;" Wolff.

This term has many derivatives; *Su.G. hyll-a*, *placare* (*Germ. huld-en*, id.); *hyldr-a*, *blandiri*; *hyllst*, *benevolentia*, *huldhet*, id.; *Isl. hollusta*, *fidelitas*; *Dan. huldrig*, full of grace, *huld*, *homage*, *huldskab*, *grace*, *affection*, *kindness*, &c.; *Germ. huld*, id.; *Alem. huld-di*, *favor*. It also occurs in *A.S. Hold* signifies *fidus*, *fidelis*, *amicus*; *hold and getrywe*, *true and trusty*; *Somn. Hence hyld*, *affectio*, *fidelitas*; *hylde-leas*, *infidus*, *ingratus*. Somner views the *A.S.* word as retained in a phrase used in *E.* in his time: "Whence, speaking of a false, fickle, or inconstant man, we say, There is no *hold* to him." From the use of the prep. *to* instead of *in*, it seems doubtful if this be a proper proof. *Hold* here seems rather to signify adherence, q. holding. It occurs, however, in *O.E.* in the sense of firm, faithful.

Hue—suore othes *holde*

That huere none ne sholde

Horn never bytreye,

Thah he on dethe leye.

Geste of King Horn, Ritson's Met. Rom. ii. 143.

Teut. huld, *hold*, *favens*, *amicus*, *benevolus*; *huld-en*, *fidem praestare*.

HOOLOCH, **HURLOCH**, *s.* "A hurl of stones, an avalanche;" Gall.

"Boys go to the *heughs* whiles to tumble down *hoolochs*, receiving much pleasure in seeing them roll and *clanter* [make a clattering noise] down the steeps." Gall. *Encycl.*

C.B. hoewal, whirling; *hoewal-u*, to whirl in eddies.

HOOM, *s.* A herd, a flock, Mearns.

TO HOOM, *v. a.* V. **TO HOAM**.

HOOMET, **HOWMET**, **HUMET**, *s.* A large flannel night-cap, generally worn by old women, Aberd. This is different from the *Toy*.

2. A child's under-cap, Moray.

"*Howmet*, a little cap or cowl." Gl. Sibb.

Hence, as would seem, has been formed the term, **HOOMETET**, *part. pa.* Having the head covered with a *Hoomet*.

The fairies troop'd in order bright,—

An' witches *hoometet* in fright,

In flanen rags, and wonsey.

D. Anderson's Poems p. 82.

The *part.* is not used, as far as I can learn, in conversation, but has probably been formed by the writer from the *s.*

A.S. hamod signifies *indutus*, *tectus*, covered; from *haam*, *ham*, *hom*, *hama*, *homa*, *tegmen*, a covering, often denoting a long linen garment, such as that worn by priests. But this term, I suspect, is allied to *Su.G. hwif* or *hufwa*, *capitis tegmen muliebre*; *Teut. huyve*, *reticulum*, *capillare*, *vitta*, *huyv-en*, *caput operire*; *S. hoo*, *E. coif*. Or, as *hoomet* may seem a compound word, perhaps q. *haufst-med*, from *Germ. haufst* head, and *meid-en* to cover. *Hoometet* seems immediately connected with *flanen rags*.

HOOREN, *s.* A disgust, Orkn.

Perhaps an abbreviation of *abhorring*; or from *A.S. horewen*, *sordes*, *filth*, *uncleanness*, *dung*.

HOOT, **HOUT**, **HOOTS**, **HOWTS**, *interj.* Expressive of dissatisfaction, of some degree of irritation, and sometimes of disbelief, *S.*; equivalent to *E. fy*.

"Some, however, demanded of the postilion how he had not recognised Bertram when he saw him sometime before at Kippletringan? to which he gave the very natural answer,—*Hoot*, what was I thinking about Ellangowan then?" Guy Mannering, iii. 310.

"*Howts*, the word which sometimes prefaces one thing, sometimes another; such as *howts*—nonsense; *howts*—ay," &c. Gall. *Encycl.*

A.Bor. "hout, a negative, as *nay*." Grose. *Su.G. hut*, *apage*. *Hut-a ut en*, *est cum indignatione et contentu instar canis ejicere, nec non probris onerare*; *Ihre, vo. Hut*. *C.B. hwt*, off, off with it! away! Hence *hwt-ian*, to take off, or push away; to hoot.

HOOT-ROOT, *interj.* Of the same meaning, but stronger, and expressing greater dissatisfaction, contempt, or disbelief, *S.*

E. tut is used in a similar sense.

HOOT-YE, *interj.* Expressive of surprise when one hears any strange news, Berwicks.

From *hoot*, and perhaps the pron. pl. *ye*, q. "Fy! do ye assert this?" Or, q. "take yourself off."

TO HOOVE, *v. n.* To remain, to stay, Teviotd. This must be the same with *Hove*, *v.*, q. v.

HOOZLE, HOUSEL, s. 1. That part of an axe, shovel, pitch-fork, &c. into which the handle is fitted, Lanarks., Roxb. In an adze this is called the *heel*, Lanarks.

The term, as thus used, has been supposed to be from E. *house*, the shank, &c. being *housed* as it were in the hollow space. Perhaps, rather from Teut. *huyz-en*, to lodge, to house; or *houd* a handle, and *stel* a place. V. *Hose*.

2. A slip of paper, tied round a number of writings, in order to their being kept together, is also called a *hoozle*, Roxb.

To HOOZLE, v. a. To perplex, to puzzle, to non-plus, Ayrs.

Teut. *hutsel-en* conquassare; labefactare. Perhaps merely an oblique sense, borrowed from that of the *s.*, as signifying that part of a hatchet into which the handle is fixed; *q.* to fix one, a phrase denoting that one is at a loss what to say or do.

To HOOZLE, v. n. To drub severely; *q.* to strike with the hinder part of a hatchet, Lanarks.

HOOZLIN, s. A severe drubbing, *ibid.*

HOOZLE, s. A name given to the Sacrament of the Supper, Roxb.; evidently retained from the times of popery. V. *Housel*, E.

To HOOZLE, HUZLE, v. n. To breathe with a sort of wheezing noise, when walking fast, Roxb.

The same with *Whaisle*, *Whosle*, *q. v.*; only with a mollification of the aspirate.

HOP, HOPE, s. A sloping hollow between two hills, &c.] *Add*;

2. A haven, Loth.

"It was a little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea.—It was called Wolf's-*hope*, i. e. Wolf's haven." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 291.

Add to etymon;

As we can have little dependence on Bullet's testimony, which, as far as I can observe, has no collateral confirmation; perhaps we may look for our *Hope* in Isl. *hóp*, recessus, vel derivatio fluminis, or *hwapp*, lacuna, vallicula; Haldorson. It is greatly in favour of this etymon, that, as this term occurs very frequently in the South of S., in local names, it is, as far as I have observed, generally combined with words of Gothic origin.

HOPE-HEAD, s. The head of a *hope*, or of a deep and pretty wide glen among hills, which meet and sweep round the upper end, South of S.

HOPE-FIT, s. The foot or lower part of a *hope*, *ibid.*

HOP-CLOVER, s. Yellow clover, Berwicks.

"Sometimes two pounds of white clover, and a pound or two of yellow clover, or trefoil, called provincially *hop clover*, are added to the mixture, proportionally diminishing the quantity of red clover seed." *Agr. Surv. Berwicks*. 305.

This is the *Trifolium agrarium*, Linn. "*Hop* trefoil, Anglis;" *Lightfoot*, p. 409.

The term *hop* may be allied to Su.G. *hop*, portio agri separata; L.B. *hob-a*, properly pasture-ground.

To HOPPLE, v. a. To tie the fore-legs of horses or sheep with leather straps or straw ropes, so

as to prevent them from straying; as a ewe from her weakly lamb, &c.; Roxb.

"*Hoppled*, having the feet or legs tied together so as only to walk by short steps; North." *Grose*.

HOPPLE, s. A pair o' *hopples*, two straps, each of which is fastened round the pastern of the fore-leg of a horse, and attached by a short chain or rope, to prevent its running away when at pasture, Roxb.

Most probably from the circumstance of the horse being made to *hop* when it moves forward; Teut. *hoppel-en*, *hippel-en*, *huppel-en*, saltitare, tripudiare, subsultare; a dimin. from *hopp-en*, *id.*

HOPRICK, s. A wooden pin driven into the heels of shoes, Roxb.

From A.S. *ho calx*, the heel, and *pricca*, *price*, aculeus, stimulus, a pointed wooden pin.

* **HORN, s.** *Green Horn*, a novice, one who is not qualified by experience for any piece of business he engages in; one who may be easily gulled, S.

I have not observed that this phrase is used in E. It seems borrowed from the honourable profession of Tinkers or *Horners*, who, in the fabrication of spoons, &c. cannot make sufficient work of a horn that is not properly seasoned.

HORN, s. A vessel for holding liquor, &c.] *Add*;

Yet, ere we leave this valley dear,

Those hills o'erspread wi' heather,

Send round the usquebaugh sae clear;

We'll tak a *horn* thegither.

Gathering Rant, Jacobite Relics, ii. 99.

HORN, s. An excrescence on the foot, &c.] *Add*;

This is merely the Isl. term *horn*, callus.

AT, or TO, THE HORN. 1. Put out of the protection of law, proclaimed an outlaw, S.

"If they compeared not at all, then they were denounced *to the horn*, by virtue of letters written in Edinburgh, and brought blank to Aberdeen," &c. *Spalding*, ii. 223.

2. This phrase is gravely used in a religious sense, though now, from change of modes of thinking and greater refinement, it has somewhat of a ludicrous appearance.

For yee were all at Gods [r. *Godis*] *horne*;

This Babe to you that now is borne,

Sall make you saif, and for you die,

And you restore to libertie.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 72.

To HORNE, v. a. To denounce as an outlaw.

"Dischargeing—that ye nor nane of yow charge, *horne*, poynd, nor trouble the said Johnne Schaw, his airis nor tennentis of his tuentie aucht pund threttene shilling [land]," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. 1592*, Ed. 1814, p. 551.

TO BEAR AWA' THE HORN, to excel in any respect, S.

"He that blows best, *bear away the horn*," S. Prov. "He that does best, shall have the reward and commendation." *Kelly*, p. 149.

It is more properly expressed in Mr. David Ferguson's Proverbs: "He that blows best, *bears awa' the horn*." P. 16.

"When all printers have an equal liberty to print,

and know that he who blows best will *carry away the horn*, there must arise a certain emulation among them to excel one another," &c. Lett. Mem. for the Bible Soc. p. 153.

This phrase undoubtedly alludes to some ancient custom in S., of a contention in blowing, in order to gain a *horn* as the prize.

HORNARE, HORNER, s. 1. An outlaw, one under sentence of outlawry.

"Thair names salbe deleit out of the catologe of *hornaris*, and ane act maid thairupoun quhairthrow thay sall not be forder troublit for that horning in tyme cuming." Acts Ja. VI. 1590, Ed. 1814, p. 525.

"He—proponit the meane and overtour vnderwritin,—Lettres to be formit, chargeing the haill schirreffis, &c. to present the autenticke copy of thair haill schirreffis buikis,—to the effect the haill *horneris* registrat thairin and remaining vnrelaxt may be extractit and chargit," &c. Ibid. A. 1598, p. 174.

2. One who is sent to Coventry, S.B.; q. treated as an outlaw, or as one *put to the horn*.

HORNE, s. Used as equivalent to *Horning*.

"The lordis prolongis the execucioun of the *horne* in the meyntime, & falyeing he bring nocht the said child,—ordanis the lettres gevin of befor in the said mater, be put to execucioun incontinent." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 205.

HORN-DAFT, adj. Outrageous.] *Add*;

"Tibby Stott's no that far wrang there, thinks I to mysel, *horn daft* as she is." Wint. Tales, i. 314.

Horn mad is synonym. in E.

May I with reputation,—

After my twelve long labours to reclaim her,
Which would have made Don Hercules *horn mad*,
And hid him in his hide, suffer this Cicely?

Beaum. & Fletch. p. 2948.

Dr. Johnson says, "Perhaps made as a cuckold;" to which Mr. Todd subjoins, "or mad *for horns*." But the idea is certainly quite unnatural; and the addition renders it rather ludicrous.

HORN-DRY, adj. 1. Thoroughly dry; synonym. with *Bane-dry*, and with the full mode of expressing the metaphor, "as *dry as a horn*;" applied to clothes, &c.; Loth.

2. Thirsty, eager for drink; a word frequently used by reapers when exhausted by labour in harvest, Tweedd.

Teut. *horen-drooghe*, which Kilian expl., *Siccus instar cornu*, dry as a horn. He refers to the similar Lat. idiom, on the authority of Catullus: *Sicciora corpora cornu*; and, *Cornu magis aridum*.

HORN-GOLACH, HORN-GOLLOUGH, s. An ear-wig, Angus. V. **GOLACH**.

HORN-HARD, adj. *Hard as horn*, S.

His face was like a bacon ham,
That lang in reek had hung;
And *horn-hard* was his tawny hand
That held his hazel rung.

Watty and Madge, Herd's Coll. ii. 198.

"He—abandoned his hand, with an air of serene patronage, to the hearty shake of Mr. Girder's *horn-hard* palm." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 280.

Teut. *horen-herd*, *corneolus*, *durus instar cornu*.

HORN-HARD, adv. *Sleeping horn-hard*, in profound sleep, S.B. 592

—Are ye sleeping? rise and win awa',
'Tis time, and just the time for you to draw;
For now the lads are sleeping *horn hard*,
The door upon the dog's securely barr'd.

Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

Borrowed from the S. phrase, "as hard's a horn;" and applied to sleep so sound that the sleeper can hear as little as a horn would do. "As deaf's a horn," is a phrase commonly used in S.

HORN-HEAD, adv. With full force, impetuously, without stop, Ettr. For.; *Born-head* synonym.

This seems to refer to an animal rushing forward to strike with its horns.

HORN-IDLE, adj. Having nothing to do, completely unemployed, Loth., Lanarks.

"I fell into a bit gruff sure enough, sittin' *horn idle* wi' my hand aneath my haffit." Saxon and Gael. i. 189.

HORNIE, HORNOK, s. A ludicrous name given to the devil, from the vulgar idea of his having horns, S.; sometimes *Auld Hornie*, Burns.

Your lass has likewise been by fairies stole:

—I'm sure I wish them a' in hell

Wi' *Hornie* their auld father there to dwell.

Falls of Clyde, p. 121.

This name is more ancient than might have been supposed.

"Truely, among all their deeds and devises, the casting doune of the churches was the most foolish and furious worke, the most shreud and execrable turne that ever *Hornok* himself culd have done or devised." Father Alexander Baillie's True Information of the unhallowed offspring, progress and im-poison'd fruits of our Scottish-Calvinian Gospell and Gospellers, Wirtzburg, 1628. V. M'Crie's Life of Knox, i. 433.

Shall we suppose that this originated from the persuasion of the ancient heathen, that Pan, and the Satyrs, were horned? It seems favourable to this conjecture, that the *cloven foot* corresponds with the representation given of the same characters.

HORNIE, s. A game among children, in which one of the company runs after the rest, having his hands clasped, and his thumbs pushed out before him in resemblance of *horns*. The first person whom he touches with his thumbs, becomes his property, joins hands with him, and aids in attempting to catch the rest; and so on till they are all made captives. Those who are at liberty, still cry out, *Hornie, Hornie!* Loth.

Whether this play be a vestige of the very ancient custom of assuming the appearance and skins of brute animals, especially in the sports of *Yule*; or might be meant to symbolize the exertions made by the devil, often called *Hornie*, in making sinful men his prey, and employing fellow-men as his coadjutors in this work;—I cannot pretend to determine.

HORNIE, s. *Fair Hornie*, equivalent to—fair play; probably borrowed from the game of *Hornie*, or some similar game, Aberd.

HORNIE-HOLES, s. pl. A game in which four play, a principal and an assistant on each side. A. stands with his assistant at one hole, and throws what is called a *cat* (a piece of stick, and fre-

quently a sheep's *horn*) with the design of making it alight into another hole at some distance, at which B. stands, with his assistant, to drive it aside with a rod resembling a walking-stick, Teviotd.

The following unintelligible rhyme is repeated by a player on the one side, while they on the other are gathering in the *cats*; and is attested by old people as of great antiquity.

Jock, Speak, and Sandy,
Wi' a' their lousie train,
Round about by Errinborra,
We'll never meet again.
Gae head 'im, gae hang 'im,
Gae lay him in the sea;
A' the birds o' the air
Will bear 'im companie.
With a nig-nag, widdy- (or worry-) bag,
And an e'endown trail trail;
Quoth he.

The game is also called *Kittie-cat*. The term *cat* is the name given to a piece of wood used in playing the E. game of *Tip-cat*, Strutt's Sports, p. 86. Belg. *kaatbal* is the name of the Tennis-ball, as the game itself is called *Kaats-spel*.

HORNIE-REBELS, *s.* A play of children, Ayrs.; *q. rebels at the horn*.

HORNIES, *s. pl.* A vulgar designation for *horned cattle*, Roxb.

Bedown the green the *hornies* rout,
Benorth the tents they're rairin',
Here's fouth of a' con-kind of nout,
To suit demands the fair in.

St. Boswell's Fair, A. Scott's Poems, p. 55.

HORNIE-WORM, *s.* A grub, or thick, short worm, with a very tough skin, inclosing a sort of chrysalis, which in June or July becomes the long-legged fly called by children the *Spin-Mary*, Fife. Teut. *horen-worm*, seps, vermis qui cornua erodit.

HORNS, *s. pl.* *A' Horns to the Lift*, a game of young people.

A circle is formed round a table, and all placing their forefingers on the table, one cries, *A' horns to the lift, cats' horns upmost*. If on this any one lift his finger, he owes a *wad*, as cats have no horns. In the same manner, the person who does not raise his finger, when a horned animal is named, is subjected to a forfeit. These *wads* are recovered by the performance of some task, as kissing, at the close of the game, the person named by the one who has his eyes tied up.

HORN-TAMMIE, *s.* A butt, a laughing-stock, Aberd.

The term has probably been first employed to denote the person who played the part of the blind man in Blind-man's Buff; as, in an early age, this personage appeared dressed in the skin, and wearing the *horns*, of a brute animal. The play was thence denominated, in Sw., *blind-bock*. V. BELLY-BLIND. The chief actor in this sport being shoved and buffeted by the rest, the name might be latterly transferred to any one who was made the butt of others.

HORNEL, *s.* The name given, on the Frith of Forth, to the Sand-lance, when of a large size.

"A. Tobianus. Sand-lance; Sand-eel; Hornel.—
Vol. I. 593

The largest sand-lances are by the fishermen called *hornels*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 3.

HORNIE, *adj.* Amorous, liquorish, Ayrs.; perhaps from the idea that such a person is apt to reduce another to the state of a *cornutus*.

HORNIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, ane gowne of quhite satyne, with ane pasment of gold and silvir, lynit with claith of gold, furnist with *hornis* of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 33.

I observe, that in those pieces of dress in which *horns* are mentioned, no notice is taken of buttons, and *vice versa*.

McDonald, however, in his Gaelic Vocabulary, gives *horn* as synon. with *tag*; "Aigilen—A Tag or Horn," p. 19.

HORRELAGE, *s.* A clock. "The tolbuith *horrelage*," the clock of the tolbooth. Aberd. Reg. V. 16. V. ORLEGE.

To **HORSE**, *v. a.* To punish by striking the buttocks on a stone, S. V. BEJAN, *v.*

HORSE, *s.* 1. A hod or tray used by masons for carrying lime, Dumfr.; in other counties called a *Mare*.

2. A wooden stool, or tressle, used by masons for raising scaffolding on, S.; synon. *Tress*.

3. That sort of *tress* which is used for supporting a frame for drying wood, Loth.

HORSE-BUCKIE, *s.* The great welk, S.B. V. BUCKIE.

HORSE-COCK, *s.* The name given to a small kind of snipe, Loth.

However singular, this is undoubtedly a corr. of the Sw. name of the larger snipe, *Horsgiuk*, Linn. Faun. Suec. N. 173. V. HORSEGOWK.

HORSE-FEAST, *s.* Meat without drink; also denominated a *horse-meal*, S.

The phrase, I am informed, occurs in O.E.

HORSE-GANG, *s.* *Add*, as definition;

The fourth part of that quantity of land, which is ploughed by four horses, belonging to as many tenants, S.B.

HORSE-GOWK, *s.* 1. The Green Sand-piper, Shetl.] *Add*;

2. This name is given to the snipe, Orkn.

"The snipe, or snite, Wil. Orn.—Scolopax Galinago, Linn. Syst.—Orc. Myre-snipe, *Horsegok*." Low's Faun. Orcad. p. 81.

Sw. *horsgoek*, id. Faun. Suec. sp. 173. Cimbris quibusd. *hossegioeg*. Penn. Zool. p. 358.

HORSE-HIRER, *s.* One who lets saddle-horses, S.

"If the decent behaviour of common *horse-hirers*, to use a Scottish expression, who attended him in his journey, extorted this confession from him, we cannot well suppose that he found the better sort of people deficient in agreeable qualifications." MacNicol's Remarks, p. 92.

Dr. Johns. has thus defined *Hirer*. "2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps *small* horses to let." It would seem that the learned Lexicographer was determined to view every thing on the North side of the Tweed as on a *small* scale. In his definition, however, he might be insensibly influenced by a re-

collection of the size of the horses that had been hired at Inverness, which were rather weak for his ponderosity; so that, in crossing the Rattakin, he required one of the guides to lead the horse he rode, while the other walked at his "side, and Joseph followed behind." V. Boswell's amusing description of this scene, *Journal*, p. 133, 134.

HORSE-MALISON, *s.* One who is extremely cruel to horses, Clydes. V. MALISON.

HORSE-NAIL. To make a horse-nail of a thing, to do it in a clumsy and very imperfect way, Fife.

HORSE-SETTER, *s.* The same with *Horse-hirer*, S.

"A stripling—guided him to the house of Theophilus Lugton, the chief vintner, horse-setter, and stabler in the town." R. Gilhaize, i. 150.

HORSE-SHOE, *s.* One of the means which superstition has devised, as a guard against witchcraft, is to have a horse-shoe nailed on the doors of a house, stable, &c., S.

"Your wife's a witch, man; you should nail a horse-shoe on your chamber-door." Redgauntlet, ii. 244.

"An horse-shoe is put thrice through beneath the belly, and over the back of a cow that is considered elf-shot." Gall. *Encycl.* vo. *Freets*.

HORSE-STANG, *s.* The Dragon-fly, Upp. Clydes.; apparently from the idea of its stinging horses.

HORSE-WELL-GRASS, *s.* Common brooklime, an herb, S. Veronica beccabunga, Linn.

To **HORT**, *v. a.* To maim, to hurt, S.B.

"Supplicatione be the laird of M'Intosh and his brother, complaining vpon the laird of Glengarie for the slaughter of two gentilmen thair friendis, and horting some otheris." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 382 Teut. *hort-en*, pulsare, illidere.

HOSE, *s.* 1. A socket in any instrument for receiving a handle or shaft.

"You may make an iron instrument, somewhat bending, and cloven in the one end, resembling a hammer, and in the other, with a hose or socket, as a fork is made for holding of a pole or shaft; which being fixed into the hose, it may be thrust down into the earth," &c. Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 96.

At first view this might seem a figurative use of Dan. *hose* a stocking, from the resemblance in form. But I hesitate whether we ought not to trace it to the origin given under *Hoozle*, id.; especially as the latter may be viewed as a dimin. from *Hose*.

2. The seed-leaves of grain, Forfars.; q. the socket which contains them.

"The disease of smut appears to be propagated from the seed in so far as it is found in the ears before they have burst from the hose or seed-leaves." Agr. Surv. Forfars. p. 299.

This term has formerly been of general use, at least in the north of S.

"Vagina, the hose of corn." Wedderb. *Vocab.* p. 21.

HOSE-DOUP, *s.* Expl. "Medlar," the *Mespilus Germanica*; Roxb.

HOSE-GRASS, **HOSE-GERSE**, *s.* Meadow soft grass, Ayrs.

"Hose-grass or Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*),

is next to rye-grass the most valuable grass." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 287.

HOSE-NET, *s.* 2. The term is also used metaph.] *Add*;—as denoting a state of entanglement from which one cannot easily escape, S.

"That afterwards they might bring Montrose into a hose-net, they resolved to divide their army in two: one to go north,—and the other under Bailie, to stay in Angus." Guthry's *Mem.* p. 184.

"Doubtless thir covenanters from their hearts lamented, and sore repented the beginning of this covenant, never looking to have suffered the smart thereof, as they did, till they were all drawn in an hose-net, frae the whilk they could not flee, nor now durst speak against the same, nor give any disobedience, under the pain of plundering." Spalding, ii. 206.

HOSHENS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet. V. HOESHINS.

HO-SPY, *s.* A game of young people; much the same with *Hide and Seek*, Loth.

"Ho, Spy! is chiefly a summer game. Some of the party—conceal themselves; and when in their hiding-places, call out these words to their companions: and the first who finds has next the pleasure of exercising his ingenuity at concealment." Blackw. *Mag.* Aug. 1821, p. 35. V. HOISPEHOY and HY SPY.

HOSPITALITIE, *s.* The provision made for the aged or infirm in hospitals.

"Confermis all—actes of parliament—in favouris of burrowis and commwnities thair of; as also of all vther landis, annualrentis, and commodities, foundit to the sustentatioun of the ministrie and hospitalitie within the same." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 28.

L. B. *hospitalit-as*, hospitale, xenodochium. *Hospitalitatem pauperum Christi*, quae necdum et loco illo ligneum erat, constituit petrinam. Act Episc. Cenoman. ap. Du. Cange.

HOST, **HOAST**, **HOIST**, *s.* A cough.] *Add*;

"Hauste, or Hoste, a dry cough, North." Grose. Shirrefs gives in a host, as equivalent to without a host, "without delay or reluctance;" Gl.

This was also an O.E. word; "Host or coughe. Tussis." The *v.* is given in the following form. "Hostyn or coughen. Tussio.—Tussito." Prompt. Parv.

HOSTELER, *s.* An innkeeper.] *Add*;

This word retained its original sense so late as the reign of Charles I. "Night being fallen, he lodges in Andrew Haddentoun's at the yett-cheek, who was an ostler."—"James Gordon, Ostler of Turriesoul." Spalding, i. 17. 39.

HOSTERAGE, *s.* The ostrich.

"Item, in a gardeviant, in the fyrst a grete hosterage fedder." Inventories, p. 11.

"Hosterage fedderis," ostrich feathers. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

HOT, **HOTT**, *s.* A small heap of any kind carelessly put up. A hot of muck, as much dung as is laid down from a cart in the field at one place, in order to its being spread out; "a hot of stanes," &c., Roxb.

There was hay to ca', an lint to lead,
An hunder holls o' muck to spread,

H O T

An' peats and turs an' a' to lead :
What mean'd the beast to dee ?

The auld man's mare's dead, &c.

A mile aboon Dundee, Old Song ; Edin.
Month. Mag. June 1817, p. 238.

"Will then laid his arm over the boy and the *hott* o'
claes, and fell sound asleep." *Perils of Man*, ii. 255.

V. HUT, HAND-HUT.

Teut. *hotten*, coalescere, concrecere.

To HOTCH, *v. n.* To move the body by sudden jerks.] *Add* ;

O sirs ! he's een awa' indeed,

Nae mair to shape or draw a thread,—

An' *hotch* an' gible.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 89. *Add* ;

2. To move by short heavy leaps as a frog does,
Ettr. For.

To *hotch*, Lancashire, "to go by jumps, as toads ;"

T. Bobbins.

Isl. *hoss-a* quater, motare sursum ; *hoss*, mollis quassatio.

"Aw *hotchin*," a phrase used in the sense of "very numerous ;" Ettr. For.

To HOTCH, *v. a.* To move any object, from the place previously occupied, by succussation, S.

"Are ye sure ye hae room eneugh, sir ? I wad fain *hotch* mysell farther yont." *St. Ronan*, ii. 52.

HOTCHIE, *s.* "A general name for puddings ;" Gl. Buchan.

The *hotchie* reams, the girdle steams,

An litt'lans rin clean doited.

Tarras's Poems, p. 72.

Apparently a cant term, from the jerking motion of a pudding, when boiling or on the gridiron. V. HOTCH.

To HOTT, *v. n.* Synon. with *Hotch*, *q. v.*, and used in the same manner ; *He hottit and leuch* ; Fife.

To HOTTER, *v. n.* To crowd together, &c.] *Add* ;
The term under consideration may be a corr. of *Howder*, *v. n.* as nearly allied in signification.

HOTTER, *s.* 1. A crowd or multitude of small animals in motion, Loth. ; *Hatter*, synon. Fife.

2. The motion made by such a crowd ; as, "It's a' in a *hotter*," Mearns.

3. Also used as expressive of individual motion ; applied to a person whose skin appears as moving, from excessive fatness, in consequence of the slightest exertion. Such a person is said to be in a *hotter* of fat, Mearns.

To HOTTER, *v. n.* 1. To boil slowly, to simmer ; including the idea of the sound emitted, Aberd., Perth. ; *Sotter*, synon. S.

2. Used to denote the bubbling sound emitted in boiling, *ibid.*

Twa pots soss'd in the chimney nook,

Forby ane *hott'rin'* in [on] the crook.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 5.

3. To shudder, to shiver, *ibid.*

4. To be gently shaken in the act of laughing, Perth.

5. To be unsteady in walking, to shake, Aberd.

H O U

Hale be yir crowns, ye canty louns,
Tho' age now gars me *hotter*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 73.

6. To move like a toad, Ettr. For.

"I was eidentlye *hotteryng* along with muckle paishens [patience]." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, ii. 41.

7. To jolt. A cart, or other carriage, drawn over a rough road, is said to *hotter*, Roxb.

8. To rattle, or make a blattering noise.

Athwart the lyft the thun'er rair'd,

Wi' awfu' *hottrin* din.

Baronne o' Gairtly, A. Laing's Anc. Ball. p. 13.

Teut. *hort-en*, Fr. *heurt-er*, id. To avoid the transposition, we might perhaps trace it to Isl. *hwidr-a*, cito commoveri.

HOTTIE, a High-school term, used in ridiculing one who has got something, that he does not know of, pinned at his back. His sportive class-fellows call after him, *Hottie ! Hottie !*

Perhaps from O.Fr. *host-er*, mod. *ot-er* to take away ;

q. hotez, "remove what you carry behind you."

HOTTLE, *s.* "Any thing which has not a firm base of itself, such as a young child, when beginning to walk ; the same with *Tottle* ;" Gall. *Enycl.*

This seems merely a provincial variety of *Hoddle*, to waddle, *q. v.* Both may be allied to Teut. *hoetel-en*, inartificialiter se gerere, ignaviter aliquid agere, Kilian ; "to bungle," Sewel.

HOT TRED. V. FUTE HATE.

To HOU, Hoo, HOUGH, *v. n.* 1. A term used to express the cry of an owl, to hoot, Lanarks.

The houlet *hou't* through the riftit rock,

The tod yowl't on the hill ;

Whan an eldritch whish soucht through the lift,
And a' fell deadly still.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

2. Applied also to the melancholy whistling or howling of the wind, Clydes.

3. To holla, to shout, *ibid.*

HOUAN', *part. pr.* Howling, Clydes.

Doun cam the rain an' souchan' hail,

Will sang the *houan'* win [wind].

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

HOVIN, *s.* The dreary whistling of the wind, *ibid.*

Isl. *hwáa*, canum vox, media inter murmur et latratum.

Teut. *hou*, *houn*, celeusma. C.B. *hwa*, "to holloo ; to hout ;" also *hwchn*, a cry of hollo, a scream ; " *hwchw*, the hooting of an owl ;" Owen.

To HOUD, HOWD, *v. n.* 1. To wriggle, S.] *Add* ;

3. To rock. A boat, tub, or barrel, sailing about in a pool, is said to *houd*, in reference to its rocking motion, Roxb.

Auld Horny thought to gar him *howd*

Upo' the gallows ; for the gowd

He gat lang syne, an' wadna set

His signature, to show the debt.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 20.

—His e'e still on the water cast,

Lest our proud faes, in numbers vast,

Should cram their islands o' flotillas,

An' *howding* on the groaning billows,

Try to make good their awfu' boasts
O' hurling vengeance on our coasts.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 42.

To HOUD, HowD, *v. n.* To float, as any heavy substance does down a flooded river. Thus, trees carried down by a flooded river, are said to *houd down*, Roxb.

This may be the same with the preceding *v.*, as implying the idea of a rocking or unequal motion. Teut. *heude* and *hode* signify celox, navis vectoria.

HOUDEE, HowDOYE, *s.* A sycophant, a flatterer; as, "She's an auld *houdee*," Teviotd.

This term has most probably originated with the vulgar, from the ridicule attached to a real or apparent affectation of superior style and manners in those whom they accounted their equals; or to the appearance of great complaisance in putting the question *How do ye?* Or perhaps it has been considered as a proof that one, by so much complaisance, meant to curry favour with another.

HOUDLE, the simultaneous motion of a great number of small creatures, which may be compared to an ant-hill, Fife.

To HOUDLE, *v. n.* To move in the manner described, *ibid.*; apparently synon. with *Hotter*.

It seems to have a common origin with Belg. *hut-sel-en*, to shake up and down, to huddle together. It may indeed be the same with E. *huddle*, Germ. *hudel-n*, *id.*

To HOVE, *v. n.* 1. To swell.] *Add*;

Isl. *honn-a*, intumescere, must be viewed as belonging to the same family; as *mn* is often interchanged with *v*, *f*, and *b*. Thus Su.G. *hamn* is the same with Isl. *hafn*, Germ. *hafen*, E. *haven*, portus; Su.G. *jemn* with Moes.G. *ibn*, Isl. *jafn*, E. *even*, aequalis.

To HOVE, *v. a.* To swell, to inflate, S.

Some ill-brew'd drink had *hov'd* her wame, &c.
Burns, iii. 48.

HOVING, *s.* Swelling, the state of being swelled; applied to bread, cheese, the human body, &c. S.

"*Hoving*—is—seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county," &c. Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 456. V. Fyre-fangit.

HOVE, *interj.* A word used in calling a cow when going at large, to be milked; often *Hove-Lady*, Berw., Roxb.

"In calling a cow to be milked, *hove*, *hove*, often repeated, is the ordinary expression; anciently in the Lothians this was *prutchy*, and *prutchy lady*." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 503.

Hove is evidently meant in the sense of stop, halt. V. HOVE, *v.*, sense 2.

To HOVER, *v. n.* To tarry, to delay, S.O.

"*Hover*, to stay or stop. North." Grose. V. HOVE, *v.*, sense 2.

HOVER, *s.* 1. Suspense, hesitation, uncertainty. In a state of *hover*, at a loss, S.B.

Her heart for Lindy now began to beal,
An' was in *hover* great to think him leal.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 64.

Johns. derives the E. *n.* from C.B. *hovio*, to hang over. Sw. *haefw-a* signifies to fluctuate.

2. In a *hover*, is a phrase used concerning the wea-

ther, when, from the aspect of the atmosphere, it appears to be uncertain whether it will rain or not, S. In a *dackle*, *id.*, S.B.

Sw. *haefw-a* fluctuare.

3. To stand in *hover*, to be in a state of hesitation.

"The Frenchmen—cam peartlie fordward to Tarbat mylne, quhair they stood in *hover*, and tuik consultation quhat was best to be done." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 537.

To HOUFF, *v. n.* To haunt.] *Add*;

"Where was't that Robertson and you were used to *howff* thegither? Somegate about the Laigh Calton, I am thinking." Heart of Mid Lothian, ii. 196.

HOUFFIE, *adj.* Snug; applied to a place, Roxb.; q. affording a good *houff* or haunt.

HOUGGY STAFF, an iron hook for hawling fish into a boat; Shetl.

Dan. *hage*, Su.G. Isl. *hake*, uncus, cuspis incurva; *hokinn*, incurvus.

To HOUGH, *v. a.* To throw a stone by raising the *hough*, and casting the stone from under it, S.B.

HOUGHAM, *s.* Bent pieces of wood, slung on each side of a horse, for supporting dung-panners, are called *houghams*, Teviotd.

I suspect that this is the same with *Hochimes*; and that it gives the proper signification of that word.

To HOUGH-BAND, *v. a.* To tie a *band* round the *hough* of a cow, or horse, to prevent it from straying, S.A.

HOUGH-BAND, *s.* The band used for this purpose, *ibid.* V. HOCH-BAN'.

To HOUK, *v. a.* To dig. V. HOLK.

To HOULAT, *v. a.* To reduce to a hen-peck'd state, Perth.; derived perhaps from the popular fable of the *houlat* or owl having all its borrowed plumage plucked off.

HOULAT-LIKE, *adj.* Having a meagre and feeble appearance, puny, S.

To HOUND, HUND out, *v. a.* To set on, to encourage to do injury to others, S. To *hund mischief*, to incite some other person to work mischief, while the primary agent stands aside, and keeps out of the scrape; Roxb.

To HOUND Fair, *v. n.* To proceed on the proper scent.

"The treasurer yet professed to be for the bishops, but betrayed himself—not only by his private correspondence with the supplicants, but also by his carriage in public, which tended altogether to direct them to *hound fair*, and encourage them to go on." Guthry's Mem. p. 26.

HOUNDER-OUT, *s.* One who excites others to any mischievous or injurious work.

"The invasions—may be committed by lawles and wnresponsall men, the *houncers out* of quhome cannot be gottin detected." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1817, V. 22.

"Thereafter the lords demand whether he was art and part, or on the counsel, or *houlder-out* of thir gentlemen of the name of Gordon, to do such open oppressions and injuries as they did daily?" Spalding, i. 43. V. OUT-HOUNDER.

HOUP, *s.* Hope; the true pronunciation of S.

Yet *houp*, the cheerer of the mind,
Can tend us 'gainst an adverse wind.

Tarras's Poems, p. 16.

Belg. *hoop*, *hoope*, id.

HOUP, *s.* Hops, Aberd.

Nor did we drink a' gilpin water,

But reeminap wi' *houp* weel heartit. *Ibid.* p. 24.

HOUP, *s.* A mouthful of any drink, a taste of any liquid, Moray.

Perhaps from Isl. *hwopt*, bucca, fauces, the chops, q. what fills the chops or mouth.

HOURS. *Ten hours.*] *Add*;

The same mode of expressing time is still used in some counties, through all the numbers commonly employed in reckoning; as *two-hours*, two o'clock, *three-hours*, three o'clock, *sax-hours*, &c. Even the first numeral is conjoined with the plural noun; *ane-hours*, one o'clock, Upp. Lanarks.

HOUSEL, *s.* The socket in which the handle of a dung-fork is fixed, Berwicks. V. HOOZLE.

HOUSEN, *pl.* of *House*; houses, Lanarks. or Renf.

O lassie, will ye tak' a man?

Rich in *housen*, gear an' lan?

Tannahill's Poems, p. 13.

HOUSE-HEATING, *s.* An entertainment given, or carousal held, in a new house.

This, according to ancient custom, especially in the country, must be *heated*, S. *House-warming*, E. V. TO HEAT A HOUSE.

HOUSE-SIDE, *s.* A coarse figure, used to denote a big clumsy person; as, "Sic a *house-side* o' a wife," q. a woman as broad as the *side* of a *house*, S.B.

HOUSEWIFESKEP, *s.* Housewifery, S.

My hand is in my *housewifeskep*,

Goodman, as ye may see. *Old Song.*

V. HISSIESKIP.

HOW-SHEEP, *interj.* A call given by a shepherd to his dog to incite him to pursue *sheep*, Upp. Lanarks.

Hou is synon. with *Hoy*, q. v. The definition given of Isl. *ho-a* by Verelius, seems preferable to that of G. Andr. quoted under that article; *Vocem clamore et cantu intendere ut solent bubulci, se et gregem eo oblectantes*; q. "to *hoy* the sheep."

HOUSIE, *s.* A small house; a diminutive, S.

"No being used to the like o' that, you'll no care about enterin' her wee bit *housie*, though she aye keeps't nice and clean." *Glenfergus*, ii. 158.

This term is often expressive of attachment to one's habitation, although it should appear mean to others.

HOUSTER, *s.* "One whose cloaths are ill put on," Fife.

TO HOUSTER, *v. a.* To gather confusedly, *ibid.*

HOUSTRIE, HOWSTRIE, *s.* 1. Soft, bad, nasty food; generally a mixture of different sorts of meat, Roxb.

2. Trash, trumpery; pron. *huistrie*, Fife.

— Let us practice for the trial;—

Cast coat, an' hat, an' ither *houstrie*,

An' ding Brownhills, and neibour Troustrie.

Lieut. C. Gray's Poems.

HOUSTRIN, HUISTRIN, *part. adj.* Bustling, but confused; as, "a *huistrin* body," Fife.

Probably from Fr. *hostiere*. *Gueux d' hostiere*, such as beg from doore to doore, Cotgr. *Houstrie* may be q. the contents of a beggar's wallet.

HOUT, *interj.* V. Hoor.

HOUTTIE, *adj.* Of a testy humour, Fife.

Isl. *hót-a* (pron. *houta*) minari.

HOW, *adj.* 1. Hollow.] *Add*;

2. Poetically applied to that term of the day when the stomach becomes *hollow* or empty from long abstinence.

This is the *how* and hungry hour,

When the best cures for grief,

Are *cog-fous* of the lythy kail,

And a good junt of beef.

Wattly and Madge, Herd's Coll. ii, 198. Hence,

How-DOUP, *s.* The medlar apple, *Mespilus Germanica*, Loth. *Hose-doup*, Roxb.

How, *s.* 2. A plain, &c.] *Add*;

It is an old adage, Loth.;

When the mist taks the *hows*,

Gude weather it grows.

Hights and hows, high and low districts or spots, S.

HOWIE, *s.* A small plain, Buchan.

Welcome, ye couthie canty *hawie*,

Whare roun' the ingle bickers row ay, &c.

Return to Buchan, Tarras's Poems, p. 125.

3. The hold of a ship.] *Add*;

"Ane *how* of ane scheip, and all hir geir." Aberd.

Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

"Carina, the *how* of a ship." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

p. 22. *Insert*, as sense

4. In the *howes*, figuratively used, chopfallen, in the dumps, Upp. Clydes.

How o' THE NIGHT, midnight, Roxb.; *Howenicht* id.

"Without some mode of private wooing, it was well known that no man in the country could possibly procure a wife; for that darkness rendered a promise serious, which passed in open day for a mere joke, or words of course.—'Ye ken fu' weel, gude-man, ye courtit me i' the *howe o' the night* yoursel'; an'—I hae never had cause to rue our bits o' trysts i' the dark." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i, 9.

—"Them that we ken to be half-rotten i' their graves, come an' visit our fire-sides at the *howe o' the night*." *Ibid.* ii. 46.

How o' WINTER, the middle or depth of winter, from November to January, Roxb., Fife.

How o' THE YEAR, synon. with the *How o' Winter*, S.

HOW, *s.* A mound.] *Add*;

O. Fr. *hogue*, *hoge*, elevation, colline, hauteur. Roquefort oddly deduces it from Lat. *faux*, *faucis*, expl. but, fin, terme, by the change of *f* into *h*.

HOW, *s.* 1. A coif or hood, S.B.] *Insert*, in etymon, before the word *Chauc*.

"*Howue*, hede hillinge, [i.e. covering of the head].

Tena.—Capedulum—Sidaris." *Prompt. Parv.*

2. A night-cap; pron. *hoo*, Fife.

"Break my head, and put on my *hoo*." S. Prov. Kelly renders the term "night-cap," explaining this proverb by the E. one, "Break my head, and bring me a plaister." P. 61.

3. A chaplet, &c.

4. *Sely how.*] *Add*; *Hely how*, id., Roxb. Both in the N. and South of S., this covering is carefully preserved till death, first by the mothers, and afterwards by those born with it; from the idea that the loss of it would be attended with some signal misfortune.

HOW, *s.* A hoe.] *Add*;

"*How*, a narrow iron rake without teeth," Grose. This is given as a term common to various provinces.

To HOW, *v. a.* To hoe, S.

HOWER, *s.* One who hoes, or can hoe, S.

HOWIN, *s.* The act of hoeing, S.

HOW, Hou, *s.* 2. A sea cheer.] *Add*;

Teut. *hou*, *houw*, *celeusma*.

HOW, *interj.* Ho, a call to one at a distance, to listen or to stop.

And hey Annie! and *how* Annie, &c. V. HEY.

This may be the same with Teut. *houw*, *eho*, *heus*; or merely the imper. of the old *v.* signifying to stop. V. Ho, *v.*

To HOW, *v. n.* To remain, to tarry. V. HOVE.

HOW, *adj.* Dejected, in bad spirits, Aberd.; most probably an idiom similar to that, *Dung in the howes*. V. How, *s.* 1. sense 4.

To HOW, *v. a.* To reduce, to drain, to thin, to diminish in number or quantity, Aberd.

How *s.* Reduction, diminution, *ibid.*

Perhaps from the idea of rendering *how* or hollow; if not from the practice of *hoeing*.

HOWCH, *adj.* 1. Hollow, applied to situation, Upp. Lanarks.

An' the wilcat yow't through its dowie vouts, Sae goustie, *howch*, and dim.

Marmaiden of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.* May 1820.

2. As applied to the voice, denoting a guttural kind of noise, *ibid.*

To HOWD, *v. n.* To rock, as a boat on the waves. V. HOUD, *v.*

To HOWD, *v. a.* To hide, Fife. V. HOD, *v.*

HOWDLINS, *adv.* In secret, clandestinely; applied to any thing done by stealth, *ibid.*; *in hidlins*, *synon.*

It has been supposed, that the term *howdy*, as denoting a midwife, has its origin from this *v.*, because she performs her work *howdlins*, or in secret, the male part of the family being excluded. But this is to derive a word of pretty general use from a mere provincialism.

To HOWDER, *v. n.* To move by succusation.] *Add*;

Allied, most probably, to Isl. *hwidr-a*, cito commoveri. Hence,

HOWTHER, *s.* A towsing, Loth., Lanarks.

HOWDER, *s.* A loud gale of wind, Aberd.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *hwida*, cito commotio aeris; whence *hwidr-a*, cito commoveri. G. Andr. indeed derives *hwida* from *ved-r aer*. C.B. *chwyth*, however, signifies a blast, a gale.

HOWDERT, *part. adj.* Hidden, S.O., Gl. Picken.

HOWDIE-FEE, *s.* The fee given to a midwife, Dumfr.

I creeshed kimmer's loof weel wi' *howdy* fee,
Else a cradle had never been rocked for me.

Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 277.

To HOWDLE, *v. n.* To crowd together, expressive of a hobbling sort of motion, Fife.

HOWDLE, *s.* A crowd in motion, *ibid.*; *synon.* *Smatter*.

Teut. *hoetel-en*, inartificiose se gerere.

HOWDOYE, *s.* A sycophant, Roxb. V. HOUDEE.

HOW-DUMB-DEAD of the night, the middle of night, when silence reigns, Ayrs.

"What's the matter wi' ye? That's no a guid bed for a sick body, in the *how-dumb-dead* o' a caul' ha'rst night." *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 1820, p. 202. V. How o' THE NIGHT.

HOWF, *s.* A severe blow on the ear, given with a circular motion of the arm, Roxb.

Teut. *houwe*, *vulnus*.

HOWFIN, *s.* A clumsy, awkward, senseless person, Aberd.; perhaps originally the same with *Houphyn*, *q. v.*

HOWFING, *adj.* Mean, shabby, having a beggarly appearance.

Ane hamelie hat, a cott of kelt,

Weill beltit in ane lethrone belt,

A bair clock, and a bachlane naig.—

Thair was a brave embassado^r

Befoir so noble ane audito^r,

The Quene of Englandis Maiestie,

Hir counsall and nobilitie.—

Allace, that Scotland had no schame,

To send sic *howfing* carles from hame.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, *Poems 16th Cent.* p. 327.

Perhaps allied to Teut. *hoef*, *hoeve*, a village, *q. vulg.* rustic. I am inclined to think that *Howphyn* may be the same.

HOWIE, *s.* An *erratum* for *sowie*.

"Bring gavelocks and ern mells, pinching-bars, *howies*, and break every gate, bar, and door in this castle." *Perils of Man*, iii. 3. V. Sow, a military engine, &c.

HOWIS, *s. pl.* Hose, or stockings.

"Item nyne pair of leg sokis. Item, ten *howis*, sewit with reid silk, grene silk, and blak silk." *Inventories*, A. 1579, p. 282.

To HOWK, *v. a.* To dig. V. HOLK.

HOWM, *s.* 1. The level low ground on the banks of a river or stream, S.

2. A very small island, Shetl. V. HOLME.

HOWMET, *s.* A little cap. V. HOOMET.

HOWNABE, HOWANABEE, *conj.* Howbeit, however, Loth., Roxb.

"Ye're surely some silly skemp of a fallow, to draw out your sword on a puir auld woman. Dinna think, *howanabee*, that I care for outhier you or it." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 110.

Perhaps corr. from *when a' be*, *q. when all shall be*, take place, or happen. V. WHENA'BE.

HOWRIS, *s. pl.* Whores.

"Item that it be lauchfull to na wemene to weir abone thair estait except *howris*." In marg. "This act is verray gude." *Articlis to be presentit in Parliament*, Acts Ja. VI. 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 40.

This was certainly a very singular plan for suppressing superfluity in dress; that all, who were chargeable with dressing above their rank, were to be considered as avowing infamous means for supporting their extravagance. The devisers and approvers of this plan had not adverted to the obvious solecism of granting a virtual toleration to a mode of living expressly condemned by other laws.

The orthography nearly agrees to that of A.S. *hor*, Alem. *huor*, *huar*, Dan. *hore*, Belg. *hoere*, Su.G. *hora*, Isl. *hoera*, id.

HOW'S A'?

"How's a'?" a common salutation." Gall. Encycl. How's A' wi' YE? a common mode of making inquiry as to one's health, S.

"Wha should come in but our neebor, Nanny?" "How's a' wi' ye, Nanny?" said I." Petticoat Tales, ii. 140; "How is all with you?"

HOWSOMEVER, *adv.* Howsoever, S.

"Howsomever, no to enlarge on such points of philosophical controversy," &c. The Steam-Boat, p. 299.

Whether this be a corr. of the E. word seems uncertain. But Su.G. *som* signifies so.

HOWSONE, Howsoon, *adv.* As soon as.

"Quhilk conspiratioune the said James Dowglace, *howsone* he come to the castell of Tamptalloune, exponit & finalie endit with Archibald sumtyme erle of Anguiss, and George Dowglace his broder germane, alswa rabellis to his grace," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 423.*

"Howsoon James Grant came to Edinburgh, he was admired and looked upon as a man of great vasalage; he is received and warded in the castle of Edinburgh, and his six men were all hanged to the death." Spalding, i. 14.

HOWSTRIE, *s.* Soft, bad, nasty food. V. HOUSTRIE.

HOWTIE, *adj.* Apt to wax angry and sulky, Clydes.

I need scarcely say that this is merely a provincial pronunciation of E. *haughty*.

HOWTILIE, *adv.* In an angry and sulky manner, ib.

HOWTINESS, *s.* Anger and sulkiness combined, ib.

HOWTOWDY, *s.* Defined, "A young hen," &c.] *Add*;

"My certies, but the Scotch blude was up, and my gentleman tell't the King, that he wadna gie a gude Scotch *howsowdie* for a' the puir like gear in his poultry yard." Petticoat Tales, ii. 163. V. HEN-WIFE, sense 2.

This in S. properly denotes an overgrown chicken; for the term is not applied to a hen. I have therefore erred in making *Howsowdie* synon. with *Eirack*.

HOW-WECHTS, *s. pl.* "Circular implements, of sheep-skin, stretched on a hoop, used about barns and mills to lift grain and such things with;" Gall. Encycl. V. WECHT.

HUAM, *s.* "The moan of the owl in the warm days of summer;" Gall. Encycl.

As the author adds that it "continues repeating with a moaning air, *huam*;" it may be a word formed from the sound. C.B. *hw*, however, signifies a hoot, *hwa*, to hoot; and *hwan*, an owl, a hooter.

HUBBIE, *s.* A dull, stupid, slovenly fellow, Roxb.

Perhaps from the same origin with *Hobby-tobby*, Belg. *hobb-en* to moil or toil.

HUBBILSCHOW, *s.* A hubbub.] *Add*;

A.Bor. "hubbleshe", a riotous assembly;" Grose.

HUBBLE, *s.* An uproar, a tumult, South and West of S.

The sodger too, for a' his troubles,
His hungry wames, an' bludy *hubbles*,
His agues, rheumatism, cramps,
Received in plashy winter-camps,
O blest reward! at last he gains
His sov'reign's thanks for a' his pains.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 103, 104.

The ragabash were ordered back,
And then began the *hubble*;
For cudgells now war seen to bounce
Aff sculls and bloody noses.

Gall. Encycl. p. 267. V. HUBBILSCHOW.

HUCHOUN, apparently a dimin. from *Hugh*.
Act. Dom. Conc. p. 2. col. 2.

HUCKIE, *s.* The pit in which ashes are held under the fire, Renfrews.; synon. *Aisshole*.

Teut. *hoeck* angulus; q. the corner in which the ashes are retained.

HUCKIE-BUCKIE, *s.* A play of children,
Loth. V. HUNKERS.

To HUD, *v. a.* Expl. "to hoard."

Ane cryis, Gar pay me for my call.—

How dar this dastard *hud* our geir?

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, p. 324. V. HOD, HODE.

"Hoard," Gl.; perhaps rather *hide*.

HUD, *s.* 1. The back of a fire-place in the houses of the peasantry, made of stone and clay, built somewhat like a seat, Dumfr., Ettr. For.

This is also called the *Cat-hud*. The reason assigned by the peasantry for this name is different from what had occurred to me; this being commonly occupied as a seat by the *cat*, for which reason it is said to be also called the *Cat-stane*. V. CAT-HUD.

"Hood, the back of the fire, North;" Grose.

O.E. *huddle* must certainly be viewed as originally the same, although used in an oblique sense, as denoting what covers the fire during night. "Repofocilium, id est, quod tegit ignem in nocte, (a *huddle* or a *sterne*)." *Ortus Vocab.* The same Lat. word is given in *Prompt. Parv.* as the version of other two O.E. words. "Kymlyn, Herthstok. Repofocilium."

2. A small inclosure at the side of the fire, formed by means of two stones set erect, with one laid across as a cover, in which a tobacco-pipe, or any other small object, is laid up, in order to its being properly preserved, and quite at hand when there is use for it, Dumfr. This is sometimes pron. *Hod*.

"There was the chair she used to sit on, there was the cutty still lying on the *hud*, wi' the embers of the last blast she drew sticking in the throat o't." *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 1820, p. 203.

3. The flat plate which covers the side of a grate, Dumfr.

Teut. *hoed-en*, *huyd-en*, *hued-en*, custodire, tueri, protegere, as guarding the fire.

4. The seat opposite to the fire on a blacksmith's hearth, Teviotd.

5. A portion of a wall built with single stones, or with stones which go from side to side, Gall.; synon. *Sneck*.

"He—invented also snecks or *hudds*, i. e. spaces built single at short intervals." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 86. V. SNECK.

HUD-NOOK, *s.* The corner beside the grate, So. of S.

Nae mair we by the biel *hud-nook*,

Sit hale fore-sippers owre a book,

Strivin' to catch, wi' tentie look,

Ilk bonny line. *T. Scott's Poems*, p. 316.

HUD-STANE, *s.* 1. A flag-stone set on edge as a back to a fire on the hearth, Dumfr., Teviotd.

2. A stone employed in building a *hud*, Gall.

"One *hudd-stone* will do at the grass; but the more the better. When a double dyke between the hudds is built as high as the first *hudd-stone*, a stone sufficiently long is placed so that one half of it may cover the hudd, and the other half the double dyke." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 86.

HUDDERIN, *s.* Meat condemned as unwholesome, Aberd.; apparently the same with *Hudderone*.

HUDDERONE, *s.* A young heifer; *Hutherin*, Ang., Loth.

"The kingis Maiestie—vnderstanding the greit hurt that his hienes subiectis dalie sustenis throw the transporting and carreing furth of the realme off the calf skynnis, *hudderonis*, and kid skynnis, &c. dischargis all and sindrie merchandis—off all transporting—off the saidis calf skynnis, *hudderonis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 579. *Huddrounes*, Skene and Murray. V. HUTHERIN, and HUDRON.

Instead of the etymon there given, perhaps it may be viewed as a corr. of A.S. *hruther* bos, jumentum, *hryther*, id., *iung hruther*, juvenculus, Lye; *geong hryther*, juvencula, a young heifer, Somner.

HUDDY CRAW, *s.* The carrion crow.] *Add*;

"They are sitting down yonder like *hoodie-craws* in a mist; but d'ye think you'll help them wi' skirling that gate like an auld skart before a flow o' weather?" Antiquary, i. 172.

"Carion, or grey-crows, called *hoodie-craws*; for when they get old, they become white in colour all but the feathers of the head; these keep black, and look as if the bird had on a cowl or *hood*." Gall. Encycl.

HUDDY-DROCH, *s.* A squat waddling person, Clydes.

This is apparently formed from *Houd*, *v.*, to wriggle, and *droch* a dwarf. C.B. *hwyad* signifies a duck. Shall we view this as the origin of *Houd*, *v.*? Richards renders E. waddle, *v.*, by C.B. *fel hwyad*.

HUDDRY, *adj.* "Slovenly, disorderly, tawdry,"

S.O., Gl. Sibb. This is the same with *Hudderin*, *q. v.*

HUDDUN, *adj.*

A *huddun* hynd came wi' his pattle,

As he'd been at the pleugh

Said there was nane in a' the battle,

That brulyied bend aneugh.

Christmas Ba'ing, Ed. 1805.

Leg. *huddron*, ragged, ill-dress'd.

This seems the same with E. *hoiden*, which Johns. derives from C.B. *hoeden*, foemina levioris famae; Serenius from Isl. *heide*, a woman, so denominated, he says, from a certain ornament worn by females. V. HUDDERIN, *adj.*

To HUDIBRASS, *v. a.* To hold up to ridicule.

"I have heard some *hudibrass* the *initialia testimoniorum*, viz. the examining of witnesses upon their age, their being married or not, &c. as an impertinent and insignificant old style; notwithstanding that the same is necessary and inserted." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl. iii. 67, A. 1676.

This word has obviously been borrowed from the hero of Samuel Butler, after his work had acquired celebrity.

HUDRON, *s.* Evidently used to signify veal that is fed on pasture, as opposed to that of a calf that has only had milk.

"Beif which they call *vacina* or good; *vitella campo reccia*, or *hudron*, is good, but above all the *vitella mongana* or sucking veal." Sir A. Balfour's Lett. p. 126.

This is the same with *Hutherin*, *q. v.*

HUE, *s.* A very small portion of any thing, as much as suffices to give a taste of it; applied both to solids and fluids, Renfrews., Roxb.; synon. *Grain*, *Spark*, &c.

Evidently an oblique sense of E. *hue*, *q.* as much as to give a tinge or colour to any thing.

To HUFF, *v. a.* To hum, to illude, to disappoint, Fife.

Isl. *yf-a* irritare, *yf-ast* indignari.

HUFF, *s.* A humbug, a disappointment, *ibid.*

To HUFF, *v. a.* In the game of draughts, to remove from the board a piece that should have taken another, on the opposite side, as the proper motion according to the rules of play, S.; synon. *to Blaw* or *Blow*.

HUFFY, *adj.* Proud, choleric, S.; *huffish*, E.

"His [Baillie of Jarviswood's] father was son of Baillie of St. John's kirk, a cadite of Laminton.—He huffed a little, (being a *huffy* proud man), that he should be esteemed guilty of any design against the life of the king or his brother." Fountainhall's Diary, Law's Memorialls, p. 98.

HUFFLE-BUFFS, *s. pl.* Old clothes, Roxb.

This, I suspect, is a cant term. Fancy, however, might find an origin in A.S. *hofel*, a hovel or small house, and Alem. *buff-en* to beat, S. *buff*; *q.* worn out by "being tossed about through the house."

HUFFLIT, *s.* A blow with the hand on the side of the head, Fife.

The first part of the term is unquestionably from A.S. *heofod*, *heofd*, or Isl. *hoefud*, the head. *Lit* bears more resemblance to *lyte* naevus, vitium, than to any other word I have met with. Su.G. *lyte*, vitium, was anciently used with the *v. faa*; *Faa liute* vulnerari. Ihre explains *Lyte*, Ejusmodi vulnus, quod deformem reddit vulneratum. Hence *lyt-a* vulnerare.

To HUGGER, *v. n.* To shudder, Aberd.

This might seem allied to Isl. *ogr-a*, nauseam excitare; from a common origin with *Ug*, *v.* But, as it perhaps primarily denotes shivering in consequence of cold, it may be viewed as the same with Teut.

hugger-en, (synon. with *huyver-en*), used precisely in the same sense; *Horrere*, frigitire, sentire intrinsecus algorem seu tremorem.

HUGGERIE, **HUGRIE**, *adj.* Aukward and confused, whether in dress or in operation; but more generally applied to dress, Berwicks., Roxb.

HUGGRIE-MUGRIE, *adj.* or *adv.* In a confused state, disorderly, *ibid.*

Both terms should probably be traced to E. *hugger-mugger*, secrecy,—used in an oblique sense; as confusion in look, dress, &c. is often produced by a hasty attempt to conceal any clandestine operation. To **HUGGER-MUGGER**, *v. n.* To act in a clandestine manner, Gall.

“*Hugger-Muggerin*, doing business not openly, quibbling about trifles, and raising misunderstandings.” Gall. *Encycl.*

HUGGERS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Loth. V. **HOGERS**.

HUGGERT, *adj.* Clothed in *hogers*, or stockings without feet, Renfr.

—Herdies sing wi’ *huggert* taes,
An’ wanton lams are dancin’.

A. Wilson’s *Poems*, 1790, p. 219. V. **HOGERT**.

To **HUGHYAL**, *v. n.* To hobble, Lanarks.

Su.G. *hwick-a* vacillare; Isl. *haekia*, crutches. Or from E. *hough*, q. to bow it too much in motion.

HUGSTER, **HUGSTAIR**, *s.* A huckster, Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

HUGTOUN, *s.* A cassock or short jacket without sleeves, Fr. *hocqueton*.

“Item, ane *hugtoun* of sad cramasy velvott, pasmentit with ane braid pasmont all our of gold and silver, with ane buttoun in the breist, lynit with blak taffateis.” Inventories, A. 1542, p. 81.

HUI, **HUUY**, *interj.* Begone, equivalent to Lat. *apagè*, Aberd. V. **HOY**, *v.*

Isl. *hu-a* is used in the same sense with *ho-a*, as denoting the cry of shepherds.

HUIFIS, 2. *p. indic. v.* Tarriest.

Thow *huifis* on thir holtis, and haldis me heir
Quhill half the haill day may the hight haue.

Rauf Coilyear, C. 1, a. V. **HURT**.

To **HUIK**, *v. a.* To take care off, to consider.] *Add*;

It seems to be used in a similar sense by David-sone in his *Schort Discurs of the Estaitis* on the death of J. Knox.

Thairfoir lament sen he is gone,
That *huikit* nathing for thy helth.

Q. that made no account of any thing, if subser-vient to thy welfare.

HUIK-WAIR, *s.* Perhaps, articles pertaining to the labour of the harvest field, q. *hook-ware*.

“Tar, pik. hemp, irn & *huik-wair*.”—“Topping of wax, tar, pik, irn & *huik-wair*.” Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

HUILD, *pret.* Held, did hold, Ettr. For.

HUIISK, *s.* Expl. “a lumpish, unwieldy, dirty, *dumpie* woman,” Teviotd.

Dan. *hoewisk* denotes a bottle of hay. Perhaps q. a mere *husk*; Teut. *huysken*, *id.*

HUIST, *s.* 1. A heap, Upp. Clydes.

This seems to be one of the vestiges of the old Cumbrian kingdom. C.B. *hwys*, a draught, a load; *hwys-aw*, to heap together.

2. An overgrown and clumsy person, *ibid.*

HUIT, *pret.* Paused, stopped; the same with *Hoved*. V. **HOVE**, **How**, *v.*

He *huit* and he houerit quhill midmorne and mair,
Behaldand the hie hillis and passage sa plane.

Rauf Coilyear, B. iiij, a.

HUKEBANE, *s.* The huckle bone.] *Add*;

A.Bor. “*huke*, the huckle-bone or hip;” Grose.

In Edinburgh, I am informed, by *huke-bane* fleshers always understand the haunch-bone.

Thre, under *Huk-a*, conquiniscere, desiderare (S. to *hunker*), says; It is believed that the English have hence given the name of *huckle-bone* to the *coxa*, because it is by means of this that we let down the lower part of the body.

The same idea is thrown out by Seren. vo. *Hough*.

HULBIE, *s.* Any object that is clumsy; as, a *hulbie* of a *stane*, a large unweildy stone; a *hulbie* of a *house*, *man*, &c.; Lanarks.

In the latter sense, it might be traced to Dan. *hule* a cavern, or Isl. *holl*, a tumulus, and *by* a habitation.

HULDIE, *s.* A night-cap, Gall.

Nearly allied to Isl. *hul*, a veil, a covering, from *hel-a*, *hoel-ia*, velare, the imperfect of which is *hulde*; Su.G. *hoel-ja*, Moes.G. *hul-jan*, *id.* C.B. *hul-iam* also signifies to cover, and *hul*, a cover.

HULE, *s.* A mischievous fellow; expl. by some, “one who does mischief for the sake of fun.” A *hule* among the *lasses*, a rakish spark; Roxb. V.

HEWL. *Add* to etymon;

C.B. *chwilgi*, a busy body; *chwil-aw*, to bustle about; *chwilawl*, frisky.

HULE, *s.* 1. A pod or covering of any thing, commonly applied to pulse; a husk, S.

“The husk or integument of any thing;—as the hull of a nut covers the shell. *Hule*, Scottish.” Johns. Dict.

The S. word is sounded much softer than the E., the *u* like Gr. *v.*

2. Metaph. the membrane which covers the head of a child, Fife. *How* *synon.*

3. A hollow, unprincipled fellow, *ibid.*

HULGY, *adj.* Having a hump, S.B.

HULGY-BACK, *s.* 1. “A hump-back;” S.B. Gl. Ross.

— Did ye gie’r the mou’,

Says aunty, neist, wi’ mony a scrape and bow;

Syne laid your arm athwart her *hulgy back*?

Ross’s *Helenore*, p. 37.

2. A humpbacked person, S.B.

My bairn will now get leave to lift his head,

And of a warldly *hulgy back* get free,

That dad designed his wedded wife to be.

Ibid. p. 78.

HULGIE-BACKED, *adj.* Humpbacked, S.B.

An odder hagg, &c.—as in Dict.

HULY, **HOLIE**, *adj.*] Before *Hooly* and *Fair-ly*, insert;

HOLIE, *adv.* Cautiously.

“*Hooly*, tenderly; North,” Gl. Grose, is un-

doubtedly the same word. *Softly and fair*, is used in O.E. in a similar signification.

HULINESS, *s.* Tardiness, Lanarks.

The trauchl't stag i' the wan waves lap,
But *huliness* or hune.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

HULLERIE, *adj.* Raw, damp, and cold; applied to the state of the atmosphere; as, "That's a *hullerie* day," Roxb.

Isl. *hialldr*, parva pluvia et gelida; G. Andr. Haldorson expl. it, Ningor infrequens tenuissimus; whence *hialldr-a*, ningere. There is certainly no great transition from the ancient Gothic use of the term, in reference to slight snow, to that of raw, damp, and cold weather. In the same language, *hielug-r* signifies both frosty and dewy, pruinosis; roscidus; from *hiela*, pruina.

HULLERIE, *adj.* 1. Erect, bristled up; as, "a *hullerie* hen," a hen with its feathers standing on end, Roxb.

Sw. *hullhaer* denotes "soft downy hair on the body, pile;" Wideg. Isl. *hyller*, however, signifies, Eminent, visui se praebebat eminens; G. Andr.

2. Confused, discomposed; applied to the head after hard drinking, *ibid.*

3. Slovenly, Ettr. For.

4. Friable, crumbling, *ibid.*

As denoting confusion, it might seem allied to the first word in the Su.G. alliterative phrase, *Huller om Buller* in a very confused state. Vox factitia ad indicandam summam rerum confusionem; Ihre. Dan. *hultert og bultert*, "topsy-turvy, upside down;" Wolff.

HULLIE-BULLIE, **HULLIE-BULLOO**, *s.* A tumultuous noise. V. **HILLIE-BILLOO**.

HULLION, *s.* A sloven, Fife, Loth.] *Add;*

2. An inferior servant, employed to work any *orrorow* work, Aberd. V. **HALLION**, of which this seems merely a variety.

HULLION, *s.* Wealth, goods, property, Aberd. The half o' my *hullion* I'll gie to my dear.

Old Song.

I suspect that this word had originally denoted concealed wealth (like S. *pose*), as allied to Isl. *hulinn*, tectus, occultus, *hilla* abacus, repositorium; Moes.G. *hul-jan*, Alem. *hul-en*, Su.G. *hoet-ja*, tegere, celare. This *v.* must be very ancient, and has been very generally diffused. For C.B. *hul-iaw* signifies to cover, *hulyn* a coverlet.

To **HUM**, *v. n.* To feed as birds do their young.] *Add;*

This is expl. Lanarks., "to chew food for infants."

It might seem to have some affinity to Isl. *hwom-a* glutire, abligurire, and *hwoma* gula; were it not that the food is not swallowed, but only masticated.

HUMS, *s. pl.* "Mouthfuls of chewed matter;" Gall. Encycl.

HUM, *s.* The milt of a cod-fish, used as a dish, and esteemed a great delicacy, Angus.

Belg. *hom*, "the milt, or soft roe of fish;" Sewel. This may perhaps be allied to Isl. *homn-a* intumescere.

HUM, *adj.* Out of humour, sullen, Aberd.

—Saw ye e'er a tear rin frae my e'e?

Or wantin plaid, or bonnet, leukit *hum*?

Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

To **HUM** or **HAW**, to dally or trifle with one, about any business, by indefinite and unintelligible language.

—"I hope never to look upon it otherwise than on an Erastian synagogue; nor to be *hum'd* or *ha'd* with, I know not what, out of this persuasion." M'Ward's *Contendings*, p. 20.

Dr. Johnson has given both these words as E., on the authority of S. Butler and L'Estrange; and explained both with accuracy. I take notice of the phrase merely to remark, that it is here used in a passive form, of which I have met with no example in E. **HUMANITY**, *s.* The study of the Latin language.] *Add;*

The term had been used in this sense at least as early as the time of the Reformation.

—"That few sciences, and speciallie thay that ar maist necessare, ar in ane pairt not teicheit within the said citie [Sanctandros], to the greit detriment of the haill liegis of this realme, their childrene and posteritie.—That the rentis and fundatiounis of the saidis Collegeis mycht be employit to sic men of knowlege and vnderstanding quha hes the toungis and *humanitie* for instructioun of the youth," &c. Acts Mary 1563, Ed. 1814, p. 544.

To **HUMBLE** Bear. V. **HUMMEL**, *v.*

HUM-DUDGEON, *s.* A complaint without sufficient reason, Liddesdale; synon. *Molligrub*, *Molligrant*. "Needless noise, much to do;" Gl. Antiquary.

"Hout tout, man,—I would never be making a *hum-dudgeon* about a scart on the pow." Guy Mannering, ii. 33.

Perhaps from *hum* a pretence, and *dudgeon* displeasure.

HUMET, *s.* A flannel night-cap, Aberd. V. **HOOMET**.

HUMILL, *adj.* Humble, Aberd. Reg.

HUMILIE, *adj.* Humbly, *ibid.*

HUMIN, *s.* (Gr. *v.*) Twilight, Shetl.; synon. *Glomin*, S.

Isl. *hum* crepusculum, *hum-ar*, advesperacit; G. Andr. p. 126. He traces it to Heb. חָמָר, *hum*, niger, fuscus; supposing the term to allude to the dusky colour of the sky. *Humott* signifies, iter incertum, from *hum* and *att*, a quarter; denoting the uncertainty of the direction because of the darkness. *Humamal*, causa obscura.

HUMIST, *adj.* The hindermost. V. **HEWMIST**.

HUMLABAND, *s.* A strap fixing an oar to its thowl, Shetl.

This term is purely Islandic. For Gudm. Andr. gives *hoemluband* as signifying, nexura remi; from *hamla* impedio, renitor; whence *hoemlun* and *hamla*, impedimentum; Lex. p. 105. *Hamla*, medium scalmi, the middle of the seat on which the rowers sit; *hamla*, catena, vel vinculum quo remus ad scalmum alligatur, ne vacillet retro; *hoemluband*, idem; Haldorson.

HUMLOIK, **HUMLOCK**, *s.* Hemlock, S.] *Add;*

"I couldna have plaid pew upon a dry *humlock*." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 248. V. **PEW**.

Palsgrave, however, writes *humlocke*, vo. *Kickes*, B. iii. F. 43, a.; *humblocke*, F. 42, b.

HUMLOCK, *s.* "A polled cow; also a person whose head has been shaved, or hair cut;" Gl. Lynds.

To **HUMMEL**, **HUMMIL**, **HUMMLE**, *v. a.* To *hummil* bear.] *Add*;

The groff gudeman began tae grummil;
"Thair's muck tae lead, thair's bear tae *hummil*."

MS. Poem.

"When our captain—came near to us, I thought I should hae swarfed; my heart dunt—duntit like a man *humblin* bear, and I was maist gasping for breath." Perils of Man, ii. 230.

HUMMEL-CORN, *s.* Grain without a beard.] *Add*;
In Berwicksh. three bolls of barley, with one of peas, made into meal, receive the designation of *hummel-corn*.

It appears that the proportion varies in different places.

Birrel speaks of *humbell corn* as contradistinguished from wheat, barley and oats.

"In this moneth of October—the quhyt and malt at ten lib. the boll; in March thairafter, the ait maill 10 lib. the boll, the *humbell corne* 7 lib. the boll." Diary, p. 36.

2. A term applied to the lighter grain of any kind, or that which falls from the rest when it is fanned, Roxb. Hence,

HUMMELCORN, *adj.* Mean, shabby; applied both to persons and things; as, "a *hummelcorn* discourse," a poor sermon, "a *hummelcorn* man," &c.; *ibid.*

HUMMEL, **HUMMLE**, *adj.* Wanting horns.] *Add*;

—A gimmer, and a doddit yowe,
A stirky, and a *humml* cow.

Jacobite Relics, i. 118.

HUMMEL DODDIE, *s.* A ludicrous term applied to dress, especially to that of a woman's head, when it has a flat and mean appearance; as, "Whatna *hummel-doddie* of a mutch is that ye've on?" Ang.

It is evidently compounded of two *synon.* terms.

HUMMEL'D, *part. adj.* "Chewed in a careless manner;" Gall. *Encycl.*

HUMMEL-DRUMMEL, *adj.* Morose and taciturn, Roxb. V. **HUM-DRUM**.

To **HUMMER**, *v. n.* To murmur, to grumble, Ettr. For.

A.Bor. "*hummer*, to make a low rumbling noise, North;" Grose. Teut. *hum-en*, mutire; Isl. *humma*, admurmurare; *humr-a*, mussare, mussitare.

HUMMIE, *s.* 1. The game otherwise called *Shintie*, Loth.

"The shinty, or *hummy*, is played by a set of boys in two divisions, who attempt—to drive with curved sticks a ball, or what is more common, part of the vertebral bone of a sheep, in opposite directions." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 36.

2. The hooked stick with which this game is played, *ibid.*

C.B. *hum*, *humig*, *humog*, a bat or racket. Owen.

3. A term used by boys in the game of *Shintie*.

If one of the adverse party happens to stand or run among his opponents, they call out *Hummie*, i. e. "Keep on your own side," Ettr. For. This has been rather fancifully resolved, q. *Home wi' ye*. The call must certainly be viewed as borrowed from the game, and containing an order to regard the laws of it.

HUMMIE, **HUMMOCK**, *s.* 1. A grasp taken by the thumb and four fingers placed together, or the space included within them when thus conjoined, to the exclusion of the palm of the hand. It is pron. *Hummie*, also *Humma*, Roxb., Ettr. For.; *Hummie*, *Hummock*, Loth., Dumfr. The *Hummock* denotes a smaller space than the *Goupin*.

"*Hummock*, the fingers—put so together by themselves, that the tops of them are all on a level with one another; when the hand is cold, it is impossible to fling the fingers into this form. People in frosty weather try who stands cold best, by the way the *hummock* can be made." Gall. *Encycl.*

Hummock is occasionally used in Angus, towards the coast.

2. As much of meal, salt, &c. as is taken up in this way, *ibid.*

3. To *Mak* one's *Hummie*, to compress the points of the fingers of one's hand all at once upon the point of the thumb. "Can ye mak your *hummie*?" is a question often asked in a cold day, for the reason above mentioned, the stiffness of the fingers, Ettr. For.

HUMMOCK-FOW, *s.* The same with *Hummock*, sense 2; Dumfr., Clydes.

I can offer no conjecture as to the origin of this term, if it be not from A.S. *hwomma* angulus, as denoting the angular form which the hand assumes in this position, q. "the corner of the hand," as the term *Goupin* suggests the idea of concavity. I need scarcely say, that *humma* (Roxb.) nearly retains the form of the A.S. word.

HUMP-GLUTTERAL, *s.* The flesh of a sheep that has died a natural death; as distinguished from *braxy*, which intimates that the animal has died of disease, Selkirks.

This has every appearance of being a cant term. The first syllable, however, may be allied to *Humph'd*, having a fusty taste. The last part of the word might be traced to *Gludder*, *v.*, q. "all in a *gluddery* state."

HUMPH, *s.* The designation given to coal, when it approaches the surface, and becomes useless, West of S.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *homp-en*, abscindere partes extremas.

HUMPH'D, *part. adj.* Having a smell or taste indicative of some degree of putridity; as, *humph'd* beef, S.; *Hoam'd*, *Hoam-tasted*, *synon.* Clydes.

"I wish he had fawn aff the tap o' his *humphed* ill-smelled hides, and broken the bane o' his neck." Perils of Man, iii. 283.

To **HUMPLE**, *v. n.* 1. To walk lame, especially from corns or strait shoes, Roxb.; *synon.* *Hirple*.

Then *humped* he out in a hurry,
While Janet his courage bewails,
An' cried out dear Symon, be wary,
An' tughly she hang by his tails.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 191.

Teut. *humpel-en*, inepte operari; or rather from Dan. *hump-er*, to be lame, to limp.

2. To assume a semicircular form, to exhibit a *hump*, South of S.

When lo! Sir David's trusty hound,
Wi' *humpling* back, an' hollow ee,
Came cringing in, an' lookit round
Wi' hopeless stare, wha there might be.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 9.

HUMPLOCK, *s.* 1. A small heap, such as of earth, stones, &c.; as, "The dirt is clautit into *humplocks*," Renfrews.

2. "A little rising-ground," Ayrs., Gl. Picken.

"An it wadna be mair o' a gude-turn tae gie the wuzzen o' ye a chirt, nor tae set ye on your en' again, just tae be stoiterin' an' fa'in' o'er the first bit clod or *humplock* it taks your fit." Saint Patrick, iii. 200.

Probably from E. *hump* and the S. diminutive termination *ock* or *lock*, much used in the West of S.

HUND, *s.* The generic name for a dog, S.] *Add*;

As *hond* is used by the Dutch in the same manner, they have a Prov. exactly corresponding with that of our own country, only that we have substituted the term *Dog*. *Twee honden met een steen vellen*; "to fell twa dogs wi' yae [one] stane."

To HUND, *v. a.* To incite. V. HOUND, *v.*

HUND-HUNGER, *s.* The ravenous appetite of a dog or hound; *Dog-hunger*, *synon.*, S.B.

Dan. *hunde hunger*, "the hungry evil, the greedy worm, the canine appetite;" Wolff. Germ. *hunds-hunger*, Belg. *hondshonger*. V. Nemnich Lex. Nosol. vo. *Bulimia*.

HUND-HUNGRY, *adj.* Ravenous as a dog; *Dog-hungry*, *synon.*, S.B.

HUNE, *s.* Delay, Lanarks.] *Add*;

The trauchlit stag i' the wan waves lap,
But huliness or *hune*.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820. V. HONE.

To HUNE, *v. n.* 1. To stop, not to go on, Ayrs.

2. To loiter, Clydes.

HUNE, *s.* One who delays, a loiterer, a drone, a lazy silly person, Clydes.

To HUNE, *v. n.* 1. To emit a querulous sound, &c.] *Add*;

I suspect that E. *hone*, which Johns., after Bailey, defines "to pine, to long," and derives from A.S. *hongian*, is radically the same word, and may originally have had the same meaning. I find no such A.S. *v.* as *hongian*. Fr. *hoigner*, "to grumble, mutter, murmur; to repine; also, to whyne as a child, or dog;" Cotgr.

2. To stammer from sheepishness or conscious guilt, so as not to be able distinctly to tell one's story, Clydes.

HUNE, *s.* One who stammers, and cannot tell his tale distinctly, *ibid*.

To HUNGER, *v. a.* To pinch with hunger, to famish, S.

"Christ minds only to diet you, and not *hunger* you." Walker's Peden, p. 56.

This is inserted by Mr. Todd, as a term "common in the North of England; and used, perhaps, in other places."

HUNGRISUM, *adj.* Having rather too keen an appetite, Clydes.

HUNGRISUMLIKE, *adv.* Somewhat voraciously, *ib.*

HUNGRISUMNESS, *s.* The state of being under the influence of hunger, *ibid*.

HUNGRY WORM, a phrase used to express a popular idea in the North of S., in regard to the cause of keen hunger, and the danger of children fasting too long. It is common to say in the morning, "Gie the bairn a bit piece, for fear the *hungry worm* cut its heart."

If the physical knowledge, expressed by this language, should excite a smile, one must feel pleasure at least in the humanity of the idea. It is a *worm* also that causes the toothach. V. ONBEAST.

HUNGIN, *part. pa.* Hung, suspended.

—"Quhilk seill and stamp salbe applyit to leid, being sua strukin and prentit with the said stamp, salbe *hungin* to euerie wobe, peice, and steik of claith, silk and stuff, of quhatsumeuer natioun that heirefter salbe brocht within this realme," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 185.

HUNK, *s.* A sluttish, indolent woman, a drab; as, "a nasty *hunk*," a "lazy *hunk*," Roxb.

Perhaps from the same origin with *Hunker*, as indicative of laziness. V. HUNKERS.

To HUNKER, *v. n.* To *hunker down*, to squat down.] *Add*;

Tir'd wi' the steep, an' something dizzy,
I *hunker'd down*, sae did the hizzy.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 179.

Upo' the ground they *hunker'd down* a' three,
An' to their crack they yoked fast an' free.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 81.

2. Metaph. used to denote the lowly appearance of a hut.

—Ye'll naething see but heather;
An' now an' than a wee bit cot,
Bare, *hunkerin'* on some lanely spot.

A Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 210.

HUNKERS, *s. pl.* To sit on one's *hunkers*.] *Add*;

—In a bog twa paddocks sat,
Exchanging words in social chat;
Cock't on their *hunkers* facin' ither,
The twasome sat curmud thegither.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 46.

I am persuaded that *Hunkers*, and the cognate terms mentioned under this word, are allied to O.E. *hoke*: "*Hoke*, hamus. *Hoked*, hamatus." Prompt. Parv. This, as well as our *Hukebane*, nearly resembles Su.G. *huk-a*, and *huck-en*, desiderare; as indeed both these joints are necessary for enabling one to sit down.

HUNNE, *s.* Honey, Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

To HUNT-THE-GOWK, to go on a fool's errand, S.

HUNT-THE-GOWK, *s.* A fool's errand; especially applied to one on which a person is sent on the

first day of April; synon. *Gowk's errand*, an April-errand, S.

HUNT-THE-GOWK, *adj.* This complex term, as conjoined with *errand*, denotes a fool's errand, S.

"It wad look unco-like, I thought, just to be sent out on a *hunt the gowk* errand wi' a land-louper like that." Guy Mannering, iii. 106. V. **GOWK'S ERRAND**.

HUNTIS, *s. pl.* *Ane huntis*, a hunting-match, S.

"After thare [departour] he past to ane *huntis* in ane wood call[it] Wentonis wood, whair he slew thrie hairis and ane tod." Bannatyne's Journ. p. 483.

The hunts is still the vulgar phrase in S. Why the pl. is used I cannot conjecture.

AT THE HUNTIS, at a hunting-match.

"Alexander Gordon of Dunkyntie, and George Gordon his eldest son, with some servants, being at the *hunts* in Glenelg at the head of Strathaven, were upon the 19th of August cruelly murdered by certain highland limmars." Spalding, i. 29.

TO THE HUNTIS, a hunting.

"Quhen the hour and day thair of was cuming, he send the sonnys of Ancus, be crafty industry, to the *huntis*." Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 65. Venatum ablegavit, Lat.

HUNT-THE-SLIPPER, *s.* A common sport among young people, S.

HUP, *interj.* Used to a horse in order to make him quicken his pace, S.

C.B. *hwp* denotes a sudden effort, or push. But perhaps this is rather an abbrev. of E. *hie up*, q. make haste.

TO HUR, *v. n.* To snarl, to growl.] *Add*;

"*Harr*, to snarle like an angry dog;" Lancash. T. Bobbins.

C.B. *hor*, the gnarl or snarl of a dog; Owen; *chwyrnu*, to snarl, to growl.

HURB, *s.* A puny or dwarfish person, Aberd.

I see nothing nearer than Isl. *hoerfa* fugere, *horfinn*, é conspectu subductus, *hwarf* discessus ab oculis; Moes.G. *hwairb-an*, abire; q. an object so small that it vanishes from the sight.

HURCHTABILL, *adj.* Hurtful, prejudicial, Aberd. Reg.

HURDON, *s.* "A big-hipped woman;" Gall. Encycl. V. **HURDIE**.

HURE, *s.* A whore, S.] *Add*;

Leve hasardrie, your harlotrie, and *huris*.

Lyndsay, Tragedie of the Cardinall.

Bot thay disponit that geir all uther gatis,

On cartis and dyce, on harlotrie and *huris*.

Lyndsay's Dreame. Add to etymon;

Alem. *huor*, Germ. *hure*, Fenn. *huora*, Norm. Fr. *hore*, id. Somner, when explaining the A.S. word *hure*, id., says; "Scotis hodieque *hur*, a whore, as we at this day write it, idely prefixing *w* to the Saxon word; it being neither in the sound, nor in the original, which is derived of *hyr-an*, conducere," i. e. to hire. The derivation from *hyr-an* is confirmed by the C.B. For as *huran* denotes a prostitute, *hur* signifies hire, wages, and *hur-ian*, to take hire.

HURE-QUEYN, *s.* The same, S.; pron. q. *huir-coyn*, S.B. V. **HURE**.

HURKER, *s.* A simicircular piece of iron, put

on an axle-tree, inside of the wheel, for preventing friction on the cart-body, Roxb.

It might seem allied to Su.G. *hurrhake*, a hinge, which Ihre derives from *hurra*, cum impetu circumagi; although the origin is probably pointed out by the form of Isl. *hurdar-oki*, impages, subscus, q. a door-yoke, from *hurd* janua.

HURKLE, *s.* A horse-hoe used for cleaning turnips, Ettr. For.

Belg. *harkel-en*, to weed; from *hark*, a rake or harrow; Su.G. *harka*, id.

TO HURKILL, **HURKLE**, *v. n.* 3. To be contracted into folds.] *Add*;

Of Agarens, what tounge can tell the tryne,
With *hurklit* hude ouer a weill nourisht necke?

Jabell and Amon, als fat as any swine,

Quhilke can not doe, bot drink, sing, jouk, and bek:

The Amalekis, that leissings weill can cleke,

The Palestenis with dum doctours of Tyre,

Whilke dar not disput, but cryes, Fyre, fyre.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 97.

This occurs in a keen application of Psalm lxxxiii. to the church of Rome.

HURKLE-BANE, **HURKLE-BONE**, *s.* The hip-bone, Aberd., Mearns.; synon. *Whorle Bane*, Fife; E. *huckle-bone*.

She thratches, trembles, and she groans,

And falls down on her *hurkle-bones*.

Meston's Poems, p. 133.

From *Hurkill*, *Hurkle*, q. v.; or immediately from the Teut. *v. hurk-en*, to squat, because it is by the flexion of this joint that one sits down.

The modern E. word more nearly resembles Teut. *huck-en* to sit down, desiderare, subsidere.

HURKLE-BACKIT, *adj.* Crook-backed, S.

—"Up comes *hurkle-backit* Charley Johnston, the laird's auld companion in wickedness, wi' a saddle an' a pad to take her away." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 145.

TO HURKLE-DURKLE, *v. n.* To lie in bed, or to lounge, after it is time to get up or to go to work, Fife.

HURKLE-DURKLE, *s.* Sluggishness in bed, or otherwise, *ibid*.

Lang after peeping greke o' day,

In *hurkle-durkle* Habbie lay.—

Gae tae ye'r wark, ye dernan murkle,

And ly nae there in *hurkle-durkle*. MS. Poem.

Teut. *durck* sentina, a sink. V. **HURKILL**.

HURL, *s.* The act of scolding, S.] *Add*;

"I gaed in by, thinkin she was gan' to gi' me cheese and bread, or something that woud na speak to me, but she ga' me sic a *hurl* I never gat the like o't," &c. H. Blyd's Contract, p. 6.

In O.E. *hurlinge* occurs in a sense nearly allied. "*Hurlinge* or stryfe. Conflictus." Prompt. Parv.

HURL, *s.* An airing in a carriage, what in E. is called a *drive*, S., from the motion.

"What—if a frien' hire a chaise, and gie me a *hurl*, am I to pay the hire? I never heard o' sic extortion." Sir A. Wylie, i. 92.

TO HURL, *v. a.* To draw or drive a wheel-barrow, &c., S.

To HURL, *v. n.* 1. To be driven in a carriage.
2. Used to denote the motion of the carriage itself, *S.*

In gratitude he was obliged
To Phoebus, therefore did provide him
A trusty coach for him to ride in;
And, without brag, ne'er hackney *hurl'd*
On better wheels in the wide world.

Meston's Poems, p. 136.

This seems radically the same with *E. whirl*, which has great affinity to *O.Sw. hworl-a* rotare, *Isl. hvirl-a*, turbine versari.

HURLER, *s.* One employed in carrying stones, peats, &c. on a wheelbarrow, *S.*

"It [the peat] is taken up by the women wheelers (*hurlers*), who lay a number of them upon a wheelbarrow without sides, and lay them down, side by side, upon some contiguous dry ground." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.* p. 209.

To HURL, *v. n.* To toy, to dally amorously, *Dumfr.* Hence,

HURLIN, *s.* Dalliance; especially a most indelicate species of it, practised on the *Hairst Rig*, *Dumfr.*; *Bagenin*, *synon.* *Fife.*

This may have some affinity to *Su.G. hwerfl-a*, in orbem cito agere.

HURLEY-HOUSE, HURLY-HOUSE, *s.* A term applied to a large house, that is so much in disrepair as to be nearly in a ruinous state, *So. of S.*

"I now wish (his eyes fixed on a part of the roof that was visible above the trees,) that I could have left Rose the auld *hurley-house*, and the riggs belonging to it." *Waverley*, iii. 288, 289.

—"He shot my good horse at the moment that I was offering him honourable quarter, which was done more like an ignorant Highland Cateran, who has not sense enough to erect a scone for the protection of his old *hurley-house* of a castle, than like a soldier of worth and quality." *Leg. Montr. Tales*, 3 ser. iv. 257.

"Here is a fine old *hurley-house* you have found out for an owl to hide himself in at mid-day, or a ghost to revisit the pale glimpses of the moon." *The Pirate*, iii. 76.

Allied perhaps to *Isl. hverfull*, caducus, frail, *q.* ready to fall, or *hurl* down about the ears of the inhabitants.

* HURLY, *s.* Expl. "the last."] *Add*;

HURLY-BURLY, *s.* A term very commonly used among young people, as signifying the last, the lag, *Aberd.*

Hurl, which has the same signification, would seem allied to *C.B. huyr, hwyr*, slow, tedious, late. *Hurly-burly*, in this sense, has most probably had no other origin than the playful invention of children, who delight in reduplications.

HURLIE-GO-THOROW, *s.* A racket, a great ado, *Berwicks.*; *q.* going through with a *hurl*, i. e. with noise or confusion.

HURLYGUSH, *s.* The bursting out of water; as, "What an awfu' *hurlygush* the pond made;" *Teviotdale*; *E. hurl* and *gush*.

HURLIE-HACKET, *s.* 1. Sliding down a precipice, &c.] *Add*;

The conjecture thrown out by Nimmo, as to the origin of the name of this place, is confirmed by the remarks of an elegant writer, well acquainted with the antiquities of his country.

"This heading hill," as it was sometimes termed, "bears commonly the less terrible name of *Hurly-hacket*, from its having been the scene of a courtly amusement alluded to by Sir David Lindsay, who says of the pastimes in which the young king was engaged,

"Some *harled* him to the *Hurly-hacket*;" which consisted in sliding, in some sort of chair, it may be supposed, from top to bottom of a smooth bank. The boys of Edinburgh, about twenty years ago, used to play at the *hurly-hacket* on the Calton-hill, using for their seat a horse's skull." *Lady of the Lake*, Notes, cxi.

2. Metaph. transferred, in the language of contempt, to an ill-hung carriage, the rough motion of which may seem to resemble that of boys on the head of a dead horse.

"I never thought to have entered ane o' their *hurley-hackets*," she said, as she seated herself, "and sic a like thing as it is—scarce room for twa folks!" *St. Ronan*, ii. 52.

HURLY HAWKIE, "the call" by which "milk-mids use to call the cows home to be milked;" *Gall. Encycl.*

And aye she cries "*Hurly Hawkie*,
String awa, my crummies to the milking loan,
Hurly, Hurly, Hawky." *Ibid.*

I can scarcely view this as from *O.Fr. harlou*, "instead of *Hare-loup*, a word wherewith dogs that hunt—a wolfe,—are cheered," *Cotgr.* *Hurie* is a cry for help, *Roquefort*. Shall we say, *q. hurie là*, help there?

HURON, LANG-CRAIG'D-HURON, *s.* The heron, *Roxb.*; *Herle* and *Huril* in *Angus*.

HURRY, *s.* A severe reprehension, the act of scolding, *Fife*.

This at first view might seem to be a metonymical application of the *E.* term, as signifying that the person, who is reprehended, is flustered or put in a *hurry*. But it is allied, perhaps, to *Fr. haraud-er*, to scold, from *O.Fr. harau, hari*, &c. *clameur pour implorer du secours ou réclamer la justice*; *Gl. Roquefort*. *V. HARRO*.

HURRY-BURRY, *s.* A reduplicative word, denoting great confusion, attended with a considerable degree of noise, a tumult. *S.*; *synon.* *Hurry-scurry*.

I never leugh sa meikle a' my life,
To read the king's birth-day's fell *hurry burry*,
How draigl'd Pussey flies about like fury.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 45.

The *hurry-burry* now began,
Was right weel worth the seeing.
Wi' routs and raps frae man to man,
Some getting and some gieing.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 125.
We might suppose this to have been formed from *Su.G. Isl. hurra*, expl. under *Hurry-scurry*, and *bur pagus*, *q.* the tumult of the village. If *Su.G. boer, ventus*, be the origin of the latter part of the word, then it might primarily denote the violent agitation

produced by the wind. Perhaps corr. from E. *hurly-burly*, which is deduced from Fr. *hurlu brelu*, inconsiderately: The Danes, however, have a similar phrase, *hurl om burl*, topsy-turvy.

HURRY-BURRY, *adv.* In confused haste, Aberd.

There—dashy bucks, and ladies trippin,

Wi' sklentint' airs;

But hurry burry runnin' loupin'

As till red fires.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 116.

HURT MAIESTIE, a phrase frequently occurring in our old acts as a translation of *lese-majesty*.

"Thay that attemptis, acceptis, or purchasis ony sic beneficis [at the court of Rome], or committis the cryme of *hurt maiestie* against his hienes, that the panis contenit in the act of parliament—be execute vpone thame." Acts Ja. IV. 1488, Ed. 1566, c. 13.

HURTSOME, *adj.* Hurtful.

"Their entry was *hurtful* to the cause, and nothing but a selling of truth, and a buying of sinful liberty to themselves." Society Contendings, p. 108.

HUSBANDLAND, *s.* A division commonly containing twenty-six acres of *sok* and *syith land*, &c.]

Add;

The definition I have given of this term has been charged with inaccuracy. Had this been done merely *en passant*, or in the course of conversation, I might either have overlooked it entirely, or passed it very slightly. But as this has been done formally in our Courts of Law, as the charge has been exhibited even before the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom; I reckon myself bound to consider it more fully than I would otherwise have done. This I do, not merely for my own vindication, and from the influence which such a charge, if not refuted, may have on the general credibility of my work, especially in legal matters; but from a regard to justice, as this allegation may afterwards be urged, and made the basis of erroneous decisions as to property of the same description, to the essential injury of individuals.

In a Petition given in to the Court of Session, by Thomas Bell, Esq., late of Nether Horsburgh, Nov. 25th 1815, it is said;

"Dr Jamieson is the only author who gives a different opinion on this point; for he says, in his late Dictionary, that a husbandland is twenty-six acres, which is equal to two oxengates, instead of half an oxengate; but he gives no authority for this, nor can the petitioner learn from the Doctor himself upon what he proceeds."

This certainly is not expressed in such a mode as I had a right to expect from a candid reader, from one especially who may be supposed to have consulted *Skene De Verborum Significatione*, the work referred to in the close of a very short article. I certainly meant to give this as my authority; only I modernized the language a little, and to avoid repetition, gave it as the definition of the term. Skene's words, however, in the copy which was used by me are;

"HUSBANDLAND conteinis commonly twentie sex aikers of *sok* and *syith lande*; That is of sik lande as may be tilled with ane pleuch, or may be mawed with ane syth." Vo. *Husbandland*.

These words, "Nor can the petitioner learn from the Doctor himself," &c. refer indeed to a personal application made to me by the agent whose name appears at this Petition. But as it was on the common street that this application was made, I replied that I could not be supposed capable of answering queries as to every article in my Dictionary, or of carrying my vouchers about with me; but that, as far as I could recollect, all that I had said was on the ground of Skene's authority. I was not a little surprised to learn, that, on this slender ground, he had, a day or two afterwards, used the language above quoted, in his application to the Court of Session.

I did not think this worthy of notice. But I afterwards found that the same liberty had been taken in the House of Lords. In the Respondent's Case, at least, the following passage occurs: "But the Appellant opened another battery.—It appears from Sir John Skene, in his treatise *De Verborum Significatione*, that a husband-land is only 'six acres of sok and syth land.' A learned gentleman, Dr Jamieson, in a valuable dictionary of the Scottish language, which he has lately published, has, indeed, stated the extent of a husband-land at 26 acres; but, the Appellant says he is mistaken." P. 9.

Matters being thus represented, it seemed necessary that I should re-examine the subject; resolved to correct any error, as soon as I should discover it. The result of my investigation, I shall beg leave to give in the *Memoranda* taken at the time.

In the Petition, p. 4. it is said; "An oxengate was the fourth part of a ploughgate, or the work of a plough drawn by four oxen." But a team is generally understood to have consisted of eight oxen. This is the express assertion of Skene. Apud priscos Scotos, *ane Dawach of land*, quod continet quatuor aratra terrae, "four ploughs of land," quorum unumquodque trahitur octo bobus, "of which ploughs each is drawn by eight oxen." Not. ad Quon. Att. c. 23.

It is also said that "a ploughgate, according to Spelman, is as much arable land as a plough can plough during the year, viz. fifty-two acres, or four oxengates or oxgangs, but in general it is only estimated at forty acres." V. Petition.

Spelman, in the article quoted (vo. *Bovata*), says; *Octo bovatae terrae faciunt carucatam terrae*, i. e. "Eight oxengates make a ploughland." For he explains *carucata* by the very phrase "a ploughland." According to Skene, *carucata terrae* is "alsmeikle an portion or measure of land, as may be tilled and laboured within yeir and daie be ane pleuch." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Carrucata*. Spelman says that in Connaught a carucate contained 120 acres at an average; "which number," he adds, "with our ancestors also seems to have been sometimes—potior, et Domesdeio frequentior. It was various, however, as the soil was lighter or heavier."

Du Cange, it is said, "classes the *Husbandus* as a cottar or bondsman, and refers to Quon. Attach. as describing a husbandman as one liable to pay *Herreyeld*." Petit. p. 5. But Du Cange could never have supposed that the words, quoted by him, could in any future time have been so strangely interpreted. For they are merely a quotation from Madox, who, in his *Formularia*, gives the following extract from

the Testament of John de Nevill, A. 1386. Item dum contingat me obire, volo quod tota firma mea unius termini tunc ultimo elapsi condonetur omnibus tenentibus meis videlicet *Husbandis*, cotiers & bond. Vo. *Husbandus*. Who can read this and say, that the writer "classes the *husbandus* as a cottar or bondsman?" He may indeed, in a certain sense, be said to class him *with* cottars and bondmen, as to the common immunity from paying rent for one term; but he so classes them as clearly to distinguish the husbandman from both. For the language is unquestionably distributive; three different classes of tenants being mentioned. So far is it from being the case, as the Petitioner has attempted to prove, that *husbandus* denoted one who was a bondman, that the passage, in the clearest manner, proves the very reverse. An intermediate class appears between the husbandman and the bondman. Even *cottars* are here distinguished from bondmen, who were undoubtedly *villani*.

Du Cange indeed refers to Quon. Attach. But it is with a very different view from that apparently imputed to him. It is to shew that the term *husbandus* is put—pro agricola. He says, in Legibus Inae—*husbanda* sumitur pro agricola, ut et *husbandus* in Quon. Attach. c. 23. et in statutis Willelmi Regis Scotiae, &c. But he has not one word concerning the *Hereyeld*.

True it is, that Skene speaks of the husbandman's subjection to this assessment in the place referred to. But it ought to be observed here, that this very subjection involves a proof that he who had a husbandland was in a state superior to that supposed. The phrase, *his best aucht*, could not well be applied to a man, who as Sibbald, (on whose authority considerable stress is laid in the Petition,) has fancifully supposed, had but a single ox. "It seems to have been common," he says, (vo. *Dawache*), "for eight husbandmen to club an ox a piece to make up this formidable draught."

In the account here given of the extent of ane *dawach* of land, it is made to be *four oxengang* only. This is founded on what Skene himself has said, vo. *Herreyelda*. But in a later work he seems to correct his mistake, making a *dawach* or *davata* to be four ploughs, as in the words quoted above. He adds, that others make these double ploughs, equal to eight common ones; subjoining, "But local use or custom must be attended to." And it can easily be proved beyond a doubt, that a *davata terrae* consisted of four ploughs at least.

In what I have said, vo. *Husbandland*, I quoted from the second edition of Skene, *De Verb. Sign.* A. 1599,—in which the words "twentie sex aikers," in full, appear twice.

Having observed that, in Murray of Glendook's edition of this work, the Arabic character 6 is substituted for "twentie sex" in Edit. 1599; and supposing that Sibbald must have quoted from Glendook, I still found myself at a loss to account for the reason of the variation. For, although it could easily be supposed that the figure 2, preceding the 6, might have dropped out in the press, it was scarcely supposeable that such an error could have occurred where the same phrase was twice printed at full length. I am now, however, enabled to account for

the difference in a way perfectly satisfactory. Glendook had given his reprint of the work *De Verb. Sign.* from Skene's first ed. of 1597; and in this the Husbandland is limited to six acres. But, from the use of the Arabic numeral, this was most probably an error of the press, in consequence of 26 being written, indistinctly perhaps, in the author's MS. This seems the most reasonable way of accounting for the remarkable change in the edit. of 1599, in which we read *twentie sex* in full. But to what cause soever this error may be imputable, that it lay in the use of six for twenty-six, I am able to show by incontrovertible evidence. Having consulted my friend Thomas Thomson, Esq. Deputy Register, on the subject, who certainly has no rival in matters of this kind, he obligingly returned me the following answer, which, with all who know his accuracy and fidelity, must for ever fix the true reading of the passage.

"Charl. Sq. June 10, 1823.

"MY DEAR SIR,—The Edition of Skene D. V. S. of 1597—(followed by that of Glendook, &c.) gives 6 aikers as the contents of a Husbandland—erroneously.—I have a copy of the acts 1597, a very fine one, presented by Skene to Sir D. Lindsay of Edzell, in which, with his own hand, various typographical errors are corrected; and among others, the one in question. In another copy, in the Auchinleck Library, I found the same corrections, also in the hand-writing of Sir J. Skene.—Yours, &c.—

"THO. THOMSON."

Skene has himself acknowledged, on the ground of the variations that occurred in the territorial assessments, that he found "na certaine rule prescribed anent the quantity and valour of ane husbandland." V. Dict. in vo. But there are different considerations which render it probable that Skene has given the more general mensuration. One is, that this is exactly the double of an ox-gait of land, which is *thirteen* acres. Besides, as *Husband* was the most honourable designation conferred by our ancestors on a farmer; and *husbandland* seems evidently a correlate term, marking the quantity of ground usually possessed by a farmer; it cannot easily be imagined that this should consist of six acres only. According to this idea, it must be supposed that no tenant held an ox-gait of land, this being viewed as more extensive than two husbandlands. If there were any who were tenants to this extent, what, on this supposition, was their designation, in distinction from that of *husband*? We can suppose that the latter term might be occasionally applied in a loose sense to one who would now be called only a *pendicler*. But we are not warranted hence to infer, that the term *husbandus* did not generally denote a tenant whose farm was much larger. And, from what is said on the word *Dawach*, it appears that the very passage, which has been so far misunderstood as to prove the occasion of error on this point, demonstrates the very contrary of what has been supposed.

The valuation of a husbandland affords another strong presumption, that it could never be limited to six acres. For in one instance, A. 1545, it is taxed at five marks, in another at three pounds. Now, A. 1541, an oxgait is taxed at twenty shillings or one

pound, which is only the third part of the lowest rate of an husbandland.

HUSCHER, *s.* An usher.] *Add* to etymon; —; as there can be no doubt that *huissier* is softened from L.B. *hostiar-ius*, O.E. *Huisher* is undoubtedly the same. It is frequently used by Ben Jonson, in the sense of *usher*. One of the characters, in his *Sad Shepherd*, is the *Huisher of the Bower*.

To **HUSH**, *v. n.* To rush.] *Add*;

The primary sense of this term is in relation to the rushing of water; as, to the breaking out of a dam, Ettr. For.

To **HUSH in**, *v. a.* To cause to rush, to force forward, *ibid.*

HUSH, *s.* A sudden bursting out of water, a gush, Ettr. For.

Isl. *hwiss-a*, fremere fluidorum; *hwiss*, fremitus proruentis liquoris; Haldorson.

HUSH, *s.* Abundance, luxuriance, exuberance, Roxb.

Yes, yes, your stack-yards fu' ye pang them,
For outside shaw ye seldom wrang them.—
The only thing wi' you there's luck o',
Is *hush* o' strae for making muck o'.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 140.

If not from *Hush*, to rush, allied perhaps to C.B. *hwys-aw*, to heap together.

HUSH, *s.* A whisper, the slightest noise, Ang.; *Whish* in other provinces. For origin V. **HWISH**, *s.* Hence the phrase,

HUSH NOR MUSH. *Neither hush nor mush*, not a single whisper, Ang. V. **MUSH**.

HUSHIE OR **WHISHIE**, the slightest intimation, given in the most cautious manner, S.

"Ye maun just excuse me, my Lady, but Jeanie ne'er let on *hushie* or *whishie* o' your visit, or I sud na hae been sleepin." Saxon and Gael, i. 33. V. **WHISH**, *s.*

HUSHEL, *s.* *An auld hushet.*] *Add*;

2. Applied also to a person who is out of order, or useless for work, Dumfr.

HUSHEL-BUSHEL, *s.* An uproar, Fife.

A hushel-bushel sune began,

And ilka chiel' ca'd oure his man. *Ballad.*

Teut. *hutsel-en* quater? Perhaps rather corr. from the E. words *hustle* and *bustle*; q. such a confusion that persons were *hustling* each other.

To **HUSHIE**, *v. a.* To lull a child, S.O. V.

HUZZH.

HUSH-MUSH, *adv.* In a state of bustling disorder, Loth.

This perhaps originally denoted a clandestine continued whispering; like Su.G. *hwiskhwask*, susurrus, clandestina consultatio; (Ihre, vo. *Fick-fack*). *Hwiska* signifies to whisper.

HUSHOCK, *s.* "A loose quantity of any thing," Gall. Encycl.; probably corr. from E. *hassock*; especially as *Hussock* is expl. "a lump of hair," *ibid.*

HUSHTER, *s.* V. **HASHTER**.

HUSSEY, **HUZZIE**, *s.* A sort of needle-book, used by females for holding thread, &c., S.

"If I must hang, I would wish it to be in some-

what a better rope than the string of a lady's *hussey*." Redgauntlet, iii. 257.

HUSSY-MAK, *s.* Apparently, what is usually made by a housewife.

"Ane pair of schetis of ten elne of *hussy mak*, ane half elne of new grene saltyn [sattin]." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

To **HUSSIL**, *v. a.* To move the clothes, particularly about the shoulders, as if itchy, Teviotd.

Teut. *hutsel-en* quater, concutere, succutere, quassare; from *huts-er*, *id.*

HUSTER, **HUISTER**, *s.* *An auld huister o' a quean*, an old and dirty housewife; supposed to include the idea of lasciviousness, Roxb.

Su.G. *hustru* conjux, tori socia. Ihre says, that it is believed to be equivalent "to faithful to the house," from *hus* domus, and *tru* fidus. He prefers the idea of its being changed, for greater ease in pronunciation, from *husfru*, mistress of the house. He afterwards, however, rather overturns his theory, by observing that even nowadays the distinction is kept up between the two words; *husfru* being the designation of more honourable matrons, and *hustru* of the vulgar. In support of this remark, he quotes an ancient work, the *Chronicon Rhythmicum*, in which the pride of the Swedish women is thus described; "Their wives will not be simply called *Hustroer*, but demand the designation of *Fru*."

HUSTLE-FARRANT, *s.* One who is clothed in a tattered garb, Roxb., Loth.

From the E. *v. to hustle*; "to shake together in confusion," and S. *farrant*, seeming. Dr. Johnson says, that *hustle* is "perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*." But I would rather view it as a transposition of Teut. *hutsel-en*, which has precisely the same meaning, quater, &c. (as under *Hussil*); Isl. *hoss-a*, to shake.

HUT, *s.* 1. A fat overgrown person.] *Add*;

2. A slattern, Clydes.

HUT, *s.* 1. A small stack, &c.] *Add*;

2. More generally it is used to denote a heap of any kind; as, *a hut of snow*, *a hut of dung*, i. e. a heap of dung laid out in the field, South of S., Clydes.

To **HUT**, *v. a.* To put up grain in the field in a small stack, S.

HUT, *s.* A square basket for carrying dung, &c.] *Add*;

Flandr. *hotte*, corbis dossuaria; Fr. *id.* "a basket to carry on the backe;" Cotgr.

HUTCH, *s.* A deep pool in a river underneath an overhanging bank, Teviotd.

Fr. *huche* is rendered pluteus.

HUTCH, *s.* 1. The kind of basket in which coals are brought from the mine, Lanarks., Renfr.

2. A measure of coals, &c. The coal *hutch* is two Winchester bushels.

"The price of these pyrites or copperas stones, by old contract, was 2½d. per *hutch*, of two hundred weight." Agr. Surv. of Renfr. p. 26.

Perhaps we may view it as originally the same with "*Hots*, a sort of paniers to carry turf or slate in; North." Grose.

One of the senses in which Fr. *huche* is used is as

signifying a tub; A.S. *hwaecca*, arca, "a hutch, Chaucero *niche*. Corn-*hwaecca*, arca frumentaria, a corn-hutch or chest;" Somner.

HUTCH, *s.* 1. A small heap of dung, S.A.

"Dung is emptied from carts into every third furrow, in small heaps (or *hutches*), five or six of such *hutches* being contained in a single horse cart; the dung is then spread by a three-pronged fork (or grape) from the *hutch*, along the furrow in which the *hutch* lies, and the furrow on either side." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 140.

This extract relates to the turnip and potatoe husbandry.

2. A small rick or temporary stack of corn, Ettr. For.

HUTCH, *s.* An embankment to hinder the water from washing away the soil, Teviotd.; synon. *Touk*.

HUTCHON, *s.* Supposed to be used for the name *Hugh*, Chr. Kirk. Ir. and Gael. *Eogan* is viewed as the same with Welsh *Owen*.

HUTHART, *s.* Apparently, the name given to some daemon or familiar spirit.

"In the myddis of the way thare arose a woman of Yreland, that clepid herselfe as a suthsayer. The which anone as she saw the Kyng, she cried with lowde voise, saying thus, 'My lord Kyng, and ye pase this water, ye shall never turne ayane on lyve.' The Kyng heryng this was astonyed of her wordis.—Now the Kynge askid her how sheo knew that. And sheo said that *Huthart* told her so." MS. circ. A. 1440, Pink. Hist. Scotl. I. 465, 466.

To HUTHER, *v. n.* "To work confusedly," Gl. Picken, Ayrs.

HUTHRAN, *part. adj.* A term combining the ideas of haste and confusion; acting with confused haste, *ibid.*

Now I'se be doon wi' *huthran* fumle,
As I'm aye unca redd to bumle.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 98. V. HUDDER, *v.*

HUTHER-MY-DUDS, *s.* A ragged person, a tatterdemallion, Fife; q. shake-my-rags. V. HowDER, *v.* 1. and DUDS.

HUTHERIN, *s.* 1. A young heifer.] *Add*;

"Perhaps this is the origin of *Hutherikin-lad*, a ragged youth, between boy and man; Durham." Grose.

3. Transferred to a mongrel sort of greens, propagated from the seed of common greens and cabbage, when they grow too near to each other. A stalk of this description is called a *hutherin*, or a *hutherin stock*, Fife. Hence the phrase,

HUDROUN VEAL, veal of the worst quality, Loth.

In the accounts of the Duke of Lennox, when Commissioner to the Parl. 1607, under the head of *Flesche*, is this entry—"Item mair, ane *hudroun weill*, the price of it viij lib."

HUTIE-CUITTIE, *s.* A copious draught of any intoxicating liquor, Roxb.

A reduplicative term formed from *Cuittie*, q. v., a measure of liquids.

To HUVE *up*, *v. a.* To lift or hold up.

"Than Marcius Fabius lap on the body of his dede brethir, and *huvand up* his targe forenentis his knightis, said," &c. Bellend. T. Liv. p. 179. *Objecta parma*, Lat.

A.S. *up-ahaef-an*, *up-hef-an*, levare, erigere; pret. *upahof*, *uphof*, levavit. Teut. *op-heff-en*.

HUZ, *pron.* The vulgar pronunciation of *us* in some counties, S.

"He has na settled his account wi' my gudeman, the deacon, for this twalmonth."—"Nor wi' *huz* for sax months," echoed Mrs Shortcake. "He's but a brunt crust." Antiquary, i. 318.

"What needs we care about his subsistence, sae lang as he asks naething frae *huz*, ye ken." Rob Roy, ii. 238.

To HUZLE, *v. n.* To wheeze; as, "A puir *huzlin* bodie;" Roxb., Berwicks. V. WHAISLE.

HUZZH-BAW, *s.* The term generally used to express a lullaby. It is also the sound usually employed in lulling a child, S.

For the origin of *Baw*, V. BALOW.

HUZZIE, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a woman, S. V. HISSIE.

HUZZIE, *s.* A needle-book. V. HUSSEY.

HWICKIS, *pl.* Reaping Hooks.

"Item agreid with the lord Burchlie for 2000 *hwickis* and 100 sythes for sheiring and mawing." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 25.

HWINKLED-FACED, *adj.* Lantern-jawed, Orkn.; perhaps q. having sharp corners, from Su.G. *hwinkel*, an angle, a corner.

HWRINKET, *adj.* Perverse, stubborn, Ayrs. Teut. *wringh-en*, torquere.

HWRINKET, *s.* Unbecoming language, *ibid.*

To HYANK (*y* cons.), *v. a.* To cut in large slices; synon. to *whang*, Ettr. For. V. QUHAING, *v.*

HYAUVE, *adj.* Used to denote that kind of colour in which black and white are combined, or appear alternately; as, "a *hyauve* cow," Banffs. When applied to the human head, it is synon. with *Lyart*.

This is merely a provincial modification of *Haw*, *Haave*, q. v.

I, J, Y.

To JAB, *v. a.* To prick sharply, Ettr. For.

JAB, *s.* The act of pricking in this way, *ibid.*

JABART, *s.* 1. A term applied to any animal in a debilitated state, S.B.

"*Jabart*, a starved horse, and unfit for service;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

2. It also denotes "fish out of season, as a had-dock in January;" *ibid.*

JABBLE, *s.* 1. "A large blunt needle," Ayrs., Gl. Picken.

2. "A knife," *ibid.*

The term in both senses, seems merely a variety of *Shable*, an old rusty sword; *q.* what is almost entirely useless for the purpose to which it is applied.

JABBLE, *s.* A slight motion of water, Gall.

"*Jabble*, a slight agitation of the waters of the sea, with the wind; small irregular waves, and running in all directions." Gall. Encycl.

JABBLOCH, *s.* "Weak, watery, spirituous liquors;" Gall. Encycl. V. JABBLE, soup.

JACDART-STAFFE, *s.* The instrument usually called a *Jedburgh-Staff*.

—"Dioxippus the Athenian, that brave fighter, being all naked, and smered over with oyle,—with a hat of flowers on his head, carrying about his left arme a red sleeve, and in the right hand a great batton of hard greene timber, durst enter in combat against Horrat Macedonian carrying on his left arme a bucler of brasse, and a short pike in the right hand, a *jacdart-staffe* as we term it, or something like it, and a sword by his side." Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 84.

This veteran gives the word as if it had been compounded of *ject-er* to throw, and *dard* a dart, *q.* a javelin. But this may be an *errata*. of the printer for *Jeddart*, which is the common pronunciation of the name of the place. V. JEDBURGH STAFF.

JACK, *s.* A privy; E. *jakes*.

"He went out, and was obliged to turn into a common *jack*, and purged out all his inwards." Walker's Peden, p. 84.

To JACK, *v. a.* To take off the skin of a seal, Orkn.

"One party, armed with clubs, fall to knocking them on the head, and another set to *jacking*, i.e. cutting off the skin, together with the blubber on it." Low's Faun. Orcad. p. 17.

Isl. *jack-a*, obtuso ferro secare; Halderson. He gives it as synon. with *hiack-a*, which he renders feritare, pulsitare; G. Andr., cædo.

JACKIE, *s.* The dimin. of *Joan*; also of *Jacobine*, S.

JACK-I'-THE-BUSH, *s.* Navel-wort, Roxb. V. MAID-IN-THE-MIST.

JACK'S ALIVE, a kind of sport. A piece of paper or match is handed round a circle, he who takes hold of it saying, "*Jack's alive*, he'se no die in my hand." He, in whose hand it dies or

is extinguished, forfeits a *wad*; and all the *wads* are recovered only by performing something under the notion of penance, though generally of an agreeable or mirthful description; Teviotd.

It might perhaps be a sort of substitute for the E. sport of *Jack-o'-Lent*.

JACOB'S-LADDER, *s.* The name given to the Deadly-night-shade, or Belladonna, Ayrs.

JADGERIE, *s.* The act of gauging.

—Confirms the gift made—to the saidis provest, &c. of Edinburgh of the *jadgerie* of salmond, her-ring, and quhyit fische packit and peillit within the kingdome of Scotland." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 669.

This is evidently from the *v. Jedge*, *q. v.* But I can see no reason why our ancestors have substituted *j* for *g* in all the cognate languages.

JADIN, *s.* The stomach of a sow, Fife; the same with *Jaudie*, *q. v.*

—— I had rather eat

Sow's *jadin* aff a plotter-plate,

Than mell wi' him that braiks his word, &c.

MS. Poem. V. PLOTTER-PLATE.

JADRAL, *s.* Errat. for *Jackal*.

"It's a place, say they, for ravens to nestle on, for vipers to crawl on, for *jadrals*, taeds, puddocks an' cormorants to jump an' mak their daffin on." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 35.

JADSTANE, *s.* The common white pebble, found on the sand, or in beds of rivers, Loth.; "Boil *jadstones* in butter, the broo will be gude;" Prov. phrase, *ibid.*

JAES, *3. p. sing.* Apparently used in the sense of *jaws*, dashes or spirts. V. JAW, *v.*

"When it [the elephant] drinks, it sucks up the water with its trunk,—and then putting the low end of the trunk in its mouth, by wynding it in, it *jaes* in the water in its mouth as from a great spout." Law's Memorials, p. 177.

JAFFLED, *part. adj.* Jaded, Gall.

"*Jaffled*, fatigued looking, down in body and clothes." Gall. Encycl.

Apparently synon. with *Disjaskit-like*.

JAG, JAGG, *s.* 1. A prick with a sharp instrument, S.

2. Used metaph. to denote the effect of adversity, S.

"Affliction may gie him a *jagg*, and let the wind out o' him, as out o' a cow that's eaten wet clover." Heart of Mid-Lothian, i. 225.

JAGGER, *s.* A prickle, that which *jags*, Fife.

JAGGIE, *adj.* 1. Prickly, *ibid.*

2. Sharp-pointed, piercing, that which jobs, Lan-arks.

Nineteen times on the craigs o' Blair,

Had blum'd the *jaggie* slae,

Sen a bonnie wee bairn, on Beltain morn,

Cam todlan' down the brae.

Lady o' Craignethan, Edin. Mag. July 1819.

JAG, s. Fatigue, Aberd.

For tho' fell drift skips o'er the knap,—
Whatrecks, gin I might rax my spaul,
An' spang the braes in spight o' caul'?
Ne'er thinkin't ony *jag* or pingle
Till I was clankit at your ingle.

Tarras's Poems, p. 26.

Isl. *jag*, 1. exercitatio, 2. venatio; evidently expressive of the fatigue proceeding from the exertions of the chase.

JAG, s. "*Jack* or hunter fashion of boots." *Add*;

Isl. *jag-a* venor, insequor; whence *jagt* venatio; Gr. Andr. p. 128.

I am informed that this term still signifies the best part of calf-leather, S.

His boots they were made of the *jag*,
When he went to the weaponschaw;
Upon the green nane durst him brag,
The ne'er a ane amang them a'.

Song, Willie was a Wanton Wag.

JAG, s. 1. A leather bag or wallet, Perth., Fife.
2. A pocket, Upp. Clydes.

JAGS, JAUGS, s. pl. Saddlebags, a cloakbag; a leathern bag of any kind, Roxb.

"I am thinking ye will be mista'en," said Meg;
'there's nae room for bags or *jaugs* here—ye maun e'en bundle yoursell a bit farther down hill." St. Ronan, i. 33.

"*Jag*, a parcel or load of any kind," Norfolk; Grose.

This, as well as *Jagget*, is evidently allied to "*jag*, a parcel or load of any thing, whether on a man's back, or in a carriage; Norfolk." Grose.

Most probably from the same origin with *Jag, s.*, as originally denoting a hunting-bag. Teut. *iagh-en* venari.

JAGGER, s. A pedlar, Orkn.

"I am a *jagger*, if it like your ladyship," replied the uninvited guest, a stout, vulgar, little man, who had indeed the humble appearance of a pedlar, called *jagger* in these islands." The Pirate, i. 114.

The term seems to have been metaphorically, if not ludicrously, transferred from Dan. *iaeger*, a hunter, from *iag-er*, Su.G. and Isl. *jag-a*, to chase or hunt. The Isl. *v.*, however, simply signifies exercere, in its primary application; as, *jag-az*, exerceri assiduolabore.

JAY-FEATHERS, s. pl. To set up one's *jay-feathers* at another, to be provoked to answer in a similar manner, or to express disapprobation in strong terms; as, "She made sic a rampaging, that I was obliged to set up my *jay-feathers* at her," Roxb.

The expression contains a ludicrous allusion to the mighty airs of a jackdaw, when in bad humour.

To **JAIP, JAPE, v. a.** To mock.] *Insert*, before etymon;

"*Japen*. Ludifico. Illudo. Deludo." Prompt. Parv.

JAIP, s. 1. A mock or jest.] *Add*;

"*Jape*. Nuga. Friuolum. Scurrilitas." Prompt. Parv.

JAIPER, JAPER, s. A buffoon.] *Add*;

"*Japar*. Nugax. Nugigerulus." Prompt. Parv.

To **JAIRBLE, v. a.** To spill any liquid here and there on a table, as children often do when taking their food, Roxb.; the same with *Jirble*.

"*Jarbled*, dagged; North." Grose.

JAIRBLES, s. pl. A small portion of liquor, left by one who has been often drinking from the same glass or other vessel, Roxb.; *Jirbles*, Fife.

JAIRBLINS, s. pl. Dregs of tea, &c. or spots of any liquid spilt in different places, *ibid*.

As many words beginning with *J* are derived from others that have *Sk* or *Sch*, this might seem allied to Isl. *skirp-a* exspuere, ore ejicere; also, post se relinquere. V. **JIRBLE, v.**

To **JALOUSE, v. a.** To suspect.

"I just gat ae bit scrape o' a pen frae him, to say there wad, as yesterday fell, be a packet at Tannomburgh wi' letters o' great consequence to the Knockwinnock folk; for they *jaloused* the opening of our letters at Fairport." Antiquary, iii. 324. V. **JEALOUSE.**

JAM, s. A projection.] *Add*;

A building is often enlarged by carrying an addition out from the back wall, set at right angles with the rest of the house, the gable of the projection being parallel with the side wall of the main building. This is styled a *Back-jam*, S.

JAMB, JAMBE, s. A projection, or wing; the same with *Jam*, q. v.

"Thereafter the lower schoole in the south *jambe* was appointed for the Humanity, being somewhat larger than it is now." Craufurd's Univ. Edin'. p. 41.

"1625. This year also, the Colledge received an new augmentation of the fabrick;—having had no chambers heretofore, except the 14 old chambers,—with 3 others in the great lodging, and the 4 chambers of Fenton's lodging, (which of old belonged to the Provost of Kirk-a-field), and the two chambers in the *jamb* of the great hall." *Ibid*. p. 99.

"The first beginning of this work contained only the great lodging where the private schools are, with the 14 chambers goeing east from the north *jamb* thereof." *Ibid*. p. 150.

JAMES RYALL, the statutory denomination of the silver coin of James VI. of Scotland, vulgarly called the *Sword Dollar*.

"That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silver callit the *James Ryall*,—of weicht an unce Troyis-weicht,—havand on the ane syde ane swerd with ane crown upoun the same;—on the uther syde thair of the dait of the yeir,—with this circumscription,—*Pro me si mereor in me*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1597, Keith's Hist. App. p. 150.

JAMPER, s. A tool for boring stones, Ettr. For.

Isl. *skamt-a*, dividere.

To **JAMPH, v. a.** To exhaust by toil, Ettr. For.

Teut. *schamp-en*, labi, delabi, deflectere.

To **JAMPH, v. n.** 4. To trifle.] *Add*;

High rais't wi' hope, baith late an' air,

I've *jaumph't* to houble at 'er [her].

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 159. q. "spent time idly." *Add* to etymon, l. 19, after—*Ibid*. p. 113.

Isl. *gempsne* ludificatio, sarcasmus; G. Andr. p. 86.

It is an obvious illustration of the justness of the etymon given of this term, notwithstanding the change of the initial consonants, that Haldorson, under Isl. *giamm* hilares facietiae, gives Dan. *skiaemt* as the synonym. term. *Giamma*, hilariter et secure indulgere jocis; Lex. Island.

JAMPHING, s. The act of jilting; applied to a male, S.

For Lindy did na look like ane to cheat,
Or onie lass wi' *jamphing* sae to treat.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 50.

To JAMPH, v. a. 1. To tire, to fatigue, Ayrs.

It is very frequently used to denote the fatigue caused by continued motion of a shaking kind, as that of riding, especially if the horse be hard in the seat. One is thus said to be *jampht with riding*.

If this be radically the same with the preceding *v.*, it is here used in a very oblique sense. The difference is not greater, however, than between the synon. *v. Jank*, and the part. *Jankit*, q. v.

2. To destroy by jogging or friction, S., to chafe, E.

3. To drive to difficulties. *Jamphit*, part. pa. pinched, reduced to straits, Lanarks.

To JAMPH, v. n. To travel with extreme difficulty, as one trudging through mire, Clydes., Ayrs.

"*Jaumph*, to travel with exertion as if on bad roads." Gl. Picken.

As we have many instances of Teut. *sch* and Goth. *sk* being changed into *j* in Scottish words; this is most probably allied to Teut. *schamp-en*, labi, delabi; Belg. id., "to slip aside," as half of the footstep is lost in a miry road.

To JAMPHLE, JAMFLE, v. n. To shuffle in walking, as if in consequence of wearing too wide shoes, Upp. Lanarks.

To JANDER, v. n. To talk foolishly, S. V. JAUNDER.

JANET-FLOWER, s.

"Caryophyllata, a *janel-flower*." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 18. Supposed to be the Queen's-gilliflower, *Hesperis matronalis*, Linn. V. JONETTE.

To JANGIL, JANGLE, v. n. To prattle, to tattle.]

Add to etymon, before the word Chaucer;

"*Jangelyn* or *jaberen*. Garulo, Blatero. *Jangelar*. Garulator. Garulus. *Jangelinge*. Garulacio." Prompt. Parv. Palsgr. in like manner expl. "I *Jangyll*, Je babilie, Je cacquette, and Je jangle;" illustrating it by the following phrase; "She *iangleth* lyke a iaye." B. iii. F. 265, b.

JANK, s. A shuffling trick, the act of giving another the slip.

"His pretending to bring witnesses from the East Indies, seem'd liker a fair *jank* than any proper defence; seeing it would have delay'd their trial some years; and in case they had got once such long respite, they would expect some other accident would fall in, which might shift off their tryal for ever." Observator, No. 4. Remarks upon Capt. Green's, and John Mudder's Speeches, p. 22.

Although it is observed on the *v.* that it is synon. with *Jamph*, the term seems originally the same with *Jink*, *Jenk*, q. v.

To JANK THE LABOUR, to trifle at work; a common phrase in Fife; whence,

JANK-THE-LABOUR, s. A trifler at work, *ibid.*

JANKER, s. A long pole, on two wheels, used for carrying wood, the log being fixed to it by strong clasps, Loth.

"As a *janker* (a timber machine) was passing along with a log of wood, a fine boy, about five years of age, attempted to get on the log, but fell, and—the hind wheel passed over his head, and killed him on the spot." Edin. Ev. Courant, July 26, 1823.

JANNERER, s. "An idle foolish talker;" Gall. Encycl. V. JAUNDER, *v.*

JANNOCK, s. "Oaten-bread made into great loaves;" Grose.

This is a Lancashire word, but it occurs in the following passage:

"Mattie gae us baith a drap skimmed milk, and ane o' her thick ait *jannocks*, that was as wat and raw as a divot." Rob Roy, ii. 8.

JAPE, s. A toy or trinket.

"Item twa tuthpikis of gold, with a chenye, a perle & erepike, a moist ball of gold, ane hert of gold, with uther small *japis*." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

This is most nearly allied to Isl. *geip*, as used in the sense of nugae. V. the etymon of JAIP, *v.*

JAPIN, s. A jerk, a smart stroke, Fife.

JARBES, JARBIS, s. pl.

"A belt of knottis of perll and reid curall, and *jarbes* of gold, contening xliiii knottis of perll." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 264.

"Ane belt of knottis of perll, amatistes, and *jarbis* of gold betuix, contening thrittie nyne knottis of perll, thrittie twa amatistes and a knop, sevin *jarbis* of gold and a clasp." *Ibid.* A. 1579, p. 288.

Apparently a knot in form of a sheaf, from Fr. *jarbe*, also *gerbe*, a sheaf.

JARG, JERG, s. A harsh grating sound, as that of a rusty hinge, Ettr. For.

"Thilk dor gyit ay thilk tother whesk, and thilk tother *jerg*." Hogg's Winter Tales, p. 42.

To play the Jarg on one, to play a trick to one, to make game of one, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *jarg* impudentia, *jarganlegr* petulans.

JARGONELLE, s. A species of pear, S.

"The *Jargonelle* (—the *cuisse madame* of the French, whose *jargonelle*, *vice versa*, is our *cuisse madame*) is a well-known fruit," &c. Neill's Hortic. Edin. Encycl. p. 211.

JARHOLE, JAURHOLE, s. The jawhole, Galloway, Ayrs.

In Ayrs., I am informed, all the old houses had a *jaurhole*, i. e. a hollow perforated stone built into the wall for carrying off dirty water. Isl. *gari fissura*.

JARNESS, s. A marshy place, or any place so wet as to resemble a marsh, Fife.

JARTO, s. A term of endearment, Shetl.

"She could hear the strong voice of the Udaller—call, in a tone of some anxiety, 'Tak heed, *Jarto*,' as Minna, with an eager look, dropped her bridle." The Pirate, ii. 324.

"*Jarto*—my dear." *Ibid.*

It is used also as if it were an *adj.*

"But you forget, *Jarto* Claud,' said the Udaller, 'that the factor was only counting over the money for my Lord the Chamberlain.'" *Ibid.* iii. 55.

Dan. *min hjerte*, my heart: *Corculum*, *delicium*; Baden.

JASKIN, s. A person occasionally employed in any kind of work, without being regularly bred to it, or constantly engaged in it, Loth.

JASP, s. A particle; a spot, a blemish, Ettr. For. V. JISP.

JASP, s. Jasper.] *Add*;

"Item, ane pair of tabillis of silvir ourgilt with gold, indentit with *jasp* and cristallyne, with tabill men and chess men of *jasp* and cristallyne." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 49.

This article is mentioned amongst many others, which give an idea of such magnificence at the court of Scotland, in the reign of James V., as could scarcely have been imagined, considering the general persuasion as to the extreme poverty of the country.

JAU, s.

"Item, ane doublett of quhite taffatiis, with ane *jau* of blak velvett." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 42.

To JAUCHLE, v. n. 1. To walk as one that has feeble joints, Upp. Lanarks.

This seems originally the same with *Shachle, v. V. BAUCHLE, v. n.*

2. To make a shift, to do a thing with difficulty; as, "He *jauchlit* through't," he made a shift to get through it, *ibid.*

JAUCHLE, s. A shift; as, "He'll mak an unco *jauchle*," *ibid.*

JAUDIE, s.] *Insert, as sense*

1. It primarily denotes the stomach of a hog, Roxb.

Several superstitious ideas prevail among the vulgar with respect to the *jaudie*; while some may affect a regard to them, merely from the love of frolic. The black spot, with which this stomach is marked, is carefully avoided by persons of both sexes who are conscious that they have lost their virtue. The thief is afraid to touch it; the glutton also, though ever so hungry.

JAUGS, s. pl. Saddle-bags. V. JAGS.

To JAUK, v. n. Shoes are said to *jauk*, when, from being too large, they do not keep close to the foot in walking, Aberd.

This seems merely a variety of *Shach*, to distort, q. v.

To JAUMPH, v. n. To travel, &c. V. JAMPH.

To JAUNDER, v. n. 1. To talk idly, or in a jocular way, South of S.; the same with *Jawner*.

2. To converse in a roving or desultory way, Roxb.

3. *To Jaunder about*, to go about idly from place to place, without having any proper object, Berwicks.

"Not one of them would venture to take the field against him; 'they war only jokin'—they never intendit to rin—they war just *jaunderin* wi' the bridegroom for fun." Anecd. Pastoral Life, Edin. Month. Mag. June 1817, p. 248.

JAUNDER, s. One who talks incoherently or foolishly, Ettr. For.; *Jannerer*, *id.* Gall.

JAUNDER, JANDER, JAUNER, s. 1. Idle talk, Roxb.; in most counties used in the plural.

"What but harm can come of this senseless *jau-ner*?" Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1821, p. 321.

2. Rambling conversation; as, "We've had a gude *jaunder* this forenoon," Roxb.

The v. *to jaunder*, by the common change of *sk* into *j*, might seem allied to Isl. *skondr-a*, *ititare*, q. to weary one by reiteration on the same subject.

To JAUNT, v. n. To taunt, to abound in jeering language, Fife.

This seems radically the same with Isl. *gante scúr-ra*. Verel. renders it by Sw. *skaemptachtig*, synon. with our *Jamph*. Su.G. *gant-as*, pueriliter ludere.

JAUNT, s. A gibe, a taunt, Fife.

JAUNT COAL, the name given to one kind of coal, Lanarks.

"Coal called *jaunt coal*." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 290.

JAURHOLE, s. V. JARHOLE.

JAURNOCH, s. Filth, washings of dishes, &c., S.O.

Isl. *skarn*, sordes, Dan. *id.*, "mud, mire, dirt, filth," Wolff. Hence *skarnager*, a dust-man.

JAW, s. 1. A wave or billow, S.] *Add*;

"Then ye see, the sey when it flowes on a rock, immediatlie the *jaw* returnes backe againe in the sey: so our heart set on Christ, except by grace it be daylie, hourlie, momentlie settled, it will returne backe again to the owne nature of it." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 118. *Insert, as sense*

3. A considerable quantity of any liquid, without regard to the mode in which it is procured; as, "The cow has gi'en a gude *jaw* the day;" i. e. the cow has given a large quantity of milk, S.

To JAW, v. n. 1. To dash.] *Add*;

4. To talk freely, familiarly, and as it were at random, S.

Ye're aye sae canty an' sae cheary,

To *jaw* wi' you I neer grow weary.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 59.

JAW-HOLE, s. 1. A place into which dirty water, &c. is thrown, S.

"Ye maun haud wessel by the end o' the loan, and tak tent o' the *jaw-hole*." Guy Mannering, i.

"Before the door of Saunders Joup,—yawned that odoriferous filthy gulph, ycleped, in Scottish phrase, the *jaw-hole*, in other words, an uncovered common sewer." St. Ronan, iii. 25.

2. Figuratively applied to any society that is viewed as a receptacle for persons of a worthless or doubtful character, S.; from *Jaw, v.*, to dash.

JAWCKED, part. adj. "Baffled in some attempt, deceived with hope;" Gall. Encycl. V.

JAK, v.

JAWNERS, s. pl. Foolish prattle, S.; *Jawthers*, synon. V. JANDER.

To JAWP, v. n. To dash and rebound as water.] *Add*;

A.Bor. "to *jaup*, to make a noise like water agitated in a close vessel;" Grose.

To JAWP THE WATER, to use means, or spend time, on any business to no good purpose, or without the slightest prospect of success, S. "A' that ye do 'ill be just *jawpin* the water."

To JAWP WATERS *with one*, to play fast and loose. *I'll no jawp waters wi' you*; said to a person who has made a bargain with another, and wishes to cast it, Fife.

To JAWTHER, *v. n.* To be engaged in idle or frivolous conversation, S.

Bailey mentions *jowder* as a provincial E. word, signifying to chatter; Phillips, *id.* He gives the following example; "The boor *jowder'd* a welcome to me."

Perhaps originally the same with Dan. *jadr-er*, to prattle, to tattle, to babble, to chatter; whence *jadr-er*, a prattler, *jadern*, babbling, tittle-tattle; Wolff.

ICE-STANE, *s.* A stone used in the amusement of *curling*, Lanarks.

ICONOMUS, YCONOMUS, *s.* 1. The person especially employed for managing the temporalities of a religious foundation.

"Dyueris of the frie tennentis and heretable fewaris of the temporall landis of the priorie of Sanctandrois—hes bene enterit to thair landis be his hienes traist cousing and counsallour Ludouick, Duke of Lennox, Commendater of the priorie of Sanctandrois, and his *yconomus*, sen the making of the lait act of annexatioun," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 589.

It is used as equivalent to *Administratour*.

"Our souerane lord—hes sene and considderit the pensioun grantit be Johnne Stewart sone lauchtfull to Frances sumtyme erll Bothuill, commendater of Kelso, be aduise and consent of our said souerane lord, off his said father, off the *administratour* and *yconomus* of the said abbay and of certane vtheris," &c. Ibid. p. 620.

L.B. *iconomus* (used for *oeconomus*) despenseur de choses de l'ostel, menager; Du Cange. Formerly, there was an *oeconomus* in every cathedral; also, in monasteries, for the management of secular concerns. 2. One in a college more immediately deputed to take charge of its temporal concerns.

"That thair salbe in tyme cuming ane counsall of that vniversitie [St. Andrews] chosin be his maiestie to haif the cair and owirsicht of the effairis thair of, quhilkis salhaif poware to haif the *yconimus* in euerie colledge with the consent of the maisteris thair of.—That na actionis anent the rentis pertening to colledgis salbe persewit heirefter bot in the *Iconymus* names." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 189.

IDDER, *adj.* Other, each other.

"Vpoun the same riuer is placed ane stone bridge—which bridge hath, rekonig the draw-bridge, twentie arches,—compact and joyned to *idder* with woltis and sellaris;" i. e. vaults and cellars. Pitscottie's Cron. Introd. xii.

IDIOT, *s.* An unlearned person.

"Therefore the translating of the bible in euerie common language is ordained, that the *idiots* who hes the mother tonge only, may vnderstand what is the will of the Lord in the Scripture." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 344. Gr. *ιδιώτης*, *id.*

IDLESET, *adj.* Disposed to idleness, S.

IDLETY, *s.* 1. Idleness, Aberd.

2. *Idleties*, pl., idle frolics, *ibid.*

This is merely a softened pron. of *Idleteth*, q. v.

IE, the termination in S. corresponding with *y* in E. It is used in the composition of both adjectives and substantives.

As forming adjectives, it is from Germ. and A.S. *ig*, or Teut. *igh*, which denotes possession of any quality, the abundance of it, or the influence of that thing with the name of which the termination is conjoined. Thus, *reekie*, signifies possessing or abounding with reek or smoke, &c. like *smoky*, E.; *atry* or *attrie*, purulent, abounding with pus, from A.S. *aetter* sanies, &c. &c.

Wachter deduces this termination from Germ. *eigen* habere, tenere, possidere. It may perhaps be viewed as a confirmation of this etymon, that as Moes.G. adjectives sometimes terminate in *ags*, as *audags* beatus, this carries a resemblance of the v. *aig-an* habere. This I have elsewhere more fully illustrated. V. *Hermes Scythicus*, vo. 1205, p. 169, &c.

It is also the mark of many diminutives; as, *Bairnie*, a little child, from *Bairn*; *Lammie*, a small lamb, &c. For this I can assign no etymon.

To JEALOUSE, *v. a.* To suspect, &c. V. JALOUSE.

IEASING, *s.* Childbed.

"Andro Lundie—openlie affirmet for treuth, that when the quene was lying in *ieasing* of the king, the Ladie Athole, lying thair lykwayis, bayth within the castell of Edinburgh, that he come thair for sum buisines, and called for the Ladie Reirres, whome he fand in hir chalmer, lying bedfast, and he asking hir of hir disease, scho ans writ that scho was never so trubled with no barne that ever scho bair, ffor the Ladie Athole had cassin all the pyne of hir child-birth vpon hir." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 238.

This superstitious idea is not yet quite extinct. In the north of S. some seem still to believe that this can be done by a skilful *Howdie*; nay, that by fixing a fork in the wall with certain incantations, she can transfer the pains of labour from the wife to her husband. V. GIZZEN-BED.

JEBAT, *s.* A gibbet; Aberd. Reg.

JEBBERS, *s. pl.* Idle talk, absurd chattering, Dumfr.; synon. *Claiuers*, *Clatters*.

Evidently from the E. v. *to Jabber*.

To JECK, *v. n.* To *jeck* any piece of work, to neglect it, Roxb. V. JAK and JAUKE.

JEDDART JUG, a substantial brass vessel, very old, still used as a standard for dry and liquid measure, and kept by the Dean of Guild. It contains about eight gills.

JEDDART JUSTICE.] *Add*;

I have heard a different account given of *Jeddart Justice*. It is said to signify either a general condemnation, or a general acquittal. Twenty or thirty persons, as tradition gives it, having been brought to trial here at once, it was previously resolved that they should have a common fate. One of the assize, to whose lot it fell to give the casting voice, having fallen asleep, as he was rather in a bad humour at being disturbed, on the question being put to him, is said to have replied to the Judge, *Hang them a'.*

"First hang and draw,

Then hear the cause by *Lidford Law*."

Grose's Proverbs, end of Provincial Gl.

JEDBURGH STAFF.] *Add*;

It is commonly called *Jeddart staff*; and understood to denote the same kind of weapons which are still carried before the Magistrates of that burgh, or in other processions. Some of these resemble the halbert on one side, having a short kind of bill or sharp hook on the other. There are others which exhibit the hatchet-form on both sides. They are in length from seven to eight feet.

JEDGE, *s.* 1. A gauge or standard.] *Add*;
2. The order or warrant of a Dean of Guild, Aberd.

Add to etymon;—O.Fr. *jauge*, “a gage, the instrument wherewith a cask is measured;” Cotgr.

JEDGRY, *s.* The act of gauging.

“By a gift under his great seal, gives and grants the *jedgry* of salmon, herring, and white fish, packed and peiled, within the kingdom of Scotland—1618.” *Blue Blanket*, p. 105.

Perhaps the term here rather denotes the duty arising from this act of gauging.

To JEE, *v. a.* To move; as, “Ye’re no able to *jee* it;” You cannot move it, S.

To JEEDGE, *v. n.* Perhaps, to adjudge; q. to curse, to devote to destruction, Aberd.

They swore, they *jeedg’t*, and roar’t and liet,
An’ cheatet till a man.

D. Anderson’s Poems, p. 122.

JEEDING, *part. pr.* “Judging,” Gl. Antiq.

To JEEG, *v. n.* To taunt, to scoff at a person or thing, Ang. “Why are ye ay *jeeggin* at me?” Hence,

JEEG, *s.* 1. A taunt, a gibe, Ang. “Nane of your *jeegs*;” Don’t jeer at me.

It is probable that it is a cant term, borrowed perhaps from the creaking motion of the loom, and metaphorically used to denote the irksomeness of taunting language to the person against whom it is directed, especially when frequently repeated.

2. It is used, in vulgar language, as a contemptuous designation for a singular character, Loth., Tweedd.

This learned *jeeg* our Lintoun had, &c.

Lintoun Green, p. 21.

JEEGETS, *s. pl.* “Little sounding boards, pegs and wheels in a piece of machinery, such as a mill;” Gall. Encycl.; apparently named from the creaking sound they make. V. JEEG, *v.*

To JEEGGIT, *v. n.* To move from side to side, to jog, Ang.

It has been supposed that this may have originated from E. *gig*, as denoting the motion in a dance. Or shall we trace it to Isl. *jack-a*, continuò movere?

To JEEGLE, *v. n.* To make a jingling noise, S. JEEGLE, JEGIL, *s.* The noise which a door makes on its hinges, S. V. JEEG, to creak.

JEEST, JEAST, JEIST, JEST, *s.* A joist, S.

“*Jeists* of oak ilk tuentie peices,” &c. Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VII. 252.

“*Jeasts* of aik the peece—xi s.” Rates, A. 1611.

“*Tignus*, a *jest*.” Wedderb. Voc. p. 12. V. GEIST.

JEISSLE, *s.* A multitude of objects, thrown

together without order, viewed collectively, Ettr. For.

This must have been originally the same with A. Bor. “*Jossel*, an hodge-podge. North.” Grose.

JEISTIECOR, *s.* A jacket, South of S.

“It’s a sight for sair een, to see a gold laced *jeis-ticor* in the Ha’ garden sae late at e’en.—Ou, a *jeis-ticor*—that’s a jacket like your ain.” Rob Roy, i. 132.

From the same origin with *Justicoat*, the pronunciation of the North of S.

JENETTIS, *s. pl.* A species of fur. V. Jo-
NETTIS.

JENKIN, *s.* A proper name. “*Jenkin* Bell;” Acts, iii. p. 391.

JENKIN’S HEN.

I loor by far, she’d die like *Jenkin’s hen*,
Ere we again meet yon unruly men.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 93.

“To pine awa’ bit and bit, like *Jenkin’s hen*,” is a phrase used, S.B. But the phrase seems properly to signify, “to die unmarried.” *Jenkin’s hen* had never laid any eggs. This explanation is illustrated by the following passage:

An’ now, poor ’oman for ought that I ken,
She never may get sick an offer again,
But pine away bit an’ bit like *Jenkin’s hen*.

Id. Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

I ance had sweethearts nine or ten,

And dearly dawted wi’ the men;

The like again I’ll never ken,

Till life I quat it;

But oh! the death of *Jenkin’s hen*,

I shudder at it.

The Old Maid, A. Scott’s Poems, p. 87.

To die like *Jenkin’s hen*, is to die a maid, as the hen referred to had never received any token of the cock’s affection; Roxb.

JENNY, *s.* The diminutive of *Janet*, a woman’s name, S.

JENNY-SPINNER, *s.* 1. A species of fly, also denominated *Spinning Maggie*, Loth.; *Jenny Nettles*, Lanarks.; and the *Fiddler*, in some parts of Angus. In Roxb. it is not only named *Jenny Spinner*, but *Lang-leggit Taylor*.

“According to a reverend agriculturist, the worm which so much injured the oat crop this season is the progeny of the fly that is so often seen in windows and around artificial lights, with long legs and body, called *jenny-spinners*. It belongs to the order diptera, and the genus tipula. It is the *Tipula olivacea*, which has been remarked as having laid waste whole fields of oats in the year 1800, in various parts of Scotland.” Edin. Even. Courant, Sept. 1, 1817.

2. Also expl. “a toy;” Gall. Encycl.

To JERG, *v. n.* To creak, Roxb. V. CHIRK.

JERG, *s.* A creaking sound, ibid.

“Thilk dor gyit ay thilk tother wheesk, and thilk tother *jerg*.” Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

JERKIN, *s.* A term lately introduced into Dumfr., for a kind of pic-nic meeting among the low Irish.

Jerkins. “Some fling in the mite to her; but go not thither, as *jerkins* are truly meetings of the low vulgar.” Gall. Encycl.

JERNISS, GERNIS, s. The state of being soaked in rain or water; as, "I was just in a *jerniss* wi' rain;" Fife.

IESKDRUIMIN, s. A species of salmon, Isl. of Harris.

"There be also several rivers here, which afford salmon: one sort of them is very singular, that is called *Marled Salmon*, or as the natives call it, *Iesk-druimin*, being lesser than the ordinary salmon, and full of strong large scales: no bait can allure it, and a shadow frights it away, being the wildest of fishes: it leaps high above water, and delights to be in the surface of it." Martin's West. Isl. p. 58.

From Gael. *iasg* fish, and *druimineach* speckled. This would seem, from the description, to be the *Grey*, or *Salmo eriox*, Linn., whose sides are "of a deep grey, spotted with numbers of dark purplish spots." Penn. Zool. iii. 248.

To JETHER, v. n. To talk idly, Fife. V. **JAWTHER.**

To JETT up and down, "to flaunt about, or from place to place. Fr. *jett-er* jactare;" Gl. Sibb.

To JEVE, JAVE, v. a. To push hither and thither, Fife. V. the *s*.

To JEVEL, v. a. To joggle, to shake.] *Add*;
2. To spill a large quantity of any liquid substance at once; distinguished from *Jairble*, as the latter signifies, to continue to spill in small quantities, Ettr. For.

JEVEL, JEVVEL, s. The dashing of water, Lanarks.

As Goth. *sk* is frequently changed into *j*, the affinity between this term and Isl. *skaf* is singular. This is rendered by Haldorson, *Unda decumana maris*, "a great wave of the sea."

To JIB, JIBB, v. a. 1. To fleece, Lanarks; *to Whit* synonym., Ettr. For.

Probably allied to Teut. *schobb-en*, *schubb-en*, scalpere, desquamare; Germ. *schab-en*, to scrape. *Er schindet und schabet*, he fleeces and strips; he pills and polls; Ludwig.

2. "To milk closely;" Gall. Encycl.; *q.* to drain to the dregs; *to Strip*, synonym. Roxb.

JIBBINGS, s. pl. "The last milk that can be drawn out of a cow's udder;" *ibid.*; *Strippings*, Roxb.

To JIBBER, v. n. The same with E. *jabber*, South of S.

"The jack-a-nape *jibbered* and cried as if it was mocking its master." Redgauntlet, i. 234.

To JIBBLE, v. a. To spill, to lose, to destroy, Ayrs.

The same with *Jirble* and *Jairble* of other counties.

To JICK, v. a. 1. To avoid by a sudden jerk of the body, Ettr. For.

2. To elude. It is said of a hare, that she has "*jickit* the hunds;" Tweedd., Berwicks., Upp. Lanarks.

3. *To Jick the school*, to play the truant, Upp. Lanarks.

This seems a modification of the Goth. form of the verb; Su.G. *swick-a* fallere, decipere; A.S. *swic-an*; Alem. *bi-suich-en*, id. As Su.G. *swink-a* subterfugia quaerere, is undoubtedly formed from *swik-a*, by the

insertion of *n*, *Jick* differs from *Jink* precisely in the same manner.

JICK, s. 1. A sudden jerk, Ettr. For.

2. The act of eluding, *ibid.*

Su.G. and Isl. *swik*, dolus, fraud.

JICKY, adj. Startling; applied to a horse, Selkirks.

To JICKER, v. n. To go quickly about any thing, to walk along smartly, Gall., Dumfr.

In sweat and sun how they did *jicker*!

The 'prentice lads brought stoups o' licker

Which made their han's a' bra an' sicker,

To ply the mell.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 39.

Isl. *jack-a* continuè agito; *jackar* eò vergit, a continuatione; G. Andr.

JICKERING, part. adj. Having a gaudy but tawdry appearance, Gall.

"A female is said to be *jickering* when she is rather better dressed than she should [be]; mair braw than she is fine." Gall. Encycl.

Kilian gives Teut. *schiker-en* as synonym. with *scheuer-en*, retonare, perstrepere; garrere, effundere vocem; also, cachinnari, immoderate ridere.

JIFFIE, JIFFIN, s. A moment.] *Add*;

The thrawn-fac'd politicians, now as thick

I'mony spats as paddocks in a pool,

Wad aften in a *jiffie* to auld Nick

Sen' ane anither dunnerin' saul an' hool.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 365.

"In a *jiffy* the whole market place was as white with scattered meal as if it had been covered with snow." The Provost, p. 102.

"The couarts didna staun' us a *jiffy*, but aff tae the hills wi' themsel, like a herd o' raes an' a pack o' hun's at their heels." Saint Patrick, i. 169.

Nell slade reckless i' the tide:

Hech! it was an unco gliffin;

Aff his huggers Watty drew;

Down the howm, an' in a *jiffin*

Row'd his fecket like a clew.

Picken's Poems, ii. 47.

To JIFFLE, v. n. To shuffle, Perth.

JIFFLE, s. The act of shuffling, *ibid.*

This is either a corr. of the E. *v.*, or from Teut. *schuyffel-en*, prolabi; as I have observed, that, in many instances, *sk* of the northern nations, or *sch* of the Teutonic, assumes in S. the form of *j*, as in *Jamph*, *Jeve*, &c.

To JIG, v. a. To play the fiddle, S.

Jock Willison, a souter bred,

Wha for the fiddle left his trade,

Jigg'd it far better than he sped.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 42.

It is singular that the S. *v.* signifies to play on the violin, and the E. *v.* of the same form, to dance. The S. word, however, claims affinity with O.E. *gig*, a fiddle, Isl. *gigia*, Su.G. *giga* chelys, a kind of harp. The latter signifies also a fiddle.

JIGOT, s. The common term for a joint of mutton, S.

—"I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a *jigot* o' mutton," &c. The Entail, iii. 65.

Fr. *gigot*. The term also occurs in E.

JILLET, s. 1. A contemptuous designation for

a young woman, often implying the idea of levity, and generally conjoined with some epithet; as, "idle *jillet*," S.

He saw misfortune's cauld nor-west
Lang mustering up a bitter blast;
A *jillet* brak his heart at last.—

Burns, iii. 216.

Dr. Johns., when explaining E. *jilt*, says, "Perhaps from *giglot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name of a woman. 'Tis also called *jillet* in Scotland." Dict.

S. *jillet*, however, does not convey the same idea with E. *jilt*.

2. A young woman, or girl entering into the state of puberty, Perth. ; synon. *Wench*, pron. *Winsh*, South of S.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *giæl-a* pellicere; as denoting the arts employed for attracting the attention of the other sex.

To *JILP*, *v. a.* To dash water on one, Loth.

JILP, *s.* The act of dashing or throwing water, Loth. Isl. *gialp-a*, allidere. V. *JILT*.

To *JILT*, *v. a.* To throw or dash water on one, Fife; to *Jilp*, Loth.

JILT, *s.* A slight flash or dash of water; as, a *jilt* of water, Fife, Perth. ; *Jilp*, Loth.

As S. *jalp* or *jamp* is undoubtedly allied to Su.G. *sqwalp-a*, agitare humida, *sk* of the Goths often in S. assuming the form of *j*; *jilt* is probably a cognate of *sqwalt-a*, agitari, moveri motu inequali; Ihre.

To *JIMMER*, *v. n.* To make a disagreeable noise on a violin, Roxb.

Perhaps it has the same origin with *YAMER*, *YAMMER*, *v.*, q. *v.*, both regarding a sound that is not grateful to the ear.

JIMMER, *s.* The sound made by a fiddle when not well played, Roxb.

O sweet bewitching piece o' timmer,—
Could I but claw your wame, ye limmer,
Like W——y M——s,
—There wad be mony a *jimmer*,
I'm sure, atween us.

To his Fiddle, A. Scott's Poems, p. 2.

JIMMY, *adj.* 1. Spruce, dressed in a showy manner, S.

2. Handy, dexterous, Aberd.

3. Neatly or ingeniously made, *ibid.* V. *GYM*.

Mr. Todd gives *Jemmy*, spruce, as "a low word."

JIMP, *adj.* 2. Scanty, S.] *Add*;

And so soon as the *jimp* three raiths were gane,
The daintiest littleane bonny Jean fuish hame,
To flesh and blud that ever had a claim.

Rass's Helenore, p. 13.

This is apparently the same with *skimp* in vulgar E., as in Garrick's *May-day*.

Then the fops are so fine,
With lank wasted chine,
And a little *skimp* bit of hat.

This form of the word confirms the etymon given, *vo. GYMP*.

JIMP, *JIMPLY*, *adv.* Scarcely, hardly, S.

"She had fa'en a wee ower thick wi' a cousin o' her ain that her father had some ill-will to, and sae

it was, that after she had been married to Sir Richard *jimp* four months,—for marry him she maun its like, ye'll no hinder her gi'eing them a present o' a bonny knave bairn." Antiquary, ii. 242.

JIMPY, *adj.* Slender, Nithsd., Ayrs.; the same with *Jimp*.

But a broidered belt, wi' a buckle o' gowd,

Her *jimpy* waist maun span.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 11.

JINCH, *adj.* Neat, Aberd.

The parish-clerk came up the yard,

A man fu' meek o' mind;

Right *jinch* he was, and full weel-faur'd,

His claithing was fu' fine.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 132.

Can this be a corruption of Fr. *gent* neat, spruce, or of Teut. *ient*, *ghent*, bellus? Whatever be its origin, it appears originally from the same fountain with *Perjink*.

JINIPPEROUS, *adj.* Spruce, trim, stiff, Aberd.; *Primpit*, synon.

JINGLE, *s.* Gravel, Dumfr. V. *CHINGLE*.

JINGLE-THE-BONNET, *s.* A game, in which two or more put a half-penny each, or any piece of coin, into a cap or *bonnet*, and, after *jingling* or shaking them together, throw them on the ground. He who has most heads, when it is his turn to *jingle*, gains the stakes which were put into the bonnet; Teviotd.

This is also called *Shuffle-cap*, which is given by Johns. as an E. word, although I find no other authority for it, than that of Arbuthnot, a Scotsman.

To *JINK*, *v. n.* 1. To dodge.] *Insert*, as sense 4. To move nimbly, used in a general sense, West of S.

—Patie's spool *jinks* thro' wi' wondrous might,
An' ay it minds me o' the bridal night.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 23.] *Add*, as sense

6. Used to denote the quick motion of the bow on the fiddle, Aberd., Roxb.

—The fiddler's *jinked* lang.

And tir'd our lasses.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 11.

To dance wi' her where *jinkin* fiddles play,
Hauf aff her feet I've borne my lass away.
She struggled, but her bonny rowin ee
Spake her fu' blythe to gang along wi' me.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 96.

7. Transferred to dancing, Buchan.

Then ilka wanter wudlins *jinks*
To hear a tune.

Then Tullie gart ilk carlie *jink* it,
Till caps an' trenchers rair't and rinkit;
Auld carlins at the lum-side winkit

To see them flitter.

Tarras's Poems, p. 12.

To *JINK in*. To enter any place suddenly, unexpectedly, and clandestinely, S.

"Could not ye have let us ken an ye had wussed till hae been present at the ceremony? My lord couldna tak it weel your coming blinking and *jinking in*, in that fashion." Antiquary, ii. 270.

JINK, *s.* 1. The act of eluding another, S.] *Add*;

2. Metaph. a particular turn or point in a dispute, Ayrs.

"At this *jink* o' their controversy, who should come into the house, ringing ben to the hearth-stane with his iron heels, and the rattling rowels o' his spurs, but Winterton!" R. Gilhaize, i. 158.

JINKIE, *s.* A game among children, in which others run round a table trying to catch one whose business is by quick turns to elude them, Loth.

JINKING, *s.* The act of eluding by quick motion, S.

"I have not forgot the *jinking* we used to have about the mill; and your father—was whiles very angry at our leaving the door open." Petticoat Tales, i. 328.

JINKIE, *s.* A small *chink*, Ayrs.; evidently corr. from the E. word.

"If the wind should rise, and the smoke no vent sae weel as ye could wis'—just open a wee bit *jinkie* o' this window." R. Gilhaize, iii. 54.

To JIPPER, *v. a.* To peril, *q.* to *jeopard*?

"He was a dextrous fellow that Derrick. This man Gregory is not fit to *zipper* a joint with him." Nigel, iii. 176.

JYPLE, *s.* "A person with clothes badly made;"

Gall. Encyl.; evidently synon. with *Hyple*, *q. v.* Isl. *skypla* signifies calyptra laxior, a woman's cap or hood of a loose shape; also, a veil.

To JIRBLE, **JAIRBLE**, *v. a.* 1. To spill any liquid by making it move from one side to another in the vessel that contains it, Fife, Ettr. For. V. JEVEL.

2. To empty a small quantity of any liquid backwards and forwards, from one vessel to another, S.A.

JIRBLING, *s.* The act of emptying liquids in this way, S.A.

"Its the jinketting and the *jirbling* with tea and with trumpery that brings our nobles to ninepence, and mony a het ha'-house to a hired lodging in the Abbey." St. Ronan, i. 235.

To JIRG, *v. n.* To creek, to jar; synon. *Jeeg*. V. GERG.

JIRG, **JURG**, **JURGAN**, *s. l.* The act of creaking, S.

2. The sound occasioned by creaking shoes, S.

3. That caused by walking over a quagmire, S.; *Jurg*, Aberd.

JIRGLE, *s.* Any very small quantity of liquor.] *Add*;

Isl. *grugg*, however, signifies faeces, dregs.

To JIRK, *v. a.* To unload, so as to defraud the custom-house; a term in smuggling, S.

"M'Groul and M'Bain engaged to meet him in the morning on board as soon as the Hazard was fairly in the harbour, and assist in *jirking* the vessel." The Smugglers, i. 125. To throw out by a *jer*?

JIRKIN, **JIRKINETT**, *s.* A sort of bodice; or substitute for stays, without whale-bone, worn by females, Roxb.; evidently the same with E. *jerkin*, applied to the dress of a man.

A' tramp their feckfu' *jirkin* fu,
To sleek aneath the bowster.

Tarras's Poems, p. 74.

My Lady's gown thair's gairs upon't,
And gowden sprains sae rare upon't;
But Jenny's jimps and *jirkenet*,
My Lord thinks muckle mair upon't.

Old Song. V. GIRKIENET.

To JIRT, *v. a.* To squirt, Galloway. V. CHIRT.
To JISK, *v. n.* To caper; *jiskin*, capering, Berwicks.

Dan. *hiask-er* to tumble, to ruffle, from *hiask*, *jask*, a tatter or rag; or rather allied to A.S. *ge-hysc-an*, subsannare, to scorn, to hold up others to derision.
ILE, *s.* One of the wings of the transept of a church.

—"For the ornament and enlarging of the said kirk of Dudingstoun thair was an *ile* appointit to be built for the vse of the said Sir James Hamiltoun his familie and tennents of the saids lands of Preistfield." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1822, V. 126. V. AYLE.

ILKA, *adj.* *Nae ilka body*, no common or ordinary person, no inconsiderable person; as, "He thinks himsell *nae ilka body*," Aberd.

ILKADAY, each day, every day; as, "*Ilkaday* he rises he shall do it," S.

ILKA-DAY, *adj.* 1. What belongs to the lawful days of the week, S.

2. Ordinary, in common course; as opposed to particular occasions, S.

"Ye'll no tak me to an extravagant house—no that I mind, mair than my neighbours, to birl my bawbee at a time, but in *ilka-day* meals, I am obligated to hae a regard for frugality." Sir A. Wylie, i. 282.

ILKADAYS CLAISE.] *Add*;

"'Madge, my bonny woman,' said Sharpitlaw, in the same coaxing manner, 'what did ye do wi' your *ilka days claise* yesterday?' Heart M. Loth. ii. 94.

"Get my shoon, my wig, my stick, and my *ilka days coat*. I'll alarm a' Embro." Saxon and Gael, iii. 113.

ILKA DEAL, in whole, altogether, S.B.

Says Ralph, Well neiper, I hae heard your tale, And even fairly at it *ilka deal*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

Literally, "in every part." From A.S. *ilc idem*, and *dael pars*; like *somne dael*, paululum, *some deal*; Lye.

ILL, *s. l.* The fatal effects ascribed to witchcraft.] *Add*; Hence the phrase,

To CAST ILL ON one, to subject one to some calamity by supposed necromancy, S.

"Apprehensions are sometimes entertained, that witches, by their incantations, may *cast ill* upon the couple [recently married], particularly the bridegroom, if the bride has a rival. To counteract these spells, it is sometimes the practice for the bridegroom to kiss the bride immediately after the minister has declared them married persons." Edin. Mag. Nov. 1818, p. 412.

3. **To DO ILL TO**, a modest phrase used generally in a negative form, in relation to unlawful connexion with a female. *I did nae ill to her*, or, *I did her nae ill*, I had no criminal intercourse with her, S.

In this form the term seems to denote harm, injury; as it is said in the same sense, *I didna wrang her*. Sometimes there is a variation of the phraseology, *ill* being used as an adj.; as, *to be ill with one*. *Bad* has a similar application.

4. I find this, in one instance, used as synon. with *Fient, Foul, De'il, &c.*

And syne he het the milk sae het,
That *ill* a spark of it wad yyrne.

Wife of Auchtermuchty, Herd's Coll. ii. 128.
In Lord Hailes' Edit.

—Sorrow a spark of it wald yyrne.

Bann. Poems, p. 217.

This seems to be elliptically used as equivalent to *Ill Man*, q. v.

ILL, adv. *Ill mat ye*, an imprecation; as, *Ill mat ye do that*, May ill attend your doing that! S.B.

ILL, adj. 1. Attended with difficulty, S.

"*Ill*, difficult. As, *Ill to follow*, difficult to follow." Gl. Antiquary.

Ill to read, applied to writing that is scarcely legible; *Ill to understand*, hard to be understood, not very intelligible; S. "*Ill to learn*," not easily taught. To the same purpose is the old S. Prov., "*Auld sparrows are ill to tame*."

Su.G. *illa*, anc. *illt*, male. Idem saepe notat ac difficulter, aegre; arduum. Apud Islandos *illt* etiam idem valet. *Warth honom illt til liths*; difficile ipsi fuit milites conquirere. Heims Kringla, T. ii, p. 165.

2. Angry; "He was very *ill* about it;" He was much displeased; Ang., Lanarks.

This is nearly allied to one use of A.S. *yfel*. *Yfel wraec*, acerba ultio; Lye.

3. Grieved, sorrowful, Ang.

This resembles Su.G. and Isl. *illa wid*, which in S. would be *ill wi'*, attonitus, consternatus. *Blifwa illa wid*, animo percelli.

4. *Ill about*, eager after, anxiously desirous of obtaining; also fond of, greatly attached to, Aberd.

Su.G. *ill-faegn-as*, anxie appetere; *faegn-as* conveying the same idea with E. *fain*.

5. *Ill for*, having a vitious propensity to, Aberd.

6. *Ill to*, or *till*, heard to deal with in a bargain, or in settling an account; as, "Ye maunna be *ill*, or *o'er ill*, to me," S.

Su.G. *ill-a*, molestum esse.

7. *Ill to*, or *till*, unkind; as, "He's very *ill* to his wife," he treats her very harshly or cruelly, S.

To *ILL, v. a.* To hurt, to injure; or perhaps, to calumniate.

"*Item*, Of thame that have spokin with Englishmen in *illing* of Scotland specialle, or commounlie in tressounabill manner." Balfour's Pract. p. 600, i. e. for the purpose of *doing ill* to Scotland.

Su.G. *ill-a* molestum esse; Isl. id., controvertere.

ILL-AFF, adj. 1. In great poverty, S.

2. Perplexed in mind, not knowing what to do, Clydes.

ILL-CURPON'D, part. adj. Having a cross temper, or bad disposition; a figure borrowed from a horse that will not bear to be touched under the tail or crupper, one that is apt to kick; Fife. V. *CURPON*.

ILL-DEEDIE, adj. Mischievous, S.] *Add*;

The last part of this word is retained in the provincial dialect of Berksh. "*Deedy*, industrious, notable." Grose.

ILL DREAD, an apprehension of something bad, either in a moral or physical sense, S.

"Do ye mind what I told you about the wraith? —I kent richt weel it boded nae gude, an' had an *ill dread* that Kenny widna wait to meet his end in a contented manner, for he had never muckle grace gien him." St. Kathleen, iv. 144.

ILL-DREADER, s. One who fears evil, whether physical or moral, S.

"That was not spoke like a bairn of Ellangowan," said Meg, frowning upon Miss Bertram. "It is the ill-doers are *ill-dreaders*." Guy Mannering, iii. 266.

This is a common S. proverb.

ILL-EE, s. An evil eye, S.

"Some people are suspected of having an *ill-ee*; otherwise, having an eye hurtful to every thing it looks upon. Blacksmiths pretend to know of many this way, and will not allow them to stand in their forges, when joining or welding pieces of iron together, as they are sure of losing the *mauling heat*, if such be present." Gall. Encycl.

This superstitious idea has not only been generally prevalent in our own country, but seems to be of great antiquity.

"The ignorant mothers of many of the modern Egyptians, whose hollow eyes, pale faces, swoln bellies, and meagre extremities make them seem as if they had not long to live, believe this to be the effect of the *evil eye* of some envious person, who has bewitched them, and this ancient prejudice is still general in Turkey." Volney's Travels, i. 246.

"Nothing can exceed the superstition of the Turks respecting the *evil eye* of an enemy or infidel." Dalway's Account of Constantinople, p. 391.

The reader will find a curious article on this subject in Brand's Popular Antiq. ii. pp. 399–404.

I am much inclined to think that this phrase, as used in Scripture, which employs the common language of mankind, has been borrowed from that superstitious idea which appears to have been generally diffused through the nations. Even the language of Solomon would seem to contain an allusion to the supposed fatal influence of an eye of this description; as if the animal system could receive no benefit from the food that had felt its malignant influence, as if the stomach could not even retain it: "Eat thou not the bread of him that hath an *evil eye*.—The morsel which thou hast eaten shalt thou vomit up." Prov. xxiii. 6. 8.

ILLESS, adj. Innocent. V. *ILL-LESS*.

ILL-FASHIONED, adj. 1. Ill-mannered; *Weel-fashioned*, well-mannered, Aberd.

2. In Fife, applied to one who is of a cross temper, or quarrelsome.

ILL-FAUR'D, ILL-FAURT, adj. 1. Ugly, hard looking, S.

Sae proud's I am, that ye hae heard

O' my attempts to be a bard,

And think my muse nae that *ill-fawrd*;

Seil o' your face!

Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 109.

2. Dirty, unseemly, unbecoming, S.
3. Improper, mean, S.
4. Discreditable, disgraceful, S.
5. Not elegant or handsome; applied to dress, S.
6. Clumsy, bungling, S.
7. Severe, not slight; applied to a hurt, S.
8. Hateful, causing abhorrence.

"Puirauld Scotland suffered aneugh by thae black-guard loons o' excisemen;—it's the part of a kind son to bring her a soup o' something that will keep her auld heart, and that will they will they, the *ill-fa'ard* thieves." Rob Roy, ii. 107.

I need scarcely say that this is merely a corr. of E. *ill-favoured*.

ILL-FAURDLY, ILL-FAURTLY, *adv.* 1. Ungracefully, clumsily, S.

2. Meanly, in a scurvy or shabby manner, S.

O kend my minny I were wi' you,
Ill-fardly wad she crook her mou',
Sick a poor man she'd never trow,
After the gaberlunzie man.

Herd's Coll. ii. 51.

ILL-GI'EN, *adj.* Ill-disposed, ill-inclined, malevolent, S.; q. *given* to evil.

ILL-HADDEN, *adj.* "Ill mannered;" Gl. Aberd.

An' then there's that *ill-hadden* ghaist,
That Gerard has sae finely grac'd
Wi' stately stile, and ca't her "Taste,"—
She winna let a poor auld Priest
Gain muckle honour.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 178.

Q. *ill-holden*, not properly kept in, not restrained. Sw. *holl-a* is used in a moral sense, in relation to conduct; *Holla sig vael*, to behave well, to conduct one's self well; Wideg.

ILL-HAIR'T, *adj.* Ill-natured, Upp. Clydes.

Apparently in allusion to *hair* that will not lie but in one way; if not to the proverbial phrase used concerning a man of peculiar humour, that "he mauna be kaimbed against the *hair*."

To ILL-HEAR. See what is said under HEAR, *v.*

ILL-LESS, *adj.* 1. Inoffensive.] *Add*;

"I was wae for her, and very angry with the servants for laughing at the fond folly of the *ill-less* thing." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 310.

"Surely the man's fey about his entails and his properties, to speak of the *illess* laddie, as if it were no better than a stirk or a stot." *The Entail*, i. 62.

2. Having no evil designs, S.

"This great policy is unknown to the king, whereby the English lower house and our confederates were so tied to one another; however his majesty, as a most gracious *illess* prince, having no mind of such plots, addresses himself to keep the Scottish parliament continued to the 15th of July." *Spalding*, i. 317. It ought to be *ill-less*.

ILL MAN, a periphrasis used by children, and often among the peasantry, to denote the devil, S.

"Give a thing, and take a thing,
Is the *Ill Man's* goud ring.

"A cant among children, when they demand a thing again, which they had bestowed." *Kelly*, p. 120.

It is most probable, that this designation has ori-

ginated from a fear that children, from being familiarized to the name, might introduce it in their ordinary discourse in the way of imprecation. The precaution, however, has been unavailing. For although this, and a variety of other obscure designations are used, such as *Sorrow*, *Fiend*, *the Mischief*, &c., they have been as really appropriated for the purpose of execration. V. GOODMAN, sense 8, and ILL THING.

ILL-MOU'D, *adj.* Impudent, insolent, S.

From *ill*, and *mou* (pron. *moo*) the mouth, as immediately referring to pert or abusive language, S.B.

ILL-NATURED, *adj.* Expl. by Johns. "Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous; desirous of another's evil."

I take notice of this term merely to remark, that as used in S. it does not necessarily or even generally include the idea of malevolence, or of a mischievous disposition, or even of want of kindness. It strictly signifies, peevish or cross-humoured. It is even said, "He has a very kind heart; but O! it's hard to live wi' him, he's sae *ill-natured*."

ILL-PAID, *adj.* Very sorry; as, "I was *ill-paid* to hear't," the intelligence was very painful to me, Mearns.

Equivalent to ill-pleased, from Fr. *pay-er* to satisfy, to content.

ILL-PROT, *s.* A mischievous trick; generally applied to that of a roguish boy, S.B. V. PRAT.

ILL-REDD-UP, *adj.* In a state of disorder, S.

—"Let's a' things about the Manse gang whilk gate they will, sae they dinna plague him upon the score. An awfu' thing it is to see sic an *ill-redd-up* house." *St. Ronan*, ii. 60. V. RED, *v.* to clear, to put in order.

ILL-SAIR'D, *adj.* 1. Badly served, S.

2. Not having a sufficiency of food at a meal, S.

ILL-SAR'D, *adj.* Ill-savoured.] *Add*;

"Fresh fish, and poor friends become soon *ill-sar'd*." S. Prov. "Spoken when we see poor relations slighted." *Kelly*, p. 106. V. SAUR.

ILL-SET, *adj.* Evil-disposed, ill-conditioned, having evil propensities, S.B.; "Spiteful; ill-natured," Gl. Antiq.

Auld luckie cries; Ye're o'er *ill set*;

As ye'd hae measure, ye sud met.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 38. V. SET, *part. pa.*

ILL-SHAKEN-UP, *adj.* Ill put in order; in regard to dress, Aberd.

ILL-SORTED, *part. adj.* Ill-arranged; ill-appointed, South of S.

"*Ill-sorted*, evil-fitted; evil-appointed; evil-satisfied;" Gl. Antiq.

ILL-TETH'D, *adj.* Ill-conditioned, Fife.

It properly signifies malevolent, prone to do another an injury. V. TETH.

ILL-THING. *Auld a' Ill Thing*, a periphrasis used to denote the devil, Ayrs.

"O! I'm fear't, for I doubt he was the *Auld a' Ill Thing*." *Spaewife*, ii. 243.

ILL-TRICKY, ILL-TRICKIT, *adj.* Mischievous, habituated to mischievous pranks, S.B.

The taylor Hutchin he was there,

A curst *ill-trickit* spark.

Christmas Ba'ing, st. 21. First Ed.

ILL UPON'T. 1. In bad health, Ang.
2. Applied ludicrously to one who appears much fatigued, spiritless, or wo-begone, *ibid.*

ILL-WARED, *part. adj.* Ill laid out, S.

"The Lord always making my love to him to abound, I thought no travel *ill-wared*, or any hazard too great on any occasion, whereby I might propagate his despised interest among you." Ja. Skene's Lett. Cloud of Witnesses, p. 96, Ed. 1720. V. WAR, *v. a.* To ILL-WILL, *v. a.* To regard with ill will, Aberd.

Su.G. *illwil-jas* signifies altercari.

ILL-WILLER, *s.* One who wishes evil to another, an adversary, S.; opposed to *Good-willer* and *Weill-willer*.

A.S. *yfel-will-an*, male velle, male intendere.

ILL-WILLIE, *adj.* 1. Ill-natured.] *Add*;

In this sense it is applied to brute animals that have a mischievous disposition, as inclined to butt.

Than thair cumis ane *ill-willy* cow,
And brodit his buttock quhill it bled.

Wife of Auchtermuchty, Bann. Poems, p. 217.

ILL YETTO COMIN, a phrase used as an evil wish,

"May ye come ill back," Orkn.; perhaps q.

"*Ill gait to ye coming.*"

ILLEGALS, *s. pl.* Used to denote illegal acts.

"That whatsoever *illegals* hath been used against his friends and subjects, by imprisoning them, &c. be disclaimed, and that persons so committed be forthwith discharged. Spalding, ii. 72.

ILLIQUID, *adj.* Not legally ascertained.

"That, in such *illiquid* rights, where they had not obtained possession, it was hard to put an estimate and value thereon." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl. iv. 207.

This denotes the reverse of the idea conveyed by the phrase, in next sentence, "clear *liquid* accessible estates, whereof they were in possession." The term *Liquid* is used by E. lawyers. But Dr. Johnson has certainly mistaken the meaning, when he thus expl. it; "Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law." In Mr Todd's ed. the definition is continued, with no other change than that of *attainable* for *obtainable*. The passage, quoted from Ayliffe's Parergon, does not regard a debt that is dissolved, but one clearly due, although not to be prosecuted at the expence of preventing the debtor's burial.

ILLUSTER, *adj.* Illustrious; Fr. *illustre*, *id.*

"That all letteris, to be direct eftir the said marriage, sould be in the name of the said *illuster* Prince." He is before called "the rycht nobill and *illuster* prince Henry than Duke of Albany." Proclamation, 1665, Keith's Hist. p. 307.

I-LORE, ELORE, *part. pa.* "Lost; as an exclamation, Wo is me! from Teut. *loor*, melancholicus;" Gl. Sibb.

"Ylore, lost; Gl. Ritson, Met. Rom. Chaucer uses *ilorn* in the same sense. V. URRY. As *y* or *i* is the vestige of the A.S. prefix *ge*, *i-lore* seems to be modified from *ge-leor-an*, *ge-hlioran*, *abire*, *obire*, "to depart,—to go out of the world, to dy, or decease;" Somner. *Ge-liored*, defunctus; Lye. V. LORE.

IMAKY-AMAKY, *s.* An ant, a pismite, Ettr.

For. V. EMMOCK.

YMANG, YMANGIS, *prep.* Amongst.

"That fra hine furth the Scottis grote—hafe coursse *ymang* our souuerain lordis liegis for xiiij d." Parl. Ja. III. A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 90.

"Becauss of the eschewing of gret slachteris quhillis has bene richt commone *ymang* the kingis liegiis now and of late," &c. *Ibid.* p. 95.

"To the eschewing of—distruccions of citeis, wallit tovnis, justice & policy, committit *ymangis* thaim of tyme bigain, & hable to be committit in tyme cumming," &c. *Ibid.* A. 1473, p. 103.

This is obviously the common change of A.S. *ge* into *y*; *gemang*, *inter.* I have not, however, observed this term used any where else, either by S. or old E. writers.

To IMBREVE, *v. a.* To put into the form of a brief.

"The Coroner, the Schiref, or the Provest, shall visie the bodie of him quha is murtherit, and the woundis thair of, and sall cause his clerk *imbreve* the samin in writ." Balfour's Pract. p. 512.

L.B. *imbreu-ia-re*, in *breves* redigere, describere, (Du Cange); from *brevis*, a brief or letter.

To IMBRING, *v. a.* To introduce; Chart. Ja. VI. Reg. Aberd.

IME, *s.* Soot, Shetl.

Su.G. *im, ime, em*, fumus tenuis. The sense given to Isl. *eim-ur* is still nearer; Reliquiae alicujus suffiti, aut vapor incensi; G. Andr. *Im-a*, vaporem emittere. V. OAM, which is from the same origin.

To IMMINISH, *v. a.* To diminish.

"Euin sua the last Antichrist be operation of the deuil sal be generat of the seid of Dan, quhen the impyre of Rome salbe sua *imminished* that it sal skarslie haue the maiestie of ane impyre." Nicol Burne, F. 134, a.

Lat. *immin-uo*, *immin-ui*, *id.*

IMP, *s.* 1. A scion that is engrafted, S.

"Believers are so closely united to Christ, as that they have been impd into him, like an *imp* joined to an old stock.—The *imp* or scion revives when the stock reviveth." Brown on Rom. vi. 5.

2. One length of hair twisted, as forming part of a fishing-line; as, "Whether will ye put five or six hairs in the *imp*?" South of S., Northumb., Cumb.; *synon.* Snood.

This seems merely an oblique use of E. *imp* as signifying a graft; from AS. *imp-a*, Su.G. *ymp-a*, *inserere*; q. what is inserted in forming a line.

To IMPARK, *v. a.* To inclose with a fence.

"The kingis maiestie, for inlargeing the boundis of the park of ffalkland, caused the fewaris of the towne of Casche renunce the ane half of thair landis, to the effect the samyn mycht be *imparkit* with the said Falkland park." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 300.

This seems formed from Fr. *emparch-er*, which properly signifies to inclose in a park, to shut up in an inclosure, as when cattle are pounded. L.B. *imparcare*, *parco* includere animalia quae in damno sunt, quod etiam de reis hominibus usurpatum. Bracton, Lib. 3. Du Cange.

IMPASSING, *s.* The act of entering into; used in relation to a country; q. *passing in*.

"And for the tressonable *impassing* of the said

George within the partis of Ingland, in Octobere & Novembere last bypast in tyme of weire, thaire commonand, tretand and counsaland with oure said auld inymeis and counsale of the king of Ingland within the toune of Bervick," &c. Acts Mary 1545, Ed. 1814, p. 451.

To IMPEACH, *v. a.* To hinder, to prevent. V. IMPESCHE.

To IMPEND, *v. a.* To lay out, to expend; Lat. *impend-ere*, id.

"May they not—also forbid all tennants and vassals to pay their lords and masters rent to them, because they know not how they will *impend* them?" Law's Memorials, p. 142.

* IMPERTINENT, *adj.* Petulant, insolent, S.

The term is used in this sense almost universally in vulgar language, S. Mr. Todd has adopted a sense of the word in E. formerly overlooked, which is very nearly allied. This is "rude, unmannerly."

IMPERTINENCE, *s.* 1. Petulance, insolence, S.; also adopted by Mr. T. as signifying "sauciness, rudeness."

2. An insolent person, Aberd.

To IMPESCHE, *v. a.* To hinder.] *Add*; Also IMPASH, and IMPEACH.

"We will forbear to *impeash* your matie any further, bot remitting the relation of the particulars occurring in this service to the gentleman himself,—wee will onlie presume to accompanie him with this our testimonie, that, in the prosecution of the service, he careid himself both with respect and credet." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 381.

"The earl should have my daughter in marriage, but the governour doth all he can to *impeach* it; 'for,' quoth he, 'he will have no alliance betwixt us.'" Sadler's Papers, i. p. 119.

To IMPINGE, *v. n.* To stumble; Lat. *imping-ere*.

"They still reason *ab autoritate negativè*, and so doe *impinge* foully, in all the sorts above specified." Forbes's Defence, p. 35.

To IMPIRE, *v. n.* To lord it, to usurp dominion.

"He further will *impire* ouer the conscience: and all his administrations, as the proper angel of the bottomlesse pit, is to plunge men in darknesse." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 110. Lat. *imper-are*.

IMPLESS, *s.* Pleasure; Reg. Aberd.

IMPORTABIL, IMPORTABLE, *adj.* Intolerable.

"Nocht content to sitt with this *importabil* outrage, thay—send thair legatis to Tatiis, king of Sabinis," &c. Bellend. T. Liv. p. 19.

"Attour, the people war so burdenit with *importable* chairges, that thair was no lyffe for thame." Pit-scottie's Cran. p. 96. Fr. *importable*, id.

IMPOUERIT, *part. pa.* Impoverished.

"The vnice of siluer is at dowbill price that it wount to be at within thir lait dayis, quhairthrow the realme is vtterlie *impouerit* be euill cunye." Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 29.

O.Fr. *empourr-er*, appauvrir, from *en in*, and Fr. *pauvre*, *povre*, poor.

IMPORTANCE, *s.* Means of support, source of gain.

"It is weall knowne till all yo^r wisdoms, how that we uphald an altar situate within the Colledge Kirk of St. Giles, in the honour of God and St. Mungo our Patrone, and has nae *importance* to uphald the same, but our sober oukleye penny and upsets, qu^{lks} are small in effect till sustance and uphald our said altar in all necessary things convenient thereto." Seal of Cause, (Surgeons and Barbars) A. 1505, Blue Blanket, p. 53.

From Fr. *emport-er*, to win, to gain.

To IMPRIEVE, IMPROVE, *v. a.* To disprove.] *Add*;

"Cristiane Balfoure—producit ane instrument—appreuand & ratifiand James Bonare of Rossy hir assignay, & *imprevand* James Bonare hir secund sone, & dischargeing him of the said office of assignaschip." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 90.

—"The extract of the whiche register sall mak faith in all caces except where the writtis so registered ar offered to be *improvin*." Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 546.

IMPROBATION, *s.* Disproof, confutation; a forensic term, S.

—"Extractis thairroff—sal mak als gryit faithe as the principallis, except in cace of *improbation*." Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 547.

Dr. Johns., on the authority of Ainsworth, expl. E. *improbation*, "the act of disallowing." This does not express the sense of the term as used in our law.

IMPROPORTIONAL, *adj.* Not in proportion.

—"A number *improportional* to the number of students, which in many years exceeded 16 score." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 99.

To IMPROVE, *v. a.* To disprove. V. IMPRIEVE.

To INPUT, IMPUTE, IMPUTT, *v. a.* To place in a particular situation, to *put in*; the same with *Inputt*.

"To *input*, output and remove." Aberd. Reg.

—"The kingis Maiestie, be preferring of the said ducce at this tyme to the bearing of the croun, meanis nawayis thairby to *impute* or place ony vther persoun befor the said erll of Angus to bear the said croun in parliamentis in tyme cuming." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 588.

"It salbe lesum to the said Mr. cunyeour to *inputt* and outputt forgearis, prentaris, and all vthiris thingis belonging to the said office to do and vse alsfrelie as ony vthir maister cunyeour vsit and exerceit the same of befor." Ibid. A. 1593, p. 48.

"That the said Archibald, lord of Lorne—sall haue guid and vndoubted richt in all tyme coming, to mak, creatt, *inputt*, and outputt clerks of justuciarie," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. v. 73.

To IMPUTT, *v. a.* To impose.

"The Quenis Grace and hir Counsall foirsaid, gevis thair full power and commissioun,—to ony fyve or sex of thame—to consider the habilities of the saids burghis particularlie and according thairto, to appoint, *inputt* particular taxation or imposition upoun everie burgh yeirlie." Sedt. Counc. A. 1566–7, Keith's Hist. p. 570.

Formed anomalously from *in* and *put*, in resemblance of Lat. *impono*.

IMRIE, *s.* "The scent of roasted meat;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *innriomh* signifies preparation.

IMRIGH, *s.* A species of soup used in the Highlands of S.

"A strapping Highland damsel placed before Waverley, Evan, and Donald Bean, three cogues, or wooden vessels, composed of staves and hoops, containing *imrich*, a sort of strong soup made out of a particular part of the inside of the beeves." Waverley, i. 255.

Gael. *canbhrith*, soup; Shaw.

IN, *prep.* *In with* one, in a state of friendship with one. *I'm no in wi' ye*, I am not on good terms with you; I do not feel cordial towards you; I am displeased, S.; a common phrase among the vulgar, and with children.

From A.S. *Su.G. inne* within. As this is sometimes used to denote the heart, or inward part of man; in the phrase above referred to, we have only another shade of the metaphor, as regarding affection, or cordiality. From this *prep.*, indeed, various adjectives have been formed, of a similar signification; as Teut. *innigh*, intimus; religiosus, devotus; Isl. *innelig-r* dilectus, and perhaps *innae* penitere, repentance being an affection in which the heart is engaged; *Su.G. innerlig*, from the bottom of one's heart, ardent, affectionate, hearty; Wideg.

IN, **INNYS**, *s.* 1. A dwelling, a habitation.] *Add*;

In Aberd. *Inn* is still used simply for a dwelling, but generally in the plural.

Wi' strenyied shoulders mony ane

Dree'd penance for their sins;

And what was warst, scoup'd hame at e'en,

May be to hungry inns,

And cauld that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinn. Misc. Poet. p. 134.

2. *Inns*, *pl.* a house of entertainment, an inn, S.] *Add*;

"They came to the inns to their dinner." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 294.

IN-ABOUT, *adv.* In a state of near approximation to any object, S.

Just as I enter'd *in-about*,

My aunt by chance was looking out, &c.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 4.

The term opposed to this is *Out-about*.

IN AN' IN. *To breed in an' in*, To breed from the same stock of sheep without ever crossing, S.

"This [crossing] is repeated once in five or six years; but no regular system of crossing is followed, and the more ordinary practice is to *breed in and in*." *Agr. Surv. Dunbart.* p. 224.

"Tups are allowed to couple, even with their own progeny, which is called *breeding in and in*." *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.* p. 485.

INANITED, *part. pa.* Emptied, abased.

"They who saw him *inanited* in a vyle habite, judged, condemned, scourged, and crucified vnder Pontius Pilat, they shall wonder when they shall see that Lord (whom they thought once sa vile) exalted to such sublimity and height of glory." *Rollock on 2 Thes.* p. 33.

Lat. *inanit-us*, id.

INANNIMAT, *part. pa.* Incited, animated.

—"Being yit of deliberat intention to continew in prosecuting the said action, quhairby vtheris—may be thair exampill be *inannimat* to the lyik interpryis for reduceing of the remanent of his hienes Iyllis [Isles] to his obedience, the saidis gentilmen," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 248.

Ital. and L.B. *inanimare*, animos addere, animare.

TO INAWN, *v. a.* To owe; as, "He *inawns* me ten pund;" He owes me ten pounds, Lanarks.; either from the old *part. pr.* of the *v. Awn*, *q. awand*, or from *awn*, the *part. pa.*, with the *prep.* prefixed.

INBY, *adj.* Low-lying; as, "*inby* land," *Ettr. For.*

INBIGGIT, *part. pa.* Selfish, Shetl.; apparently from the idea of strictly inclosing one's property, so as to deny access to others; *q. built in*.

TO INBRING, *v. a.* 1. To import.] *Add*;

Inbrocht is still used in the sense of imported, Aberd.

2. To pay in; applied to revenues or money owing.

"We charge yow stratlie—thir our letteris sene ye and ilk ane of yow, within the boundis of your office, to raiss, uplift and *inbring* to the sad Den and chaptour of Aberdene—the tent peny of all the sadis Casualteis," &c. *Chart. Aberd. Fol.* 140.

3. To restore, to the right owner, effects which have been carried off, or dispersed, or to deposit them in the place assigned for this purpose.

—"And that for obeying of the command of the lettres past conforme to ane act of secreit counsale, according to ane act of parliament ordaning the said lord regent to serche, seik, and *inbring*, all our soverane lordis jowellis to his hienes use, quhairvir they mycht be apprehendit." *Inventories, A 1577.* p. 200.

4. To collect forces.

"Lord Sinclair directed his brother lieutenant colonel Sinclair, with a party of 200 soldiers, from Aberdeen to Murray, Ross, Caithness, Sutherland, for *inbringing* of men to his regiment." *Spalding*, i. 292.

INBRINGARE, **INBRINGER**, *s.* One who brings in or introduces.

—"He is informit thar was ane bill gevin in to the quenis grace,—makand mentioun & proportand that he was bayth tratoure, theiff, and *inbringare* of Inglismene, and resettare of thift," &c. *Acts Mary 1541*, Ed. 1814, p. 460, 461.

"Word came to Aberdeen that the bishop of Ross was advanced to a fat bishoprick in Ireland; a busy man in thir troubles, and thought to be an evil patriot and special *inbringer* of thir innovations within the church." *Spalding*, i. 267.

TO INBORROW, *v. a.* To redeem, to resume a pledge by restoring the money that has been lent on it.

"To requir Cristene Malisoun to *inborrow* hir kirtill quhilk sche hes lyand in wed." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1541, V. 17.

"And requyr him to *inborrow* & inquytt ane ring of gold quhilk he laid in wed." *Ibid.*

From *in*, and *borgh* or *borow* a pledge. The modern phrase is, "to lowse a paund."

INBROCHT, *part. pa.* Imported. V. **INBRING**.

INCARNET, *adj.* Of the colour of a carnation.

"Item ane bed of *incarnet* velvot garnisit with heid pece and thre single pandis and thre curtenis of reid taffety all freinyeit with reid silk. It is to be understand that the ruif of this bed is bot of quhite taffetie." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 125.

Fr. *incarnat*, "carnation; and more particularly, light, or pale carnation; flesh-coloured, or of the colour of our damask rose;" Cotgr. Lat. *incarnatus color*, flesh-colour, or carnation colour. I need scarcely say that this is obviously from *car-o*, *carn-is*.

INCAST, *s.* Quantity given over and above the legal measure or sum, S.A.

"It is still usual in several places to give a pound of *incast*, as it is here called, to every stone of wool, and a fleece to every park sold, a sheep or lamb to every score, and an additional one to every hundred. Part only of this *incast* is allowed by many sheep farmers." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 357.

INCLUSIT, *part. pa.* Shut up, inclosed. "Beyng *inclusit* within the consellhous of the tolbuith," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

INCOME, *s.* Any bodily infirmity, &c.] *Add*;
"Her wheel—was nae langer of ony use to her, for she had got an *income* in the right arm, and couldna spin." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 191.

"In the course of the winter the old man was visited with a great *income* of pains and aches." R. Gilhaize, ii. 151.

INCOME, *s.* A new intransit, one who has recently come to a place; metaph. applied to the new year, Aberd.

The new year comes; then stir the tippie;
I see the auld ane craz'd an' cripple,
Gangs aff wi' mony a rair:
Lat's try this *income*, how he stands
An' eik us sib by shakin hands.

Tarras's Poems, p. 14.

INCOME, *s.* Advent, arrival; as, "the *income* of spring," S.B.

Teut. *inkomste*, introitus, ingressio.

IN-COME, *part. adj.* 1. Introduced, come in.

"This gentleman is cruelly executed for words, not before our ordinary justice or sheriff court, according to our Scottish laws, but before a new *income* court." Spalding, i. 316.

2. What is thrown in by the sea. Hence the phrase, *Income Ware*.

"What I have hitherto observed is only of ware thrown in by the sea, which the farmers call *income ware*." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 116.

INCOMER, *s.* 1. One who enters into a place, either for a time, or for permanent residence, S.

"No man of that time was more famous among roisters and moss-troopers for the edge and metal of his weapons, than that same blasphemous *incomer*, who thought of nothing but the greed of gain." R. Gilhaize, ii. 78.

2. One who adjoins himself to a company or society, S.

"There was Mr. Hamilton and the honest party with him, and Mr. Welsh with the new *incomers*, with others who came in afterwards; and such as were

drawn aside from the right state of the testimony in their corrupt ways, which made up a new and very corrupt party." Howie's Acc^t. Battle of Bothwell-bridge.

INCOMING, *s.* 1. Arrival.

"The Covenanters understanding the hail proceedings, laid compt before the *incoming* of this general assembly, to bear down episcopacy." Spalding's Troubles, i. 81.

2. Entrance, S.

"Aberdeen carefully caused tuck drums through the town, charging all men to be in readiness with their best arms to defend the *incoming* of their ships lying in the road, and to attend the *incoming* of the army from Gight, who came in about five hours at even." Ibid. i. 168.

"The Lord Loudoun—brought an order from his majesty, requiring fourteen of the Scots to repair to his court at Berwick, with whom he might consult anent the way of his *incoming* to hold the assembly and parliament in person." Guthry's Mem. p. 61.

3. Used in a moral sense, as denoting conversion to the Christian faith, and accession to the church, S.

"This third *Halleluiah*—is a nearer degree of v^p-stirring, and step of *in-coming*,—to sing *Halleluiah* with us." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 194.

INCOMPASSIBLE, *adj.* Apparently for *in-compatible*.

"It seemed to be *incompassible* in the persone of any subject derogative to the king's honor, and insupportable grievous to the leidges." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 413.

INCONTRARE, *prep.* Contrary to.

"Anent impetraciouns made in the Court of Rome *in contrare* our souuerane lordis priuilege, the sege vacand,—that the actis made concerning his patronage—be put into execucioun apoune the brekaris of the said actis." Acts Ja. III. 1484, Ed. 1814, p. 166.

Incontar, id. Aberd. Reg.

It is probable that formerly *en contraire* had been used in the same sense in Fr.

INCONVENIENT, *s.* Inconvenience.

"Hir Majestie persaving the evill exampill and greit *inconvenientis* that may ensew heirof—ordanis," &c. Act Sed^t. 1562, Keith's Hist. p. 225.

INCORPORAND, *part. pr.* Incorporating, embodying.

—"The said vmquhile maister Gilbert deliuerit nocht to the said Johne a confirmatioune *incorporand* a charter of selling of the landis of Schethinrawak," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 259.

Fr. *incorpor-er*, Lat. *incorpor-are*, id.

INCOUNTRY, *s.* The interior part of a country.] *Add*;

"That quhilk befor we suspectit hes now declarit itself in deidis, for oure rebellis he [have] retiterate thame to the *in-cuntre*, the suffering quhairof is na wayis to us honourabil." Lett. Q. Marie, Keith's Hist. p. 313.

Retiterate is undoubtedly an error for *re-iterate*.

To **IN-CUM**, *v. n.* To enter; with the prep. *in* i. e. into, subjoined.

"I say the king schould not sitt in judgment againes his lordis and barrones, becaus he has maid his oath of fidelitie, quhen he receaved the croun of Scotland, that he schould not *incum* in judgment—in no actioun, quhair he is pairtie himself." Pitscotie's Cron. p. 236.

A.S. *incum-an*, introire, ingredi; Teut. *in-kom-en*, Sw. *inkomma-a*, id.

INCURSS, *s.* Invasion, hostile attack, incursion.

"And gif it salhappin thame to be transportit or drawin furth of the boundis thair of in any tyme cuming, vpoun his maiestie and his successouris proclamationis for forayne or intestine raidis or weiris, the samen landis and iles wilbe in perrell and hazard of *incurss* of the hieland and brokin men." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1816, p. 163.

To INCUS, *v. a.* To drive in, to inject forcibly.

"Tarquine—set him—to sla this Turnus; to that fine, that he micht *incus* be his deith the samin terroure to the Latinis, be quhilkis he opprest the mindis of his awne cieteyanis at hame." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 88. *Injiceret*, Lat.

Lat. *incul-ere*, *incuss-um*.

To IND, *v. a.* To bring in. *Inding the corn*, is the phraseology Dumfr., for leading the corn, V. INN, *v.*

INDELIGENCE, *s.* Want of diligence, remissness; Lat. *indiligentia*.

"And gif thai be notit of *indeligence*, or sleuth tharin, that thai be punyst be the kingis gude grace," &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1496, Ed. 1814, p. 238.

INDENT, *s.* An obligation by writing, an indenture.

"4. Whither it is meitter to mak it as it were a contract, to be subscrivit be both the parteis; or rather everie partie to subscribe thair awin part of the *indent*?" Bannatyne's Journal, p. 346.

INDENTOURLY, *adv.* Made with indentations.

"That all gudis and artilyery, specifyit in ane Inuentoure deliuerit to the said Maister Alexr ——— sall be put in the handis of the provest of Abirdene, &c. be auctentick Inuentoure *indentourly* maid and before witnes." Acts Ja. V. 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 302.

This intimates that there should be at least two copies of the inventory, exactly corresponding with each other, one to be retained by the one party, the other by the other.

For the greater security, and to prove the identity of the writing, the one copy was not only written in the same form with the other, but they were so notched, that when put together the one exactly fitted the other. L.B. *indentura*, Fr. *endenture*; Lat. *indentare*, Fr. *endenter*. This was also denominated *Syngrapha*. Spelman says that he finds no proof of the use of indentures in England before the reign of Henry III. V. Du Cange and Spelman, vo. *Indentura*.

To INDICT, *v. a.* To summon, authoritatively to appoint a meeting.

"The Commissioner brought with him power to *indict* a General Assembly, with a Parliament to follow thereupon." Spalding, i.

"But the covenanters protested,—saying, his majesty had *indicted* this General Assembly, whilk he

nor his commissioner could not dissolve without consent of the same Assembly." Ibid. i. 91.

INDILAITLIE, *adv.* Forthwith, immediately.

"And incaiss of the refuiss or inhabilitie of ony persone offending in the premissis to pay the saidis panes respective, presentlie and *indilaitlie*, vpoun thair apprehensioun or convictioun efter lauchfull triall, he or she salbe put & haldin in the stokkis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 138.

This is not from the E. *v. to delay*, or Fr. *delay-er*, id., but from the Lat. root of both, *differro*, *dilat-us* delayed, with the negative prefixed.

* INDISCREET, *adj.* Uncivil, rude, S.

"Others—gave me *indiscreet*, upbraiding language, calling me a vile old apostate." Walker's Life of Peden, Pref. p. 3.

INDISCREETLY, *adv.* Uncivilly, rudely, S.

INDISCRETION, *s.* Incivility, rudeness, S.

INDYTE, *s.* Apparently used to denote mental ability, q. the power to *indite*.

My dull *indyte* can not direct my pen;

And thocht it culd, it wald contene ane buik

To put in paper all the panis he tuik.

Sege Edinburgh Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 298.

INDOWTIT, *adj.* Undoubted; Reg. Aberd. XV. 619.

INDOWTLIE, *adv.* Undoubtedly.

"And to indevoir—to remove all impedimentis, and earnestlie to advance all meanis & occasionis of his maiesteis resorte to this cuntrey, as may beir witnes—how thankfullie—they acknowlege and foirsie the infinite commoditie and contentment, quhilk *indowtlie* they sall ressaue be the same," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1816, p. 291.

INDRAUGHT, *s.* Give, as sense

1. Suction, S.

"So slight was the *indraught* of air, that the reek, after having filled all the roof, descended cloud after cloud to the very floor." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 281.

INDRAUCHT, *s.* Toll or duty collected at a port.

"Grantit—the port and harberie of the said burgh of Bruntland, callit the port of grace, with the *indraucht* thair of, and prymegilt of all ships coming to the said port." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 93.

Teut. *in-draegh-en*, inferre; q. "the money that is *drawn in*."

INDURAND, INDURING, *prep.* During; properly the *part. pr.* of the verb, S.

"That Cuthbert lord of Kilmawris sall werrand to Archibald Cunynghame of Walterstoune the said landis of Walterstoune, & the malez of the samyn, &c. *indurand* the tyme of the ward of the samyn." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 172.

Induring, Aberd. Reg. *pass.*

INDURETNES, *s.* Obstinacy, induration.

"I—inlykmaner for christiane cheriteis saik, prase God with all my hart, for his *induretnes* and pertinacitie, gif swa be that he be in error," &c. Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, C. iii. a.

To INDWELL, *v. n.* To reside in.

"He hath thought it fit that some relicts of sin (but exauctorated of its ringe and dominion) should *indwell*." Durham, X. Command. Ep. Ded.

TO INDWELL, v. a. To possess as a habitation.
We aw him nought but a grey groat,
The off'ring for the house we *indwell*.
Herd's Coll. ii. 46.

INDWELLAR, s. An inhabitant, S.

"Here me, O ye *indwellaris* and inhabitantis of this land to quhilk I am direckit." *Bellend. T. Liv.* p. 59.

TO INEASE, v. a. To allay, to set at rest.

"It was expedient for them to give place till all injuries were set at rest, and *ineased*, and the commonwealth in tranquillity and peace." *Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 33.*

INEFFECTIONAT, adj. Candid, impartial.] *Add;*

"I mark twa heides,—quhilk dois not onely giue apperance for my pretence, bot plainlie dois conuict, as the—*ineffectiounat* readr may cleirly perceae." *Reasoning, Crosraguell & J. Knox, Fol. 20, b.*

INFAL, s. An attack, &c.] *Add;*

Sw. *infall*, invasion, incursion, inroad; as *utfall* denotes a sally.

INFAMITE, s. Infamy.

"And as sall be deliuerit & ordinit be the said jugis, arbitratouris, & amiable componitouris, the saidis partiis ar oblist to abid & vnderly, but ony exception, reuocatione, or appellatioun, vnder the pain of periure & *infamite*." *Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 176.*

"*Infamite* & periure." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1543.*

Fr. *infameté*, id.

TO INFANG, v. a. To cheat, to gull, to take in, Upp. Clydes.

From A.S. *in*, and *feng-an* capere; part. pa. *fangen* captus. V. **FANG**.

INFANGTHEFE.] *Add* to sense 1.;

Some define this term, among whom is our Skene, as respecting a thief, who is one of a baron's own vassals. V. Extract. Spelman views it as regarding the territory on which he is taken.

INFAR, INFARE, s. 2. The entertainment made for the reception of a bride, &c.] *Add;*

The term is used in the same sense in Cumberland.

For sec an *infair* I've been at,

As hes but seldom been,

Whar was sec wallop' an' wark

As varra few hev seen

By neeght or day.

The Bridewain, Stagg's Poems, p. 2.

3. The name appropriated to the day succeeding a wedding, as including the idea of the entertainment given to the guests, Ang.

"The day after the wedding is the *infare*.—This may be considered a second edition of yesterday, only the company is less numerous, and the dinner is commonly the scraps that were left at the wedding-feast. On this occasion every one, of both sexes, who has a change of dress, appears in a garb different from that worn on the preceding day." *Edin. Mag. Nov. 1818, p. 414.*

INGAAN, INGAIN, s. Entrance; as, "the *ingain* of a kirk," the assembling of the people in a church for the acts of divine worship, S.

A.S. *ingang*, introitus, ingressus.

INGAIN, part. adj. Entering; as, "the *ingain* tenant," he who enters on possession of a farm, or house, when another leaves it, S.

A.S. *in-gan*, Teut. *inga-en*, intrare, introire; part. pr. *ingaende*.

INGAAND-MOUTH, s. The mouth of a coal-pit which enters the earth in a horizontal direction, Clydes.

TO INGADDER, v. a. To collect, to gather in.

—"They best know thair awin valuatoun and estaitis, and ar willing to *ingadder* thair pairt of the said taxatioun vpoun thair awin expenssis and charges." *Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 694.*

INGAN, s. Onion.] *Add;*

—"There was an unco difference between an anointed king of Syria and our Spanish colonel, whom I could have blown away like the peeling of an *ingan*." *Leg. Montrose, p. 187.*

This metaphor is proverbially used to denote any thing very light, or that may be easily blown away, S.

A proverb is used in the north of S., expressive of high contempt, as addressed to one who makes much ado about little; "Ye're sair stress'd stringing *ingans*." V. **INGOWNE**.

INGANG, s. Lack, deficiency, S.B. V. **TO GAE in**.

INGANGS, s. pl. The intestines, Gall.

"The worms are eating up their empty *ingangs*, and holing their bodies." *Gall. Encycl. p. 274.*

This must be from A.S. *in-gang*, introitus, although used obliquely. The Teut. synonyme *in-ganck* signifies, not only introitus, but receptaculum.

INGARNAT, adj. The same with **INCARNET**.

—"The uther tablit contening sevin peirlis and ane jassink with ane sapheir *ingarnat*." *Inventories, A. 1579, p. 279.*

Du Cange refers to our celebrated Michael Scott, as, in his work, *De Physionomia*, c. 46. using *Ingranatis* to denote a rose of the colour of a pomegranate, S. *Garnet*, q. v.

INGETTING, s. Collection.

"Anent the artikle proponit tuiching the *ingetting* of the contributioun grantit to the sete of session, &c. That the quenis grace lettrez be directit to poynd and distrenye thair temporale landis and guidis, conforme to the actis maid of befor, for *ingetting* of the said contributioun," &c. *Acts Mary 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 476.*

"The officiaris—hes bene in vse of allowing to thame selfis of greit and extraordinar feis for thair seruice, quhilk was ane greit imparing of the formar taxatioun, thair being ane greit pairt thair of bestouit vpoun the charges in *ingetting* of the samyn." *Acts Ja. VI. 1697, Ed. 1814, p. 146.*

INGEVAR, INGIVER, s. One who *gives in*, or delivers any thing, whether for himself or in name of another.

"If anye persoun, impeadit by reasoun of seiknes, &c. it salbe lauchfull for him to caus anye honest responsall man—giff vp his inventar,—whiche the *ingevar* sall declair to be a trew deid, and abyid at the same." *Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 599.*

"It salbe lauffull—to the *ingiveris* of the saids articles to propone the samen againe in plaine parliament." *Acts Cha. I. 1640, V. 291.*

I N H

INGLE-BRED, *adj.* Homebred, q. bred at the fire-side, S.O.

—Mony an *ingle-bred* auld wife
Has baith mair wit an' senses
Than me this day.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 112.

INGLE-CHEEK, *s.* The fireside, S.

They a' drive to the *ingle-cheek*,
Regardless of a flan o' reek,
And weil their meikle fingers beek.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 4.

—Ilk ane by the *ingle-cheek*

Cours down, his frozen shins to beek.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 323.

INGLE-SIDE, *s.* Fire-side, South of S.

—“It's an auld story now, and every body tells it as we were doing, their ain way by the *ingle-side*.”
Guy Mannering, i. 193.

INGLIN, *s.* Fuel, Dumfr.; *synon.* *Eldin*, S.; evidently a derivative from *Ingle*, fire, q. v.

INGOEING, *s.* Entrance.

“After the *ingoeing* of the Scottish army to the assistance of the parliament of England, in the end of the year 1643, he went to court the King's Majesty, then residing at Oxford.”
Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 154.

INGOTHILL, a term used in Dumfr., equivalent to, *In God I'll* do this or that, i. e. God willing—or rather, *An God will*, i. e. If, &c.

INGOWNE, *s.* An onion.

“Requirit to tak out the *ingownis* quhilk ves in the schip in poynt of tynsale,” i. e. on the very point of being lost. *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16.

To INHABILL, *v. a.* To enable.

“To the effect the saidis Thomas and Robert may—vse all lesum meanis and diligence to *inhabill* thame selfis to satisfie the saidis creditouris,—His Maiestie—takis the saidis Thomas, &c. in his peaceabill protection and saulfguard.”
Acts Ja. VI. 1597, *Ed.* 1814, p. 167.

INHABILITIE, *s.* Unfitness.

“And because of his tender youth, and *inhabilitie* to vse the said gouvernement in his awin persoun, during his minoritie, we haue constitute our derrest brother James Erle of Murray, &c. Regent to our said sone, realme and liegis foresaidis.”
Acts Ja. VI. 1567, *Ed.* 1814, p. 11.

“Mr. Robert Pont Commissioner of Murrey, Ennerness and Bamf declared how he had travelled in these parts, but confessed his *inhabilitie* in respect of the laicke [lack] of the Irish tongue.”
Keith's Hist. p. 528.

Fr. *inhabilité*, insufficiency. This word has been inserted by Mr. Todd on the authority of Dr. Barrow. V. INHABLE, *v.*

INHAVIN, INHAWING, *s.* The act of bringing in; denoting the introduction of a vessel into a haven.

“That the said Vigentis awin folkis war compellit agan thair will to the weying of thair ankir be the said personis abone writin, in the *inhavin* of hir in the port & havin of the Elye at the Erlis ferry,” &c.
Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 201.

I N L

“The *inhawing* of the said schip in the Williegaitt.”
Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

Belg. *inhebb-en*, to take in; *inhebben goederen*, to take goods into a vessel.

INHOWS, *s.* “Ane *inhows*,” *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16.

Whether this denotes an interior apartment of a house, like *ben-house*, as distinguished from *but-house*; or an inner house, in contradistinction from an *out-house*, I cannot pretend to say.

To INISSAY, *v. a.*

—“That none pas vpon the feildis to ony farmes or stedingis, to tak hors, meiris, oxin, kye, or ony vther bestiall, gudis, cornes, nor ony thing whatsumever, nor *inissay* the laboureris of the grund, but lat thame in peax exerce thair laboris in all assurance, conforme to vocation, vnder the panes foirsaid.”
Bannatyne's Journal, p. 391.

Apparently, trouble, molest. It seems as if formed from *in* negative, and Fr. *aiser*, resembling *mal-aiser*. But I see no proof that a term of this form was used in Fr.

INJUSTIFIED, *part. pa.* Not put to death.

“The king was adwysed—to have justified all, war not the counsall of the duik of Albanie his brother, and the earle of Angus—to saiff the lordis *injustified* in the tyme of the kingis furie.”
Pitscottie's Cron. p. 201.—“*from justifying* in the king's fury.” *Ed.* 1728.

INK-PUD, *s.* An inkholder. V. PUD.

INKS, *s. pl.* That part of the low lands on the side of a river which is overflowed by the sea in spring-tides. They are covered by a short coarse grass; Galloway; the same with *Links*, S. The brooks of the Minnock, and the *inks* of the Cree, Will still in remembrance be hallowed by me.

—In my dreams I revisit the *inks* of the Cree.

Ayr and Wigtons. Courier, Mar. 22, 1821.

Ah! couldst thou list his plaintive tale,

Compassion would awaken thee,

A hopeless child of grief to hail,

The hermit on the *Inks* of Cree.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 127, 128.

“The banks of Cree from Newton Stewart to the sea, are called the *Inks*.” N. *ibid.*

“*Inks*. On muddy, level shores, there are pieces of land overflowed with high spring tides, and not touched by common ones. On these grow a coarse kind of grass, good for sheep threatened with the rot; this saline food sometimes cures them.” *Gall. Encycl.*

Teut. *enghde* signifies a strait, also an isthmus. But I prefer tracing our term to A.S. *ing*, *inge*, *pratum*, *pascuum*; especially as this term, in the north of E., still signifies “a common pasture or meadow;” *Grose*; and such places are in plural called *The Inges*, *Lye*. This corresponds with Isl. *engi*, *pratum*, *Dan. eng*, *Su.G. aeng*, *id.* Of the latter *Ihre* says; “It properly denotes a plain on the sea-shore; and as these are generally grassy, it is transferred to a meadow. *Lye* views *Moes.G. winga*, *pascua*, as the radical word. Both he and *Ihre* mention a variety of local names, into the composition of which *ing* or *aeng* enters.

To INLAKE, *v. a.* To want.

“The heretikes seise eidentlie the pastours, quhair of the Catholick kirk consistes, bot in respect alto-

gether thay *inlaik* the verteu of faith, beleuis it nocht to be the trew kirk." Tyrie's Refutation, Fol. 43, b. To *INLAIKE*, *v. n.* 1. To be deficient, &c.] *Add*;

This *v.* is often used to denote the deficiency of liquor in a cask, when, as it is otherwise expressed, it *sypes in*, *S.*

2. To die.] *Add*;

"Attour, afore his perfect age it micht happin the witnessis to deceis or *inlaik*, quhilk ar insert in the said infestment and sasine." Balfour's Pract. p. 333.

"Men sayes commonlie, He hes done me a wrong, I will doe him no euill, but as for my good he shall get none of it, I will neither be friend nor foe to him. Then he thinkes he hes done eneugh. Christ telles thee heere, If the man *inlacks*, or if he be hurt through the holding back of thy good deed, if it might haue helped him, thou art the doer of it." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 292.

INLAIR, *s.* Apparently the same with *Mill lade*.

"Did ratifie the—infestment of the said mill in tunend[town-end], muteris and sequallis, milllandis, mill dame, *inlair*, waiter gainge," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 573.

Perhaps *q. in-layer*, that canal which *lays in* the water to the mill. Or as the dam is here confined, from Teut. *in-leggh-en*, coarctare; Belg. *in-legging*, narrowing.

INLAND, *s.* The best land on an estate.

—"That he sall haue for all the days of his lyfe vi acris of corne land of *inland*, and ii acris of medow at the syde, fre but male, gersum, or ony vther service." Act. Audit. A. 1473, p. 24.

A.S. *inland*, in [manibus domini] terra; terra dominica; fundus domini proprius,—ipsius usibus reservatus, nec fructuariis elocatus. *Demesne land*. Lye. To this was opposed *ut-land*, terra vel fundus elocatus, "land let or hired out;" Somner.

At first view this might seem equivalent to *Infield*, now used. But it appears that this was not the proper sense of the term in A.S. It might, however, in course of time be transferred, from the land possessed by the proprietor himself, to the best of that which was possessed by a farmer.

INLYING, *s.* Childbearing, *S.*] *Add*;

"The castle of Edinburgh being thus pitched upon—as the most commodious place for her Majesty's *inlying*; it was at the same time thought likewise improper, that so noted a person as the Earl of Arran should remain a prisoner within the place," &c. Keith's Hist. p. 335.

"I shall now endeavour to follow up his lively picture,—without, however, dwelling on the many absurd, and sometimes unseemly ceremonies which were practised by the 'canny wives' and gossips, when attending at *inlyings*, or *accouchments*." Edin. Mag. March 1819, p. 219.

Among other superstitions which prevail at this time, the following may be mentioned. The first *whang* or slice of cheese, that is cut after the child is born, is given to the young women in the house, who have attended on the occasion, that they may sleep over it, in order to procure fecundity when they shall be married. It is never given to married women. Roxb.

INLIKEVISS, *adv.* Also, likewise.

"And than the said mater to haif proces befor the saidis lordis,—the said Patrik lord bothuile being personalie present, my said lord Governour, aduocate, and comptroller forsaid, being *inlikviiss* personalie present." Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 42.

Here the *adv.* appears in its original form, *in like wise*. *Inlykwyss* occurs frequently, Aberd. Reg.

INLOKIS, *s. pl.*

"That Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburne sall restore—twa gret fattis [vats] price x s., thre barellis price of the pece xx d., thre *inlokis* price iij s., a longe staff, a spere price x s." Act. D. Conc. A. 1488, p. 92.

IN-MEAT, *s.* The same with *Inmeats*.

"The hide, head, feet, and *in-meat*, were given for attendance." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 275.

To *INN*, *v. a.* To bring in, especially corn.] *Add*;

"For two nights past the moon has shone forth in unusual splendour, and we have heard the song, and the laugh of those engaged with *inning*, even at the hour of midnight." Caled. Merc. Oct. 25, 1823.

Isl. *inn-a*, messem colligere et in horreo condere. Verel. Ind., vo. *Inni*. The term is also used in E. *INNATIVE*, *adj.* Innate.

—"To se gif he micht find, be aventure, thay pe-pill, quhilkis, throw *innative* piete, list defend the barnis fra maist persecucioun of the fader." Bel-lend. T. Liv. p. 92.

INNERLIE, *adj.* 1. In a large sense, situated in the interior of a country, Ettr. For.

2. Lying low, snug, not exposed, *ibid*.

3. Fertile; applied to land, Clydes.

This is merely an extension of the idea expressed in sense 2., because land, snugly situated, is most likely to produce; or perhaps as denoting the proper quality of the soil itself, according to a metaphorical use of the word yet to be mentioned, and as equivalent to the language frequently used, "a kindly soil."

4. In a state of near neighbourhood, Ettr. For.

5. Of a neighbourly disposition, sociable, *ibid*.

6. The same word signifies kindly, affectionate; possessing sensibility or compassion; as, "She's an *innerlie*," or, "a very *innerlie*, creature;" Roxb. Selkirks.

As used in this sense, it is a most beautiful and expressive term; and evidently claims affinity with Teut. *innerlick*, intestinus; internus, interior, intimus; as well as Sw. *innerlig*, "affectionate, from the bottom of one's heart," Wideg.; from *inner*, inward, interior. Hence,

INNERLY HEARTED, of a feeling disposition;" Gall. Encycl.

INNO, *prep.* 1. In, Clydes.

2. Understood as signifying into, Aberd. The following examples are given.

"He's *inno* the town," he is gone into town. "He's *inno* his bed," he is gone into bed. "I'm *inno* my wark," I have sufficient work to do; or, I am earnestly engaged in it.

Shall we view this as corr. from A.S. *innon*, *innan*, intus, intra; or Moes. G. *inna*, id.? Ulphilas also uses *inuh* for in. *Inuh* thammagarda, in that house. Luk. x. 7.

INNS, *s. pl.* "Those places in many school-games which the gaining side hold; to obtain

the *inns*, is the object of these games;" Gall. Encycl. V. HY SPY.

INNUMERALL, *adj.* Innumerable.

"It is not vnknawin to his hienes—of the *innumerall* oppressionis committit aganis hir bairnis, familie, servandis, &c. not only be burning of thair houssis, slaying, hoching, stikking and shutting of thair cattell and guidis, mawing of thair grene cornis, leveing of thair bairnis, tennentis, and servandis for deid," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 422.

INORDOURLIE, *adv.* Irregularly.

"The said pretendit proces, sensiamment, and dome wes evill, wranguuslie, & *inordourlie* gevin and pronuncit aganis the said vmquhile Alexander," &c. Acts Mary 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 521.

IN-OUER, **IN-O'ER**, **IN-OUER**, *adv.* Nearer to any object; opposed to *Out-ouer*. Thus it is said to one who stands at a distance, *Come in-ouere*, i. e. Come forward, and join the company, S.; synon. *In-by*.

Syne she sets by the spinning wheel,
Taks them *in-o'er*, and warms them weel.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 32.

IN-OUER AND OUT-OUER. 1. Backwards and forwards; thoroughly, Roxb.

2. "Violently, despotically, and against all opposition," *ibid.*, Gl. Antiquary.

INOOUTH, *adv.* Within.

"The peple makis ane lang mand narow halsit and wyid mouthit, with mony stobis *inouth*, maid with sik craft that the fische thrawis thame self in it, and can nocht get furth agane." Bellend. Discr. Alb. c. 8. V. INWITH.

INPUT, *s.* 1. Share or quota.] *Add*;

"An ilka friend wad bear a share o' the burthen, something might be dune—ilka ane to be liable for their ain *input*." Heart M. Loth. i. 327.

Add, as sense

4. What one is instructed by another to do; used always in a bad sense, Aberd.

INPUTTER, *s.* One who places another in a certain situation.

"The king wold have beine out of the castle,—bot he could not obtaine his purpose, except he wold have bund himself to the lordis counsallis, that war his *inputteris* and give thame some pledges" &c. Pit-scottie's Cron. p. 194.

INPUTTING, *s.* The act of carrying in or lodging furniture or goods in a house.

"That the said Thomas & Katrine his spous has done na wrang in the *inputting* of the saidis gudis in the said tennement again, & manurin of the sammyn landis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1498, p. 320.

INQUEST, *part. pa.* Inquired at, interrogated.

"Always hir Majestie maid ane depesche befor sche fell seik, bot at this present may nocht be *inquest* thair of." B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasg., Keith's Hist. App. p. 135.

Fr. *s'enquest-er* to inquire, to question. Lat. *inquisit-us*.

INQUIETATION, *s.* Disturbance, Fr.

—"The bishop of Edinburgh, called Mr. David Lindsay, coming to preach, hearing of this tumult,

came nevertheless to preach in Saint Giles' kirk, and did preach there without *inquietation*." Spalding's Troubles, i. 58.

Inquietatioune, *id.*, Reg. Aberd.

To INQUYTT, *v. a.* To redeem from being pledged.

"And requyr him to inborrow and *inquytt* ane ring of gold quhilk he laid in wed." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

L. B. *quiet-are*, *acquiet-are*, solve, reddere, debitum. **INQUYTING**, *s.* The act of redeeming.

"The redemptioun & *inquyting* of the land." *Ibid.*

To INRIN, *v. a.* To incur, to be subjected to.] *Add*;

—"And the said Alexr to brouke and joyse the samyn vnvest & vndistrublit of him or ony uther, bot as the cours of comone law will, vnder all pain & charges he may *inrin* again the kingis maieste." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 12.

—"As ye will declair yow luifing subjectis to our said maist deir sone, your native prince, and under all paine, charge and offence that ye and ilk ane of yow may commit and *inrin* againis his Majestie in that pairt." Instrument of Resignation, 1567; Keith's Hist. p. 431.

INRING, *s.* 1. In curling, a powerful movement of a stone, that either carries off the winner, taking its place, or lies *within* the *ring* which surrounds the tee, S.

Syne hurling through the crags of Ken,

Wi' *inrings* nice and fair,

He struck the winner frae the cock,

A lang claith-yard and mair.

—Here stands the winner—

Immoveable, save by a nice *inring*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 169, 171.

2. It is thus expl. by Mactaggart;

"*Inring*, that segment of the surface of a channel-stone which is nearest the *tee*." Gall. Encycl.

INSAFER, *conj.* In so far. *Insafer as*, in as far as, Reg. Aberd.

"And namelie, *insafer* as it hes not onlie plesit his Hienes to have refusit the grete offeris of Ingland maid to him, anent the quyting of thare pension,—but als wa by all the infinite cost maid be his Hienes for the defens of the liberte of this realme," &c. Sed. Conc. A. 1550, Keith's Hist. App. p. 61.

—"Insafer as thai ar preistis, and that thai ar nocht send as trew prophetis be God, it salbe, God willing, mair cleir than the day-light, be mony evident demonstrationis at lenthe." N. Winyet's Four-scoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 222.

To INSCRIUE one's self, *v. a.* To accuse in a legal form; an old forensic term.

"It was allegit be the said James, that the instrument of the said sett,—subscriuit w^t Schir Johne Reid publik notare, was falss, & offrit him to *inscriue* him criminally tharto as he aucht of law." Act. Audit. A. 1479, p. 93.

L. B. *inscribere* accusare. Non liceat presbytero nec diacono quenquam *inscribere*. Concil. Autisiodor. c. 41. ap. Du Cange. Fr. *s'incrre à faux*, ou en faux, contre, "to enter a challenge against;" Cotgr.

INSCRIPTIUNE, *s.* An accusation, a challenge at law.

"The said James has drawin himself, landis, & gudis, souerte to the kingis hienes for the said *inscriptiune*." Act. Audit. A. 1479, p. 93.

L.B. *inscriptio accusatio*. Lex Burgund. Tit. 77. Fr. *inscription en faux*, a "challenge of, or exception against the truth of an evidence; a testimony, or undertaking to prove it false, entered in court;" Cotgr.

INSEAT, *s.* The kitchen in farm-houses, corresponding to the *ben* or inner apartment, Lanarks. Sometimes, what is called the *mid-room* is denominated the *inseat*, Ayrs.

"Another apartment,—which entered through the *inseat*, was called the *spense*," &c. Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 114. V. SOWEN-TUB.

Evidently the same with A.S. *insaele hus*, casa, casula, a hut, a cottage. *Saeti* and *saeta*, an inhabitant, claim the same origin, *saet-an*, sedere, q. the place where one sits.

INSERIT, *part. pa.* Inserted.

"And desyrit this protestation to be *insertit* in the bukis of parliament, and the thre estatis to appreve & adheir to the samyn." Acts Mary 1557, Ed. 1814, App. p. 605.

"Amang other godlie lessones conteined in my exhortation I *insertit* certane catholick artickles hauing their warrand of the scriptures of almighty God," &c. Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, A. 1, a.

Lat. *inser-ere*, to put in.

INSETT, *adj.* Substituted for a time in place of another, S.B.

In came the *insett* Dominie,

Just rifting frae his dinner.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 127.

Teut. *in-sett-en*, substituere, Kilian.

INSICHT, *s.* 1. The furniture of a house.] *Add*;

The phrase, *Insight Geir*, occurs in the same sense.

—"Comperit personalie William Stewart of Caveris, and gaif in the Inventar underwritin,—to the effect it may be understand quhat munition and uther *insicht geir* he has ressavit within the castell of Dumbertane." Inventories, A. 1580, p. 299.

INSIGHTIT, *part. adj.* Having *insight* into.

"Not a few are lamentably ignorant of the letter of the law, and many more but little *insighted* in the spiritual meaning thereof," Durham, X. Command. To the Reader, c. 4, b.

INSIGHT-KENNAGE, *s.* Knowledge, information, Roxb.

Teu. *kennise*, notitia; Isl. *kaenska*, comis sapientia.

To INSIGNIFICATE, *v. a.* To make void, to reduce to nothing.

"My Lord Halton obtained a decret at Secret Council against the town of Dundee, finding, that as Constable of Dundee, he had the haill criminal jurisdiction within that burgh privatively, and the civil *cumulativé*. This *insignificates* their privileges as a burgh." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl. iii. 112.

INSPIRACH, INSPRECH, INSPREGHT, INSPRETH, *s.* The furniture of a house.] *Add*;

"That Malcolm Dugalsoun sall content & pay to Alex^r Hammiltoun of Inuerwik—xxxij oxin & ky, xij hors, & for certane vtheris gudis & *inspraich* of

houshold foure skore of merkis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 90.

"It is leasum to ony persoun to leive in legacie his wapinis, armour, and *inspreth* of his house to quhom he pleisis in time of his health, or on his death-bed, he reservand alwayis to his air his best armour and principal *inspreth*." Balfour's Pract. p. 236, A. 1534.

Tua leathering bosses he hes bought;

—Heir all the *inspraich* he provydit.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 338.

"Quhow will ye defend certane of the nobilis and gentlemen in Scotland, quha intromittit with the saidis idolatrical guidis, nocht to be tane with the samin geris, togiddir with thair sones, dochtiris, horss, cattell, and all thair *insprayth*, and to be burnt in puldre, be exemple of Achan?"—N. Winyet's Quest. Keith's Hist. App. p. 245.

"Account of what goods, gear, and *inspreght* was taken from Duncan M'Gillespick of Belyie, &c.

"*Inspreght* and household plenishing worth 40 lib.

"5 sheep ten marks, 3 lambs 30s., *inspreght* and other household plenishing 9 merks." Account of the Depredations committed on the Clan Campbell, &c. 1685, 1686, p. 35–37.

INSPREGHT, sometimes used as an *adj.* equivalent to domestic, or what is within a house.

"Tuo horses 28 merks, of pleugh irons and *inspreght* plenishing the worth of fiftie-sex marks." Ibid. p. 37.

INSTORIT, *part. pa.* Restored.

"All to our purpose S. Augustine concluidis in thir wordis, Sin is nocht forgevin (says he) except it quhilk is tane away be *instorit*." N. Winyet's Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 241.

Lat. *instaur-are*.

To INSTRUCT a thing, to prove it clearly, S.

—"I grant every one cannot *instruct* this to others, neither discern it in himself, because many know not the distinct parts of the soul, nor pieces of reformation competent to every part of the soul and body." Guthrie's Trial, p. 134.

—"None should charge this sin on themselves or others, unless they can prove and *instruct* the charge according to Christ's example," &c. Ibid. p. 206.

"This might be *instructed* from times, persons and places; but for the time take these two following instances." Walker's Peden, p. 16.

"It was also a day of very astonishing apparitions, both in the firmament and upon the earth, which I can *instruct* the truth of." Ibid. p. 12.

Fr. *instruire* is used in a sense nearly the same; Apprendre à quelqu'un, lui faire connoître, lui faire sçavoir quelque chose; *Certiorum facere*. Dict. Trev. *Instruire un procez*, a legal phrase concerning a process; "to furnish it, or make it fit, for a hearing;" Cotgr. In the use of this *v.* in S. there is obviously a transition from the person who is instructed, to the thing with which he is made acquainted.

INSUCKEN MULTURE, the duty payable at a miln by those tenants whose lands are ascribed to it; a forensic phrase. V. SUCKEN.

INTACK, INTAK, INTAKING, *s.* A designation given to ground which has been more lately taken in from moor. As it generally retains this

designation afterwards, it is common to distinguish this part of a farm as the *intack*, Clydes.

"The reasons of ebb-ploughing, at *intaking*, are to retain the dung as near the surface as possible." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 49.

INTAED, *part. adj.* Having the *toes* turned inward, S.

IN-TAK, INTAKE, *s.* A canal, &c.] *Add*;

Hobgoblins, fudd'rin thro' the air
Clip kelpies i' their moss-pot chair,
An' water-wraiths at *in-tack* drear,

Wi' eerie yamour. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 40.

5. A swindler.] *Add*;

"This staggered the belief of the slow, sceptical, and wary Edinburghians; and some even made so bold as to call him an *in-tak* and an adventurer." Edinburgh, ii. 118.

INTAKING, *s.* The act of taking a fortified place.

"Captaine Robert Stewart—was preferred before the *in-taking* of Vurtzberg, having beene before the battaile of Lipsigh." *Monro's Exped.* P. II. p. 13.

This is the term which he invariably uses in this sense.

Sw. *intag-a en stad*, to take a town.

INTEYNDIS, *s. pl.* The tithes which are due from the interior part of a parish, or the lands immediately adjacent to a town or burgh.

"And sicklyik all and sindrie the teindschevis of the toun landis, territorie, and boundis of the burgh of Lanerk, callit the *inteyndis* of the said burgh of Lanerk," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 635.

INTELLABLE, *adj.* Innumerable.

"Albeit we may bring *intellable* testimoneis thair-of, yit for schortnes we will adduce bot a certane to your memorie." *N. Winyet's Quest.* Keith's Hist. App. p. 235.

To INTEND, *v. a.* To prosecute in a legal manner, to litigate.] *Add*;

"Andro Foreman,—be reasone he was legatt and principall of the bishoprick of St. Androis—had provydit the breive thair of to himself, but he on no wayes could gett tham proclaimed, nor durst not *intend* the same for feare of the Hepburnes." *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 291.

INTENT, *s.* A controversy, a cause in litigation.

"Efter that the partie has chosin ane certain nombre of witnessis for preiving of his *intent*, he may not eik, nor desire ony ma nor thame allanerlie quhom he has chosin." *Balfour's Pract.* p. 373.

L.B. *intent-io*, controversia, discordia. Gl. Gr. *ἰντένσιον*. The term seems to have been used in this sense almost as early as the time of Constantine the Great. Hence Ital. *tentione* and *tenzone*, contentio, and Fr. *tançon*, objurgatio. V. Du Cange, and TENCHIS.

To INTERCLOSE, *v. a.* To intercept.

—"Dyuerss malicious personis, vpoun deliberat malice, stoppis and impeidis publict passages pertening to the frie burrowis—namelie to the [sey] portis,—be casting of fowseis and bigging of dykis for *interclosing* of the saidis commoun passages," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 579.

E. *interclude* is used in the same sense; both from Lat. *interclud-ere*, *interclus-um*.

To INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMONE, INTERCOMMUNE, *v. n.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. To have any conversation or intercourse.

"—That na maner of persoun—sall *intercommoun* with ony English man or woman, ather in Scotland or England, outtane the prisoneris that sall cum in Scotland, without special licence of the wardane and his deputis."—"That na persoun of the hoist in England sall steill or pass ather to forey or speiking, without ordinance or bidding of the Chiftane." A. 1468, *Balfour's Pract.* p. 590.

Give, as sense

2. To hold intercourse by deliberative conversation.

"Shoe [the Queine-mother] verie craftilie dissembled, that she cam to *intercommoun* with nobles, alleadging that thair was nothing that shoe hated so much as crvell warres and dissensioune." *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 6.

—"Committis full power, &c. to pas to the senatoris of our souerane Lordis college of justice,—to confer, treat and *intercommone* with thame vpoun the confirmatioun of all testamentis within this realme." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 105.

3. To hold converse—with a rebel, &c. V. DICT.

Instead of the example given under the *v.*, *substitute* the following;

"And further, that ye, in our name and authority foresaid, prohibit and discharge all our subjects of this our kingdom, to reset, supply, or *intercommune* with the said Earl, or his accomplices, or to furnish him meat, drink, house, harboury, or any other thing necessary or comfortable to him,—under the pane of treason." *Procl. anent the E. of Argyle*, Wodr. Hist. ii. App. p. 78, 79.

INTERCOMMOUN, *s.* Intercourse in the way of discourse.

"Quhen he was cuming in proper persone to Alexander Ogilvie's folkis, to tak ane freindly *intercommoun* with all debaittes betuixt his sone and thame, ane souldiour, not knowing quhat he was, nor quhairfoir he came, strack him in at the mouth with ane spear, and out at the neck, and sua incontinent he died in ane guid actione, labourand to put Christianement to peace," &c. *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 54.

INTERCOMMUNING, *s.* 1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c. especially used in regard to those who have been legally proscribed.

"The said Sir Hugh Campbell is guilty of *intercommuning* with notour rebels, they having told him that they had come from the Westland army at Tolcross-park." *Wodrow's Hist.* ii. App. p. 122.

2. This term is sometimes conjoined with *caption*, as if it were synon. The meaning seems to be, that others are prohibited from sheltering those who are under a legal caption.

"Whereas there are some persons under *caption* or *intercommuning*—for several causes, and lest persons who are innocent of that horrid crime, may be thereby deterred from appearing, and vindicating themselves, we have thought fit hereby to sist and supersede all execution upon any letters of *caption* or *intercommuning*, or any other warrant for securing of any persons, for any cause, for the space of forty-eight hours," &c. *Proclamation*, Wodr. Hist. ii. App. p. 10.

Hence the forensic phrase,

LETTERS OF INTERCOMMUNING, Letters issued from the Privy Council, or some superior court, prohibiting all intercourse with those denounced rebels, S.

"In the meantime *letters of intercommuning* were proclaimed against them, whereby, as they were lawless, so made friendless, and might not bide together." Spalding, i. 42.

"About the 27th of November *letters of intercommuning* were published at the mercat cross of Aberdeen—against the laird of Haddo," &c. Ibid. ii. 123.

Here subjoin the proof from Wodrow, in Dict., given under the *v*.

INTERLOCUTOR, *s*. A judgment of the Lord Ordinary, or of the Court of Session, which exhausts the points immediately under discussion in a cause, and becomes final if not reclaimed against within the time limited; a forensic term, S.

"An *interlocutor in praesentia*, if it be not either reclaimed against—, or if it be affirmed by a second *interlocutor* upon a reclaiming bill, has, even before extract, the full effect of a *res judicata* as to the court of session, though it cannot receive execution till it be extracted. Sentences, when pronounced by the Lord Ordinary, have the same effect, if not reclaimed against by a petition to the court, as if they had been pronounced *in praesentia* of the whole Lords." Ersk. Inst. B. iv. T. 3. § 5.

This term, however, properly signifies a preparatory decision before final determination, like *interlocution* used in the E. law.

"*Interlocutor*, a judgment so called quia *judex interim loquitur*." Gl. Crooksh. Hist.

L.B. *interlocutoria*, vox forensis, Gall. *interlocutoire*. Revocavimus praedictam *interlocutoriam* ad tempus, &c. Chart. A. 1209. Capitulum *interlocutorias* vel sententias examinat, et illas confirmat vel infirmat. Cod. MS. Eccl. Carnot. circ. A. 400. V. Carpentier. Illosque per suam *Interlocutoriam* rejecit. Lit. Sixti IV. Papae. V. RELEVANT.

Fr. *sentence interlocutoire*, "an opinion, or sentence of court, which fully ends not the cause, but determines of some circumstance thereof; or, as in the Customes of Nivernois, Qui ne fait fin au procez, mais reigle les parties à faire quelque chose pour parvenir à cette fin." Cotgr.

To INTERPELL, *v. a*. 1. To importune.] *Add*;
2. To prohibit, to interdict.

"He [the Earl of Arran, Regent] was forced to have recourse to policy, to stop the effusion of christian blood, by *interpellating* the judges of justiciary from proceeding against them for their riot." In the regent's edict, he "chargis and commandis the justice, justice clerk, and their deputis, that they *desist* and *seiss frae* all proceeding agains the saids persons, the deaconis of crafts." Hist. Blue Blanket, p. 77.

The Lat. *v*. also signifies, to interrupt, to let or hinder.

To INTERPONE, *v. a*. To interpose.

"And therefore desirit the saidis thre estatis to *interpone* thare auctorite and decreit of parliament conforme thareto," &c. Acts Mary 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 439.

"And hes *interponit* and *interpones* thair authoritie thairto." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 164.

"It may be marvelled—what interest we had to *interpone* ourselves betwixt the king and his subjects of England, since reason would say, we had gotten our wills; and therefore we might live in rest and peace." Spalding, ii. 104.

To INTERTENEY, *v. a*. 1. To entertain.

—"That incace in tyme cuming ony persoun or personis say mess, or resett and *interteney* willinglie be the space of thre nichtis togidder, or thre nichtis at seuerall tymes, excommunicat Jesuittes or trafficking Papistes;—the samine being deulie and lauchfullie tryit,—thair eschaet for the first falt sall fall," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 17.

2. To support, to maintain.

"It wer better—for eache shyre and eache parochie to haif thair awne iust pairt of that nomber [of poore] to *interteney* in houssis, than to *interteney* thame going yeirly as vagaboundis." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 179.

This form is obviously borrowed from the pronunciation of Fr. *entretenir*, id.

INTERTENEYARE, *s*. One who receives another into his house.

"Aganis the sayaris of Messe, and resettaris or *interteneyaris* of excommunicat Papistes." Ibid. Tit. of the Act.

INTERTENYMENT, *s*. Support.

"If thay wer held in houssis, thay might be exercised about some industrie for the help of thair *intertenyment*." Ibid.

To INTERVERT, *v. a*. To intercept, or appropriate to a different use from that originally designed.

"Where the collection is more, it is specially inhibited and discharged that any part thereof be retained or *intverted* to any other use whatsoever." Act. Gen. Assembly, 1648, p. 477.

Lat. *invert-ere*, to turn aside; to intercept.

INTERVERTING, *s*. The alienation of any thing from the use for which it was originally designed or appropriated.

"You are to represent the prejudice the church doth suffer by the *intverting* of the vaking stipends, which by law were dedicated to pious uses, and seriously endeavour that hereafter vaking stipends may be intromitted with by presbyteries," &c. Crookshank's Hist. i. 58.

INTHROW, *adv*. Towards the fire in an apartment, Clydes.

INTHROW, *prep*. 1. By means of; through the medium of; by the intervention of; as, "It was *intthrow* him that I got that birth," Aberd.

2. Denoting locomotion inwards; as, "I gaed *intthrow* that field," i. e. I went from the outer side towards the centre. To *gae outthrow*, to return from the inner part towards the outer, S.

3. Metaph. to *gae intthrow and outthrow* any thing, to examine or try it in every direction, Angus.

INTIRE, *adj*. In a state of intimacy.

"Johannes Ferrerius Pedemontanus,—in his treatise De origine et incremento Gordoniae familiae,—

I N T

maketh mention of one Gordoun, who, for his valour and great manhood, wes verie *intire* with king Malcolm-Kean-Moir." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 24.

"Being come home,—he [Hamilton] and Argyle, became so very *intire*, that they feasted daily together, and talked of a marriage betwixt the Lord Lorn and the marquis's daughter." Guthry's Mem. p. 117.

It does not appear that *E. entire* is used in this sense. INTOWN, *s.* The land on a farm which is otherwise called *Infield*, S.B.

"Ane pleucht of the *intowne* of Ardlayr," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

IN-TOWN, *adj.* Adjacent to the farm-house; applied to pasture, S.B.

"The milk [or milch] cows are fed on the *intown* pasture, until the farmer removes them, by the end of June, to distant shealings." Agr. Surv. Sutherl. p. 62.

INTRANT, *s.* One who enters on the discharge of any office, or into possession of any emolument.

—"Ryplie considderit the lettrez of pensiou grantit, &c. furth of the fruittis of the abbacie of Kelso than vaikand,—quhilk pensiou wes disponit to the said Williame for all the dayis of his lyfytyme be provisioun furth of the court of Rome, with consent of the *intran*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 623.

"The said provisioun and admissioun—sall be ane sufficient richt—for the *intran* to posses and injoy the haile fruittis, rentis," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 300.

2. A tenant, Reg. Aberd.

Fr. *entrant*, entering.

TOINTROMIT, *v. n.* To intermeddle with the goods that belonged to one deceased, S.] *Add*;

2. It is often used, in the language of our law, as signifying, to intermeddle with the property of the living, S. Aberd. Reg. *pass.*

"Where they [adjudgers] have entered into possession by a decree of mails and duties, they are answered not only for what they have *intromitted* with, but for what they might have *intromitted* with by proper diligence." Bell's Law Dict. i. 412.

INTROMISSION, *s.* 2. The act of intermeddling with the goods of a living party, S.

"*Intromission* is the assuming possession of property belonging to another, either on legal grounds, or without any authority." Bell, ut sup. p. 411.

3. The money, or property, received.

"All persons—shall have assurance of repayment—out of the monies—that shall be raised upon this excise, which the collector and his depute shall be bound to pay to them out of the first of his *intromissions* thereof." Spalding, ii. 146.

INTROMITTER, *s.* 2. One who intermeddles with the property of one alive, as of a bankrupt, or minor, S.

"Should the *intromitter* be obliged to impute his intromissions to the preferable title,—then all his intromissions must go to extinguish the preferable debts," &c. Bell's Law Dict. i. 412.

TOINTRUSE, INTRUSS, *v. n.* To intrude.] *Add*;

"Personis wrangouslie *intrusing* thame selfis in the rowmes and possessionis of vtheris,—delayis the mater," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 68.

I N W

INTRUSARE, *s.* An intruder.

—"The personis *intrusaris* of thame selfis in sic possessioun, delayis the mater be proponing of peremptour exceptionis quhilk ar nocht of veritie," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 69.

INUASAR, INUASOUR, *s.* An invader.

"That na personis the quhilkis ar notour spulyearis, distrubillaris, or *inuasaris* of haly kirk—be res-saivit within the kingis castellis," &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1443, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 33. *Inuasouris*, Ed. 1566.

Lat. *invasor*, id.

INVECHLE, *s.* Expl. Bondage, Ayrs.

INVECHLIT, *part. pa.* Bound, under obligation, ib.

These terms must be viewed as mere corruptions of *E. inveigle*, *inveigled*.

INVENTAR, *s.* Inventory; Fr. *inventaire*.

—"Sall caus the pairties vpgivers of the saids *inventars* everie pairtie subscrivve his awin *inventar* himself if he can wrytte." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. p. 15.

INVER, *adj.* For inner.

"That it be lauchfull to all nobill men &c. to schute for thair pastyme within thair *inver* clois and yairdis adiacent thairto in landwart, and outwith burrowis and citeis." Acts Ja. VI. 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 84. *Inver clois*, inner close or area.

* TO INVERT, *v. a.* To overthrow.

"The Lords, considering that, for many years by-gone, Leith had borne a part of the town of Edinburgh's quota,—refused the town of Leith's bill of suspension;—and would not summarily *invert* the town of Edinburgh's possession." Fountainh. Dec. Supp. iv. 279.

I hesitate, however, if it be not used in the primary sense of the *E. v.*

INVYFULL, *adj.* Envious, S. *invyflow*.

—"Nobillmen—ar comonlie subject to sustene asweill the vaine bruitis of the commone people inconstant, as the accusatioun and calumnies of thair adversers, *invyfull* of our place and vocation." Bond 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 380.

—"When thou salutest with thy mouth, if thy hart would eate him vp, thou wilt appeare to haue hony in thy mouth, and the gall of bitterness is in thy hart. Alas many Judasses now. Sweete sleeked lippes, false malicious *invyfull* harts." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 343.

INVITOUR, *s.* Inventory, S. "Ane *inuitour*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

TO INWICK, *v. a.* "To *inwick* a stone, is to come up a port or *wick*, and strike the inring of a stone seen through that *wick*;" Gall. Encycl.

INWICK, *s.* A station, in curling, in which a stone is placed very near the tee, after passing through a narrow port, S.

"To take an *inwick* is considered, by all curlers, the finest trick in the game." Ibid.

INWICKING, *s.* The act of putting a stone in what is called an *inwick*, S.

"The annual competition for the gold medal, played by the Duddingstone curling society, took place on Wednesday. The contest was keen at drawing, striking off, and *inwicking*." Cal. Merc. Jan. 4, 1823. V. Wick, *s.*

TO INWIOLAT, *v. a.* To violate; Reg. Aberd.

INWITH, INNOUTH, *adv.* 1. Within.] *Add*;

I have met with an Isl. phrase, which seems perfectly analogous. *Invider i skipe*, machina navis interior; G. Andr. p. 132. This in S. would be "the *inwith* of the ship." It seems to be from *in* intra, and *vid* versus, q. towards the inside.

2. Having a direction inwards, or towards the low country, S.

But at the last upon a burn I fell,
With bonny even road, and *inwith* set,
Ye might hae row'd an apple all the gate.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 87.

Apparently, "directed inwards." *Set*, however, may be here used as a *s.* If so, *inwith* must be viewed as an *adj.*

3. It seems used in the sense of *secretly*, as denoting a meeting from which all were excluded except select persons.

"And to effect that things neidful to be treated in Parlement, may be fullie agried betwix the Quene and Lordis befor the said tyme, and that sche may undirstand what they will requyre of hir Majestie to be done, and als what sche will command thame with; it is appoynted that the saidis Lordis of Secret-Counsall schall convene *inwith* upon the 10. of June next." Abstr. Privy-Counc. 19. May 1565, Keith's Hist. p. 279, N.

The phrase may, however, be merely elliptical; as signifying that they should convene "*within* the usual chamber."

INWITH, *adj.* Inclining downwards, &c.] *Add*;

2. It seems also used to express a low cultivated situation, as opposed to an uninterrupted range of mountains, S.B.

—We'll even tak sic beeld,

As thir uncouthy heather-hills can yield.

—The morn will better prove, I hope, and we
Ere night may chance some *inwith* place to see.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 74, 75.

JOAN THOMSON'S MAN, a husband who yields to the influence of his wife, S.

"Better be *John Thomson's Man* than Ringand Dinn's, or John Knox's." Kelly, p. 72. *John* ought undoubtedly to be *Joan*. *Ringand Dinn* is a play on the name *Ninian Dun*, pron. in S. *Ringan Din*.

At *Joane Thomson* is given as the rendering of the name of a game mentioned by Rabelais: Aux croquinolles laue la coiffe madame. Urquhart, B.i. p. 97.

This corresponds to another phrase used by Rabelais; Croque-quenouille, "he whose wife beats him with a distaffe," Cotgr.

As far, however, as we can judge, from the traditional language concerning *Joan Thomson*, it would appear that she did not rule with a rod of iron, but led her husband with a silken cord. For in the Proverb, she is represented as one who did not *ring*, i. e. reign, by means of *din*, or give *knocks* or blows. In an allusion made to the same character, in the "Expedition" of "the worthy Scots Regiment—called Mac Keyes," the author, when illustrating the power of connubial affection in the example of Meleager's exertion for the sake of his wife Cleopatra, evidently takes it for granted that *Joan* was a good wife. For he says:

"Here it may be, some will alleage, he was *John Thomson's man*. I answer; it was all one, if shee was good: for all stories esteeme them happie, that can live together man and wife without contention, strife, or jarres, and so do I." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 30.

Dunbar, as far as I have observed, is the first writer who uses this proverbial phrase; and he evidently uses it in a favourable sense. When expressing his earnest wish that the King "war *Johne Thomsoun's man*," i. e. a husband like hers, as in this case he would not be long "but" or without a "benefice;" he celebrates the benignity and compassion of the Queen, and evidently views her as his advocate with his Majesty.

For it nicht hurt in no degré,
That on [one], so *fair* and *gude* as sche,
Throw hir vertew sic worschip wan,
As yow to mak *Johne Thomsounis man*.
—The *mersy* of that sweit meik ros
Suld saft yow thairtill, I suppois; &c.

Maitl. Poems, i. 120, 121.

TOJOATER, *v. n.* To wade in mire, Upp. Clydes.

JOATREL, *s.* One who wades in mire, *ibid.*

A.S. *geot-an* fundere, or its kindred term *giut-a* id.; also, fluere, manare. But V. JOTTERIE.

*JOB, *s.* A prickle, S.

JOBBIE, *adj.* Prickly, S.

Serenius views E. *job*, "a sudden stab with a sharp instrument," as allied to Germ. *hieβ*, ictus, a stroke.

JOBLET, *s.*

The wardraipper of Venus' bour
To giff a *joblet* he is als doure,
As it war off ane fute syd frog.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 90.

I had thrown out a conjecture, *vo. Wardraipper*, and have since found it to be confirmed.

"*Joblet* is a typographical error for *doublet*, which is in the MS. It was occasioned by a blot in the copy, and escaped the editor's correction." *Ibid.* N. 408.

JOB-TROOT, *s.* The same with *Jog-trot*; and apparently corr. from it.

"You that keeps only your old *job-troot*, and does not mend your pace, you will not wone at soul-confirmation. There is a whine old *job-troot* ministers among us, a whine old *job-troot* professors; they have their own pace, and faster they will not go." Serm. by Mich. Bruce, printed 1709, p. 15.

JOCK, *Jok*, *s.* 1. The familiar abbreviation of the name John, S. "*Jok* Ranik," i. e. John Renwick; Acts, v. III. p. 393. Hence,

Jock, the Laird's brither, a phrase used of one who is treated with very great familiarity, or even rudeness; in allusion to the little respect paid to a younger son in comparison of the heir, S.

"He's only *Jock* the Laird's brother;" S. Prov. "The Scottish lairds' concern and zeal for the standing and continuance of their families, makes the provision for their younger sons very small." Kelly, p. 139.

2. "A name for the bull;" Gall. Encycl.

JOCKEY-COAT, *s.* A great coat.] *Add*;

Of General Dalziel it is said;

"He was bred up very hardy from his youth, both in dyet and cloathing. He never wore boots, nor

above one coat, which was close to his body with close sleeves, like those we call *Jocky-coats*. He never wore a peruke; nor did he shave his beard since the murder of King Charles the First." *Memoirs of Capt. Creighton*, p. 100, Edit. 1731.

A. Bor. *Jouk-coat* a great coat (Grose), is most probably a corr. of *Jockey-coat*.

JOCKIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Jock*; expressive of familiarity or kindness, *S.*

"The king—tuik servandis with him, to witt, *Jockie* Hart, ane yeaman of the stable, with ane vther secret servand, and lap vpoun hors, and sped him haisilie to Stirling." *Pittscottie's Cron.* p. 332.

JOCKIE, *s.* A name formerly given in *S.* to a strolling minstrel.

"Bards at last degenerated into common ballad makers, and gave themselves up to making mystical rhymes, and to magic and necromancy. Yet they did not seem to wear out, but were known of late years under the name of *Jockies*, who went about begging, and used to recite the slughorns of most of the true ancient surnames of Scotland." *Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.*

JOCKY-LANDY.] *Add*;

"A *Jack-a-Lent* was a puppet, formerly thrown at, in our own country, in Lent, like *Shrove-Cocks*." *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* i. 85.

———How like a Jack a Lent

He stands, for boys to spend their Shrovetide throws,
Or like a puppet made to frighten crows!

Quarles Shepherd's Oracles, 4to, p. 88.

JOCKLANDY, *s.* A foolish destructive person, *Ayrs.*

"I'm wearying to—tell him o'—the sin, sorrow, and iniquity of allowing me, his aged parent, to be rookit o' plack and bawbee by twa glaikit *jocklandys* that dinna care what they burn, e'en though it were themselves." *The Entail*, iii. 102. *V. JOCKY-LANDY.*

JOCK-STARTLE-A-STOBIE, *s.* The exhalations arising from the ground in a warm summer-day, *Roxb.*; *Summercouts*, *synon. S.B.*; evidently a compound which has had some ludicrous origin.

JOCK-TE-LEEAR, *s.* A vulgar cant term for a small almanack, *q. Jock* (or *John*) *the liar*, from the loose prognostications in regard to the weather which it generally contains, *S.*

JOGGED, *part. pa.* Confined in the *Juggs*, an instrument of punishment resembling the pillory.

"In case servants be found fugative frae their masters,—the Baillie of the paroch whereout of he has fled shall cause him be *jogged* at the church, upon Sunday, from 8 in the morning till 12 hours at noon." *Act A. 1632, Barry's Orkney, App.* p. 474.

To **JOGILL**, *v. a.* To jog, to shake, &c.] *Add*;
I marvel muckle fou that I,
Sae *joggl't* wi' adversity
Shou'd e'er attempt to sing.

Tarras's Poems, p. 31.

"*Joggle*, to shake gently; *North.*" *Grose.*

To **JOGGLE**, *v. n.* To move in an unsteady or vacillating way, *S.*

—*Joggling* at each wench's side, her joe
Cracks many a rustic joke, his pow'r of wit to show.
Anster Fair, C. ii. st. 22.

JOGGLE, *s.* The act of jogging, the reeling of a carriage, *S.*

"And then the carlin, she grippit wi' me like grim death, at every *joggle* the coach gied." *Sir A. Wylie*, ii. 5, 6.

JOHNIE-LINDSAY, *s.* A game among young people, *Roxb.*

JOHNNY-STAN'-STILL, *s.* A scare-crow, *Ayrs.*

JOHN-O'-GROAT'S BUCKIE, *Cypraea pediculus. V. BUCKIE.*

JOHN'S (St.) NUTT.] *Insert* as definition;
Two nuts growing together from the same stalk, *Fife.*

L. 5. Instead of—*Nutt* is most probably by mistake for *wort*—*R.* I had supposed that *nutt* was most probably, &c.] *Add*, after *Johannis-oert*;

I am informed, however, that in *Dumfries-shire*, to this day, young people are very happy if they can procure two nuts which grow together in one husk. This they call, but for what reason is not known, a *St. John's nut*. The reason assigned for the regard paid to a nut of this description, is that it secures against the power of witchcraft. With this view, young people often carry one about with them. The same superstition prevails in *Perthshire*. There it is believed, that a witch, who is proof against lead, may be shot by a *St. John's nut*.

An honourable and learned friend has remarked to me on this phrase, that as a *lucken hand* or a *lucken tae*, is supposed to bode good luck, so a *St. John's nut* may have been connected with the idea of incantation.

From what has formerly been said, in regard to the herb called *St. John's Wort*, it appears that the worthy, whose name it bears, had been viewed as having peculiar power over witchcraft. *Dr. Leyden*, speaking of the charms confided in by the vulgar, says: "The author recollects a popular rhyme, supposed to be addressed to a young woman by the devil, who attempted to seduce her in the shape of a handsome young man:

Gin ye wish to be leman mine,

Lay off the *St. John's wort*, and the vervine.

By his repugnance to these sacred plants, his mistress discovered the cloven foot." *Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 405.

The very same idea must have prevailed in *Sweden*. For one of the names given to the *Hypericum perforatum* is *Fugadaemonum*. *Linn. Fl. Suec. N. 680.*

JOHN THOMSON'S MAN. *V. JOAN.*

JOY, *s.* A darling. *V. Jo.*

JOKE-FELLOW, *s.* One treated as an equal, or as an intimate acquaintance, *S.*

"I dinna understand—a' this wark about *Martha Docken's oye*. That English lord and his ledly mak him *joke-fellow* wi' themselves," *Sir A. Wylie*, iii. 197.

One admitted to such familiarity with others that he is allowed to crack his *jokes* with them.

JOKE-FELLOW-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of equality and intimacy, *S.*

"He took great liberties with his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence,—shaking hands with him in a *joke-fellow-like* manner, and poking and kittling him in the ribs with his fore-finger." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 250.

JOKIE, *adj.* Jocular, fond of a joke; as, "He's a fine *jokie* man," S.

JOKIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Jock*, *Joke*, the abbrev. of *John*. "*Jokie* Wilson;" Acts III. p. 390.

JOKUL, *adv.* Expressive of assent, Shetl.

"Here, Laurie, bring up the *vifda*." "*Jokul, jokul!*" was Laurence's joyful answer." Pirate, iii. 48.

"*Jokul*,—Yes, sir; a Norse expression still in common use." N.

The first part of the word may be from Dan. *Su.G. ja, jo, yes, or jack-a* to affirm. As to the latter part, I can form no reasonable conjecture.

JOLLOCK, *adj.* "Jolly, fat, healthy, and hearty;" Gall. Encycl.; obviously a mere corr. of the E. word.

JOLSTER, *s.* A mixture, a hodge-podge, a quantity of ill-prepared victuals, Ettr. For.

Perhaps originally applied to sores; A.S. *geolster*, virus, sanies, tabum; "black, corrupt, filthy matter or bloud;" Somner.

ION, *s.* A cow a year old, Aberd.

Changed, perhaps, from A.S. *geong*, novellus, cujusve generis: vitulus, pullus, Lye. Teut. *ionghe* is used in the same manner; Catulus, pullus: *ionghe koe*, juvenca; Kilian.

JONET, the ancient form of the name *Janet* in S. Act. Dom. Conc. p. 273, col. 1.

"I *Jonet* Ryne, relict, executrix, and only intromissatrix with the goods and gear of umquhil Michael M'Quhan, Burges of Edinburgh," &c. A. 1545, Blue Blanket, p. 32.

JONETTIS, **JENNETTIS**, *s. pl.*

"Item ane gowne of claith of gold, fresit with gold and silvir, lynit with blak *jonettis*, furnist with hornis of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32.

"Item ane pair of the like slevis of *jennettis*, with the bord of the same." Ibid. p. 128.

Jenett seems the proper orthography, from Fr. *genette*, which not only signifies a Spanish horse, but a "kind of weesell, black-spotted, and bred in Spaine;" Cotgr. This sense of the term seems to have been entirely overlooked by the learned compilers of the Dict. Trev.

JOOKIE, *s.* A slight inclination to one side, Ayrs.

"She was nae far wrang, since ye did sae, to tak a wee *jookie* her ain gait too." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 9. V. **JOUK**, *v. and s.*

JOOKERIE, *s.* Juggling, S.

"I was so displeased by the *jookerie* of the bailie,—that we had no correspondence on public affairs till long after." The Provost, p. 38.

JOOKERY-COOKERY, *s.* Artful management; q. the power of serving-up, or *cooking*, in an *artful* way, Ayrs.

"Noo,—as ye're acquaint wi' a' the *jookery-cookery* of newsmaking, I thought that aiblins ye're in a capacity to throw some light on the subject." Sir A. Wylie, i. 182.

"Nothing could be more evident than that there was some *jookerie-cookerie* in this affair." The Provost, p. 112.

JORDELOO, a cry which servants, &c.] *Add*;

"A literary friend suggests that the origin is *Gare de l'eau*. Fr. *gare*, indeed, is a term used to give warning; as *Gare le heurt*, "the voice of them that drive horned beasts, Warre hornes;" Cotgr.

Smollet, in his humorous but profane *Adventures of H. Clinker*, writes *Gardy loo*.

—"At ten o'clock at night the whole cargo is flung out of a back window that looks into some street or lane, and the maid calls *Gardy loo* to the passengers."

JOKE, *s.* 1. A mixture; applied to things in a semi-liquid state, Ettr. For.

2. A mire, a slough, *ibid.*

Teut. *scharre*, alluvies; A.S. *gor*, fimus, lutum, laetamen.

JORCLE, *s.* "The noise of broken bones;" Gall. Encycl.

This would seem to be a dimin. from *Jarg*, to make a grating noise.

JORINKER, *s.* "A bird of the titmouse species;" Gall. Encycl. It is said to be named from its cry.

To **JORK**, *v. n.* To make a grating noise. V.

CHIRK, **CHORK**. *Jork* is the pron. of W. Loth.

JORNAY, *s.* A military coat.

"Item, the body and lumbartis of ane *jornay* of velvott of the collour of selche skin. Item, the bodie of ane *jornay* of yallow, greyne, and purpoure velvott.—Memorandum the leif [remainder] of the kingis graces *jornais* ar in Sanctandrois." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 99.

Ital. *giornea*, "a soldier's coat, or military garment, worn in honour's sake," Altieri; from Lat *diurn-us*. I can find no proof that this term has been used in Fr. I find, however, in Kilian's list of Foreign Words, appended to his *Etymologicum*, *Jorney*, sagum, tunica militaris, tunica sine manicis; vulgo *giornea*.

JORNAT, **JOURNAIT**, **JOURNAYIT**, *part. pa.* Summoned to appear in court on a particular day.

"The said reverend fathyr in Gode Gawane bishop of Abirdene, and his forspeker Maister Alexr Haye persone of Turreff, askit process, and allegit because the said Androw Elphinstoun hes bene lauchfullie procest, *jornat* and summond to this court as to the last court continuit fra the ferd court of his process, and not comperit,—therfor he suld be decernit to hef forfealtit and tynt til him his ourlord the said tenendry for his contumacy." Chart. Aberd. MS. p. 153.

—"Beand lauchfullie procest and *jornat* be the said reverend ffathyr and his bailyies to schaw his haldyng," &c. Ibid.

"James lord of Abernethy—tharapon askit a not, & protestit it sulde turne him to na preiudice quhill he wer ordourly *journayit*." Act. Conc. A. 1493, p. 302.

L.B. *adjornare*, diem dicere alicui, citare, in jus vocare; Du Cange. *Jornat* is merely the abbreviation of the participle.

JORRAM, **JORAM**, **JORUM**, *s.* 1. Properly a boat-song, slow and melancholy.

"Our boat's crew were islanders, who gave a specimen of marine music, called in the Erse, *Jorrams*; these songs, when well composed, are intended to

regulate the strokes of the oars, and recall to mind the customs of classical days. But in modern times they are generally sung in couplets, the whole crew joining in chorus at certain intervals: the notes are commonly long, the airs solemn and slow, rarely chearful, it being impossible for the oars to keep a quick time: the words generally have a religious turn, consonant to that of the people." Pennant's Tour 1772, p. 334.

—"The *jorram*, or melancholy boat-song of the rowers, coming on the ear with softened and sweeter sound." Heart of Mid Lothian, iv. 193.

2. Sometimes used with greater latitude, though with less propriety, to denote a song in chorus, although not a boat-song.

"If the fools now think so much to hear that sky-goat screaming, what would they think to hear Kate, our little dairy in the fold, or the girls sing a *jorram* at a waulking." Saxon and Gael, i. 169, 170.

3. Improperly used to denote a drinking-vessel, or the liquor contained in it, S. Hence, *Push about the Jorum* is the name of an old Scottish Reel, or tune adapted to it.

It is supposed by an intelligent friend, well versed in Gaelic, that this term is misapplied instead of *iurum*, which in that language exclusively denotes a boat-song.

JOSEPH, s. A name formerly given to a sort of surtout, generally made of duffle, and worn especially by females in riding.

And now, my straggling locks adjusted,
And faithful *Joseph* brush'd and dusted,
I sought, but could not find, alas!
Some consolation in the glass.

Mrs. Grant's Poems, p. 179.

"*Joseph*, a woman's great coat;" Grose's Class. Dict.

To JOSS, v. a. To juggle, Aberd.

Joss, s. The act of juggling, a juggle, ibid.

As E. *juggle* is derived from Fr. *juster*, *joust-er*, to just, to tilt, *Joss* retains more of the original form, the *t* being merely softened into *s*. O.Fr. *joste* denotes a tournament. Roquefort traces the Fr. word to Lat. *juxta*, because the combatants draw near to each other.

To JOT down, v. a. The same with *To Jot*, S.

"It would not be altogether becoming of me to speak of the domestic effects which many of the things, which I have herein *jotted down*, had in my own family." The Provost, p. 254.

JOTTING, s. A memorandum, S.] *Add*;—a short minute of any thing, to be more fully written afterwards.

"Here his Lordship read the judgment, and the paper called *Jottings* respecting John Dalgleish's settlement." Caled. Merc. Mar. 29, 1823.

"A *jotting*, or rough sketch, of part of the goods alleged to have been packed into the boxes was—made on the last page of the pursuer's day book.—That no entry of the goods was made in the pursuer's books, excepting the *jotting* or statement before mentioned." Edin. Even. Cour. Jan. 8, 1821.

"Tut, your honour; I'll make a slight *jotting* the morn; it will cost but a charter of resignation in fa-

vorem; and I'll hae it ready for the next term in Exchequer." Waverley, iii. 356.

JOTTERIE, s. 1. Odd or dirty work, Ettr. For. 2. Used in composition much in the same sense with E. *hack*; as, a *Jotterie-horse*, a horse of all work; a *Jotterie-man*, one who is employed in the same manner; *Jotterie-work*, work of every description, such especially as does not belong to any regular servant, ibid.

As *sk* and *sch* are often changed into *j*, I hesitate whether to view the word as allied to Isl. *skott-a*, frequenter cursitare; or Teut. *schot*, ejectamentum; as originally denoting mean and dirty work, like that of a scavenger.

It may, however, be abbreviated from Lat. *adjutor*, as originally denoting one who was occasionally employed as an assistant to others, whatever was the description of the work. It is, accordingly, of very frequent occurrence in old deeds. O.Fr. *ajutoire*, *ajutoire*, aid. V. JOATER, which seems originally the same.

To JOTTLE, v. n. To be apparently diligent and yet doing nothing, to be busy about trifles; as, "He's *jottlin* on;" Linlithg.

JOTTLER, s. A servant who has no determinate or distinct employment, but who does incidental jobs, and takes charge of inferior matters about a house, Loth.

This office was very common in the families of farmers. He is also denominated the *jotting man*, ibid. He *reds* the barn, and goes errands.

It has been conjectured that the term may be from E. *jot*, q. a small matter. But to me it rather seems a corruption of *Scutler*.

JOUCATTE, s. A measure, &c.] *Add*;

As L.B. *gaugett-um* denoted the tribute paid for gauging a cask of wine, and also the measure required in the cask, it seems to have been latterly transferred to the vessel itself, and at length to have been restricted to one of a small size.

JOUF, s. A sort of bed-gown, Dumfr.; evidently a variation of *Jupe*, q. v.

"From the scone cap, to the jewelled bonnet—from the hoddan-gray *joufs*, to the silken gown,—have I ever seen song cherished and esteemed." Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1821, p. 322.

JOUGS, s. pl. A sort of pillory. V. JUGGS.

To JOUK, Jowk, Jook, v. n. 2. To bow, to make obeisance.] *Add*;

Ye shall have naithing to fash ye,

Sax servants shall *jouk* to thee.

Herd's Coll. ii. 63.

4. To shift, &c.] *Add*;

—"Sa ye may perseueir to the end of your lyfe, without sclander to your professioun, euer approuing the treuth, and haitting impietie in all persounis, not leaning to warldly wisdome, nor *jouking* for the plesure of greit men in the warld." Davidsons Commendatioun of Vprichtnes, Dedic.

Yit bauldly be his baner he abaid,

And did not *iouk* an ioit from vprichtnes.

Ibid. st. 19.

"I saw no symptoms of the swelled legs that Lord

L—, that *jooking* man, spoke about, for she skipplit up the steps like a lassie." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 274.

To JOUK, JEUK, *v. a.* To evade, to elude, to shift off, especially by artful means, S.

Fain wad he the bargain *jeuket*

—But his honour was at stake.

Ranken's Poems, p. 36.

JOUK, *s.* 2. A bow, &c.] *Add*;

The term is also used, without the idea of ridicule, to denote a genuflexion.

The Squire, as soon's the verity he fand,

Straight tak's the honest shepherd by the hand;

Wha, wondering at the kindness, gae a *jouk*,

But did confus'd and mair nor shameful look.

Ross's Helenore, p. 97.] *Add*, as sense

5. A trick, S.

To George Durrie he played a *juike*,

That will not be forget this oulke:

Foure hundreth merkis he gart him get him,

For tackis of kirkis he hecht to set him,

And syne set vther men the teindis.

Legend Bp. St. Andros, Poems 16th Cent. p. 339.

JOUKER, *s.* A dissembler, one who acts deceitfully.

Thair *ioukers* durst not kyith thair cure,

For feir of fasting in the Fratour,

And tynsall of the charge thay bure.

Davidson's Schort Discurs, st. 4.

JOUKRIE, *s.* Deceit.

"Thairfor keip your promes, and pretext na *ioukrie* be my Lorde of Cassillis writing." *Ressoning be-tuix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, B. iii, b.

To JOUL, JOWL, *v. n.* To toll, South of S.

O leeze me on thee, winsome bell,

Thou cantie *joulin* thing,

Thou wafts along thy friendly knell,

Swift on the zephyr's wing.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 143. V. Jow.

JOURNAIT, *part. pa.* V. JORNAT.

—"Thai war lauchfully *journait* to the ferd court before hir bailye, and thar wardit, & fundin that thai had na ry^t. to the tak of the said landis." *Act. Audit.* A. 1478, p. 75.

To JOW, *v. n.* 2. To ring or toll, &c.] *Add*;

The *v.* is sometimes used with the prep. *out* being added, S.

"And if sae should be that this be sae, if you'll just gar your servant *jow out* the great bell in the tower, there's me, and my twa brothers, and little Davie of the Stenhouse, will be wi' you wi' a' the power we can mak, in the snapping of a flint." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 50.

3. To Jow *in*, to be rung in that quick mode which is meant to intimate that the ringing is near a close, or that the meeting thus called is to be opened without delay, S.

"Now, fare ye well; for there is the council-bell clinking in earnest; and if I am not there before it *jows in*, Bailie Laurie will be trying some of his manœuvres." *Redgauntlet*, ii. 226.] *Add*, as sense

4. To roll; applied to the violent motion of a river when in flood, or to the waves of the sea, S.

"He kens weel aneugh wha feeds him and cleeds him, and keeps a' tight thack and rape when his co-

ble is *jowing* awa' in the Firth, poor fallow." *Antiquary*, ii. 281.

Kimmer can sit an' say,—'E'en be't sae,'

An' red *jowes* the Nith atween banking an' brae;

Kimmer can cast owre it her cantraips an' spells,

An' feerie, can cross it in twa braid cockle shells.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 60.

"*Jowes*, moves violently;" N. *ibid.*

"We say of the sea,—in a stormy day, that the jaws of it are coming *jowing* in, rolling on the rocks and roaring." *Gall. Encycl.* vo. *Jow*.

It has been justly observed, that this term conveys a complex idea to the mind, not merely that of sound, but of sound accompanied with a swinging or waving motion. V. *Mactaggart*, in vo.

Jow, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. The dashing of a wave on the shore, or of water on a tub, Lanarks.

2. The wave thus dashed, *ibid.*

Wi' swash an' swow, the angry *jow*

Cam lashan' doun the braes.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

JOWING, *s.* The tolling of a large bell, S.

"After the said battle of Flodden Field,—fought 9th September 1513, on the news coming to Edinburgh next day,—the magistrates gave out a proclamation, that the inhabitants were to get ready their fensabill geir and waponnis for weir, and appear before them at the *jowing* of the common Tolbooth-bell." *Gall. Encycl.*

To JOW, *v. a.* To spill from a vessel by making its liquid contents move from side to side, Upp. Lanarks.

Perhaps a provincial pron. of the E. *v.* to *Jaw*. This might seem probable from the use of *Jow* for *Jaw*, a wave.

JOW, *s.* A jog or push, Aberd.

JOWPOUN, *s.* A short cassock, Fr. *jupon*.

"Item ane *jowpoun* of blak velvott lynit with gray. Item ane uther *jowpoun* of blak velvott, broderit with silk," &c. *Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 84.

IRNE, *s.* Iron. *Kingis irnis*, apparently meant of fetters in the public prison; Aberd. Reg.

IRNE-EERIE, *adj.* Impregnated with iron ore, chalybeate, Aberd.

IRR, IRRNOWT, calls directed by a shepherd to his dog, in order to make him pursue cows or black cattle, Upp. Lanarks.

Germ. *irr-en*, Isl. *aer-a*, irritare, and *naut* bos.

To IRROGAT, *v. a.* To impose; *part. pa.* id.

"One being condemned—it came to be debated if the verdict of one assize could be a ground of escheat, and if a judge might mitigate the punishment which is imposed by law, *vid.* hanging, and confiscate his moveables, or *irrogat* a mulct in lieu thereof." *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.* ii. 426.

—"It is statute—that na persoun within this realme suld exerce the traffique of merchandice, bot the burgessis of the burrowis; quhilkis haue nocht bene nor yit ar obseruit be reasone that thair is na penaltie *irrogat* to the personis contravenaris thair-of." *Acts Ja.* VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 578.

Lat. *irrog-are* to impose, or set upon, to appoint; Fr. *irrogé*, imposed; Cotgr.

YRLE, *s.* A dwarf.

Wansuckitfunnling, that Nature made an *yrle*, &c.

Kennedie, *Evergreen*, ii. 49. V. WANSUCKIT.

Isl. *yrling-r* vermiculus, G. Andr. p. 137, a small worm; also applied to the young of little beasts. Or it may be corr. from *wurl*, one of the forms which *warwolf* has assumed. As, however, *nirl* denotes a dwarf, S.B., it is possible that *n* has been omitted by Kennedie, or by some copyist, as not belonging to the term. For where words have not formerly been written, beginning with a vowel, it is sometimes doubtful, whether *n* belongs to them, or only to the article preceding; the pronunciation being in both cases the same.

Yorks. "*urle*, to draw one's self up on a heap;" Clavis.

ISCHE', *s.* 1. Issue, &c.] *Add*;

2. The act of passing out.

"Gif ony sellis his landis, ony pairt thair of, he that sellis the samin sall be within it, and thairefter pass out of it, and the uther that stude out of it, sall enter within the samin, and the sellar sall give to the Provost or Baillie ane penie for his *ische*, and the buyer sall give ane uther penie for his entres." Leg. Burg. Balfour's Pract. p. 176.

3. Close, dissolution.

"It is ordanit that thair be maid certane mesouris of boll, &c. the quhilk sall be gevin furth at Edinburgh, at the *ische* of this parliament thidder continewit." Acts Ja. I. Balfour's Practicks, p. 89.

4. Expiration, termination; applied to the lapse of time.

"Bot efter the *ische* of the said time, or moneth, it is leasum—to enter within the forest with nolt and cattel." Leg. Forest. Balfour's Practicks, p. 138.

ISCHEIT, *part. pa.* From ISCH, *v. n.* to issue.

"That the samyne na way preiuge ws,—bot that we may succed thairto immediatlie, ilk ane in oure awin degre, gife it salhappin, as God forbid it do, oure sade souerane departe of this mortale life without airis *ischeit* of hir body." Acts Mary 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 508; i. e. "heirs that have issued."

I'S, I am, Annandale.

It seems to be the idiom of that district to use the third person sing. of the *v.* with the pronouns *I* and *Thou*; as, "*I's* gawn hame," I am going home; "*I's* fow, how's *ton*," I am satisfied, as to eating, how art thou? "*I's* rad I rive; but an' I rive, I'se ne'er fill mysel sa fow again."

The same idiom occurs in the west of S., at any rate in Renfr.

ISE, I shall.] *Add*;

"*Ise* be your guide I tro, to speer oot the bliethest and the bonnyest gate I con." Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 61.

"As ye spier a fair question, *Ise* be bauld to tell ye." Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 163.

In Lanarks. and other counties, *ye'se*, *he'se*, *she'se*, *we'se*, *they'se*, *that'se*, are also used for *ye shall*, *he shall*, *she shall*, *we shall*, *they shall*, *that shall*. *Thou'se* also for *thou shalt*, although anomalously.

"*Ise* signifies sometimes *I shall*, and sometimes, *I am*;" Yorks. Clav. *Ise*, *Ees*, as well as *Ich* are given by Grose, as signifying *I* in Devonshire. One would almost suspect that the two former are for *I shall*.

ISECHOKIL, *s.* An icicle.] *Add*;

In O.E. *ikyll* had, by itself, been used in this sense; apparently softened from A.S. *gicel*. "*Ikyll*. Stiria." Prompt. Parv.

ISHER, *s.* Usher.

—"The laird of Langtane was commandit to goe to the castle—for taking vpon him, without knowledge or directione from his Majestie, to goe befoir the king as *isher* with ane rode in his hand." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 363.

ISHERIE, *s.* The office of an usher.

—"Commandit Langtane to keip his chamber whill the morne, that the matter might be hard and settled anent his clame to the office of *isherie*." Ibid.

ISKIE-BAE, *s.* Usquebaugh.

—George Gipsone's *iskie bae*

Had all the wyte he womit sae.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 342.

Gael. *uisge beatha*, water of life.

ISS! a call used to incite a dog to attack any object, whether man or beast, Upp. Lanarks.; probably formed from the sound.

ISTICK, *s.* A slight temporary frost, Shetl.

Apparently from Su.G. *is ice*, and *sticka* a splinter.

IT, used in vulgar language for *that*, S.

"I shuck ma pock clean toom, *it* did I, at twal-hours time." Saint Patrick, i. 71.

This is evidently corr. from the old pronoun and conjunction *It*, q. v.

IT, *s.* A term applied, in the games of young people, to the person whose lot it is to afford the sport. Thus, in Blindman's Buff, he who is blindfolded is *It*, in Loth. *Hit*. It is also used in *Hy Spy*, *Tig*, &c.

I hesitate whether to view the term, thus used, as a peculiar application of the pronoun in the neuter; or to trace it to Isl. *it-a*, *trudere*, *pellere*, q. the person who is pushed or driven about. Isl. and Su.G. *hitt-a* signifies, *incedere* in aliquem, *invenire*, *pertingere*; Dan. *hitt-er* to meet with. Thus, in the form of *Hit*, it might denote the person who is laid hold of by him who seeks, as being the one who is found, or touched.

ITHER, *adj.* 1. Other.

2. Each other, one another, S.

3. *Frae* (sometimes *Fae*) *ither*, used adverbially, asunder, in pieces, S.B.

4. *To*, or *Till*, *ither*, to each other; also, together, S.

Corr. from O.S. *uther*, A.S. *other*, id.

ITINERARLY, *adv.* In an intinerant way, as opposed to being stationary.

"Though he was Bishop of the Isles, and died there, yet he had not so much as a pot or a pan there; and when he went there it was only *itinerarly*, but noways *animo remanendi*." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl. ii. 470.

JUDEN, *s.* Gideon, the name of a man. This is the pron. of the South of S.

JUDGMENT-LIKE, *adj.* Applied to what is supposed to threaten some token of divine displeasure, S.

"Even the godly may fall doited in the day when

the vengeance of God is ready to pluck up a whole land.—When it is so,—it's both a great sin, and looks *judgment-like*. It was *judgment-like* and a token of it to that poor land, when godly Baruch and the godly with him in that time fell into that fault." Michael Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 11.

"It would have been a *judgment-like* thing, had a bairn of Doctor Pringle's—been sacrificed to Moloch, like the victims of prelatic idolatry," Ayrs. Legatees, p. 259.

To JUFFLE, *v. n.* To walk hastily, Ettr. For.

Apparently from the same origin with E. *to Shuffle*, "to move with an irregular gait." Seren. renders the E. word, *Tumultuarie incedere*; which gives the sense more accurately. Teut. *schuyffel-en* is expl. *fugere*; also, *fifilare*.

JUFFLES, *s. pl.* Old shoes worn with the heels down, Edin.; *Bachles* synon.; *q.* what one *shuffles* with.

JUGGINS, JUGGONS, *s. pl.* Rags. *Aw in juggins*, all in rags, Fife, Ayrs. It is pronounced hard, as if *d* were the initial letter.

"Having a washin,—judge of my feelings when I saw them—standing upright before the boyns on chairs, rubbin the clothes to *juggons* between their hands." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 265.

To JUGGLE, *v. a.* To shake, Gall. V. JOGILL.

JUGGS, JOUGS, *s. pl.* An instrument of punishment, &c.] *Add*;

"They punish—delinquents—making them stand in *Jogges*, as they call them, Pillaries, (which in the country churches are fixed to the two sides of the maine doore of the Parish-Church) cutting the halfe of their haire, shaving their beards," &c. Maxwell's Burthen of Issachar, p. 3.] *Add* to etymon;

Belg. *juk* signifies a yoke; *paardejuk*, a horse-collar.

JUIKE, *s.* A trick. V. JOUK, *s.*

JUM, *s.* A house built very clumsily, and having an awkward appearance, Ayrs.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Jumze*, which has merely received a plural form.

JUMKIN, *part. pr.* A provincialism for *jumping*, Galloway.

An' there was nimble-finger'd Ben,
Wha frae the whins came *jumkin*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 72.

JUMM, *s.* That deep hollow sound, which comes from the rocks on the sea-shore, during a storm, when the ocean is highly agitated; caused partly by the waves, and partly by the hurling pebbles, striking the rocks, Gall. V. Mactaggart.

To JUMMLE, *v. a.* 1. To muddle, to foul, S.

2. To distract, to confound, to unhinge, S.

3. To disorder in mind, S.B.

Evidently the same with E. *jumble*, which Johnson, after Skinner, traces to Fr. *combler*, to fill, to satiate. But as it has been observed that the letter *j* corresponds with Teut. *sch*, and *sk* of the Scandinavian nations, I have no doubt that we are to look for the original term in Belg. *schommel-en*, to stir, to shake. The primary term is probably Isl. *skum* spuma, mucor, whence E. *scum*, this being raised by stirring.

JUMMLIE, *s.* "Sediment of ale;" Gall. Encyl.

*To JUMP, *v. n.* To part with force; applied to a coat, gown, &c. which is made too tight; of which the parts, that ought to close with each other, burst asunder, S.B.

JUMPABLES, *s. pl.* Jumps, or boddice, worn by women, Berwicks. V. JIMPS.

Perhaps from Fr. *jupe habille*, *q.* what is meet or fit for the body.

JUMPER, *s.* An iron punch for boring rocks before blasting, Fife.

JUMPIE, *s.* A sort of *spencer*, with a short tail, or skirt, worn by females, Loth.

I hae fourteen braw clews

Will mak baith a coat and a *jumpie*;

And plenty o' plaiden for trews,

An ye get them I sanna scrimp ye.

Patie cam over the Dale; Old Song.

JUMPIN' JOCK, *s.* The merry-thought of a fowl, made into a play-thing for children, by means of a double cord or thread passed through two holes, bored near the extremity of the limbs, betwixt which a short piece of stick is put, and twisted round till it gains a spring. A piece of shoemaker's wax is then stuck on the centre of the bow, to which the point of the stick is pressed until it adheres; and when placed on a table or chair near a fire, the elasticity, by degrees, overcoming the adhesive quality of the wax, causes it suddenly to spring up, Roxb.

JUMPIN'-ON-LID, *s.* The same with *Har-ness-lid*, *q. v.* Aberd.

JUMZE, *s.* Applied to what is larger than is necessary; as "a *jumze* of a house," a large empty house, or one too large for the use; "a *jumze* of a cart," &c. Upp. Lanarks. V. JUM, *s.*

JUNCTURER, *s.* An old term for a great coat, Roxb.

It seems allied to Fr. *joincture*; but for what reason, whether from its various *joinings*, or as corresponding to the shape of the body, cannot be ascertained.

JUNDIE, *s.* A large empty object; as, a *jundie* of a house, a *jundie* of a cart; Lanarks.

To JUNDIE, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow, S. V. JOUNDIE.

JUNDIE, *s.* 1. A push with the elbow, S.

2. Expl. "a sudden impulse to one side," Dumfr.

To JUNDIE, *v. n.* To move or rock from side to side; said of a vessel in which some liquid is contained, Ettr. For. The term does not imply that any of it is spilt.

JUNKY, a corr. of the name *John*, or rather of the diminutive *Johnny*. Ross's Helenore, p. 126.

To JUNNIE, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow, to jumble, Aberd.

I marvel muckle fou that I,

Sae joggl't wi' adversity,

Shou'd e'er attempt to sing;

Sae *junnied* on frae day to day,

Wi' ne'er a blink o' fortune's ray,

To gar the muse tak wing.

Tarras's Poems, p. 36. V. JUNDIE.

J U R

"Junnie, to jog with the elbow;" Gl. Shirrefs.
JUNNICE, *s.* "A jostle, a blow," Ayrs.; Gl. Picken.

This might rather appear to be a corr. of the pl., *q. jundies*.

JUNREL, *s.* A large irregular mass of stone, or other hard matter, Gall.

And now the castles ane and a',
 Our fathers thought wad never fa',
 In *junrells*, are dung down,
Gall. Encycl. p. 246.

JUNT, *s.* A large piece of any thing.] *Add*;

2. Applied to a squat clumsy person, S.B.

At last brave Jess, the fodge *junt*,
 Did had Dad's hands till the auld runt,
 Wi' boiling broe, John Ploughman brunt.
Taylor's S. Poems, p. 26.

3. "A large quantity of liquid of any kind;"
 Gall. Encycl.

This seems merely an improper sense of the term strictly denoting solids.

JUPE, **JOUP**, *s.* 1. A kind of short mantle, &c.]
Insert, as sense

3. Some sort of pelisse formerly worn by women.
 "In the old room they found the beautiful witch Katharine, with the train of her snow-white *joup* drawn over her head, who looked as if taken in some evil act by surprise." Brownie of Bodsbeck, p. 113.

4. A kind of pelisse or upper covering for children, Roxb.

5. A bed-gown, Clydes.] *Add*;

"She plunged forward to escape from the hands of men; but it would have been into the arms of the devil, had not the branch of a bramble bush caught her by the *jupe*, and plucked her—like a brand from the burning." The Steam-Boat, p. 356.

6. A kind of loose or limber stays, worn by ladies.

First I pat on my *jupes* sae green,
 An' kilted my coaties rarely;
 Awa I gaed but stockings or shoon
 Amang the dewes sae paerlie!

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 64.

Paerlie is evidently used as for E. pearly; and was perhaps originally written *pearlie*.

"The lords o' Morison were bold and powerful, and their ladies wore mair riches on their grass green *jupes* than wad buy me a baron's land." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 516.

8. A flannel shirt or jacket, Shetl.

JUPSIE, *adj.* Expl. "big-headed, dull, and having a slothful appearance," Orkn.

JURE. *Art and Jure.* V. ART,

To **JURMUMMLE**, *v. a.* 1. To crush, to disfigure, Ettr. For.

"How do ye mean when you say they were hashed?" "Champit like—a' broozled and *jurmummed*, as it war." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 134, 135.

2. To bamboozle, Roxb.

"I trow it is a shame to see a pretty maid jaumphed an' *jurmummed* in that gate." Perils of Man, i. 246.

J U S

JURMUMMLE, *s.* The act of crushing or disfiguring, Ettr. For.

JURNAL'D, *part. pa.* Blood, when allowed to get into a coagulated mass, from not being stirred while cooling, is said to be *jurnal'd*. Roxb.

JURR, *s.* "The noise a small water-fall makes, when it falls among loose stones or gravel;" Gall. Encycl.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *schorre*, ruptura, as resembling the noise made by breaking; or perhaps rather to Su.G. *skorr-a*, sonum stridulum edere; "to grate, to sound gratingly, to make a harsh noise;" Wideg.

To **JUST**, *v. a.* To adjust.

—"That every pundlar be *justed* and made equal with the King's pundlar: and that none have pound-lars or bismars of greater weight," &c. Act A. 1628, Barry's Orkney, App. p. 473.

JUSTICIARY POWER, the "power of judging in matters of life and death," S.; Gl. Crookshanks.

JUSTICOAT, *s.* A waistcoat with sleeves.] *Add*;

The groff gudeman began tae grummil,
 "Thair's muck tae lead, thair's bear tae hummil;"
 The *justicoat* syne on he flung,
 An' up he gat his hazel rung;
 Then but he gat wi' hasty breishell
 An' laid on Hab a badger-reishell.

MS. Poems,

JUSTIECOR, *s.* The same with *Justicoat*, South of S.

"Its a sight for sair een to see, a gold lace *justiecor* in the Ha' garden sae late at e'en." Rob Roy, i. 132. V. **JUSTICOAT**.

To **JUSTIFIE**, *v. a.* To punish with death.] *Add*;

Capital punishment is sometimes thus defined: "Thay beand swa convict, sall be *justifyt to the deid* thairfoir;" i.e. punished to the death. A. 1500, Balfour's Pract. p. 596.

2. Sometimes it denotes arbitrary punishment, as by fine.

"Anent thame that reivis fisch fra fischeris," it is ordanit that "the Schiref sall write to the Lord or Baillie of the ground quhair the said trespassour is and remanis for the time, chargeand him in the King's name to tak the said trespassouris ane or ma, and send thame to him to be *justifyt*.—And gif he beis convict thairof befor him be an assise, that he be adjudgit in ane unlaw of xx. *lib.* to be raisit to the King's use." A. 1497, Balfour's Pract. p. 543.

L.B. *justificare* is also used in this general sense, as denoting punishment in proportion to the crime. *Judicio dato damnare, vel per judicium compellere*. It is frequently applied to mulcts. *Justificabunt rusticos, et medietatem justitiae habebit Prior Neronis-villae, et medietatem Matthaeus de Anunvilla*. Chart. 1146, ap. Du Cange. The Prior was to receive one moiety of the fine, and Matthew de Anunville another.

3. It seems to be occasionally used as simply signifying to condemn.

"Gif it happynis ony man til assist in rede, confort, or consal, or mayntenance, to thaim that ar *ius-tifiit* be the king in this present parliament, or sal

happyn to be *iustifit* in tym cummyn for crimes committit agaynis the king,—fra it be notour, or the trespassour be convict tharof, he sal be punyst in sic lik maner as the principale trespassouris.” Parl. Ja. II. A. 1449, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 35, c. 3.

L.B. *justificare*, non tam justitiam exercere, quam judicio dato damnare. Si haec violaverit, ipsemet *justificabit*. Cart. A. 1055, ap. Du Cange.

4. To judge; used in a general sense, without immediate reference either to acquittal or condemnation.

“That al regaliteis, that ar in the kingis handis now, or sal be in tym to cum, be haldyn in ryalte, ande *iustifit* be the kingis Justice, quhil thai remayn in the kingis handis.” Parl. Ja. II. A. 1449, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 36, c. 13.

This signifies, that causes pertaining to districts of regality, which by ward or escheat might fall into the hands of the king, should be determined by the ordinary justices, and not according to the peculiar privileges of regalities, as long as they continued in his hands. This may be viewed as a proof, even in this early period of our history, of the great inconvenience found to arise from these distinguishing rights, as frequently obstructing the ordinary course of justice; and as perhaps the first attempt, on the part of the crown, to get free from this public nuisance.

A stronger measure was adopted a few years afterwards.

“That all regaliteis that are now in the kingis handis be annext to the rialte: And that in tyme to-cum thar be na regaliteis grantyt without deliuerance of the Parliament.” A. 1455, *ibid.* p. 43, c. 4.

JUSTRY, *s.* 2. The justice eyre.] *Add*;

— “Tharfor the Justice sal mak a ditta within

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thar *iustris* & punis thaim that ar falty, as the cause requiris.” Parl. Ja. I. A. 1431, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 20.

“That the part of Coule that is not within the bondis of my Erle of Ergilis *Justry* cum to Dunbertane.” Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 241.

JUTE, *s.* A jade.] *Add*;

— Whan a rake's gaun hame bung-fu

Frae *jutes* like Lucky Spence's;—

He has na a' his senses

Owre keen, that night.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 52.

She's the lady o' a yard,

An' her house is bienlie thacket;

Nane gangs snodder to the fair;

But the *jute* is broken-bucket. *Ibid.* p. 155.

JUTE, JOOT, *s.* 1. Sour or dead liquor.] *Add*;

2. This term is, by the peasantry, in contempt applied to tea, Upp. Clydes., Roxb.

To JUTTLE, *v. n.* To tipple.] *Add*;

“There winna be a styme o'them seen again atweesh this and twal hours at e'en, whan they'll be baith hame glowran fu; for the dominie's a *juttlin* elf, an' atweesh you and me, I'm wae to say, our ain gudeman's begun to like a drappie.” Campbell, i. 330.

The *Isl.* has a diminutive *v.*, which is used nearly in the same sense; *Gutl-a*, liquida agitare; also the *s. gutl*, agitatio liquidorum; Haldorson. This, however, is perhaps more immediately allied to our *Scutle*.

JUXT, *adv.* Next, as denoting place or order; corresponding with *first*, as going before.

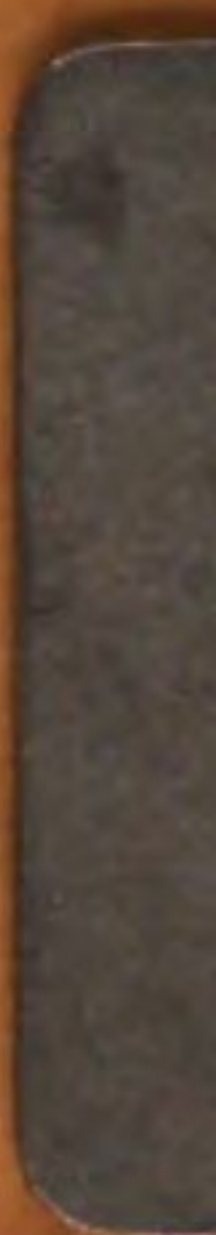
“It is, first, a vicious argumentation, and, *iuxt*, a contumelious blasphemie against the truth of God.” Forbes's Defence, p. 29.

Fr. *jouxte* beside; Lat. *juxt-a*.

* IVY TOD, Ivy-bush. V. TOP.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

Next, as denoting place or order:



Jamieson, John,

Dr. Jamieson's Scottish dictionary and supplement in four volumes

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